AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER

The Newspaper That Goes Home and Stays

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

THE WEATHER
Fair. Continued warm tonight and Thursday.

Volume XI. CLEARFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1916 NUMBER 28

Three Cash Prize Winners Will Be Known Saturday

Special Accounting of Votes Cast During The Week Will be Made at 10 P. M. Saturday

ANYONE MAY YET WIN $25.00 IN GOLD

THE CONTESTANTS.

District No. 1.

Fred B. Reed	Clearfield	165,340
Frank P. Chorpenning	Clearfield	158,625
Mark Lansberry	Clearfield	154,120
Mrs. C. E. Hoffman	Clearfield	137,610
Leslie Thompson	Clearfield	99,810
Miss Goldie Adams	Clearfield	89,105
Harold Knight	Clearfield	29,165
Norbert Derminer	Clearfield	25,340
Harry D. Healey	Clearfield	22,560
Miss Mildred Millot	Clearfield	22,790

District No. 2.

Mrs. O. B. Poulson	Wallaceton	152,600
Warren Kephart	Curwensville	143,125
George Batcheler	Glen Richey	122,180
Miss Pearl Griffin	Winburne	83,170
Miss Dolly Stevens	Woodland	41,045
Joseph Denning	Philipsburg	39,105
Robert Newton	Winburne	28,670
Miss Ethel Goss	Osceola Mills	23,040

With the second, and final, voting period of the Progress great automobile contest well under way and the awarding of the $50.00 in added cash prizes only three days distant, all candidates are going after the subscription getting with renewed zeal and genuine determination. The votes that will carry away the cash prizes, and will later apply towards the winning of the automobile and the other capital awards, are now being secured in goodly numbers and there will be no let up in the matter until the last vote has been deposited and the voting is declared closed, in the most popular public enterprise that Clearfield county has ever known.

With such a large and valuable prize list there is indeed but very little chance that any contestant who makes a real earnest and conscientious effort in the vote getting will not be handsomely rewarded for their time and activities. As a matter of fact there are almost as many prizes to be awarded as there are active contestants in the race so that practically every one is sure of winning something. The matter to be determined, however, and a very important one indeed, is to determine who will be the winner of the fine, new Overland touring car, who will win the $400.00 Baumeister piano and who will win the other top prizes. All of the prizes are of excellent character and good value and any one of them is entirely desireable, but of course there is a vast difference in the actual value of the various awards, yet the votes required to win the different prizes may not vary greatly in their numbers. It is therefore up to each ambitious contestant to secure just as high a vote as possible in order to assure themselves of being well at the top of the winning list.

Votes Will Run High

Nearly all of the contestants are now holding a good large reserve vote and of course the published vote shows only a portion of the work done by the contestants, but each candidate who has a big reserve vote must remember that there are other contestants who may have as large a reserve, and no candidate should allow themselves to place too low an estimate on how high the final vote will go. One thing is certain and that is that everyone will be surprised when the final vote count is made, for it is sure to surpass all present estimates. This is assured by the number of votes now being held in reserve by nearly all active candidates and this number will be greatly augmented during the remaining days of the campaign. Of course no one knows, at this time, how high the vote will go for the Overland autombile and the other leading awards and no candidate should place a definite limit on how high their vote deposit will be at the end of the present week, or at the close of the contest, but every one should strive to get just as many votes as possible. In no other way can the greatest assurance of success be had, and those who will allow themselves to be misled by any unfounded rumors that may be in circulation regarding the number of votes of this or that candidate will regret it later on. It frequently occurs that such rumors are started near the close of a contest and they should be disregarded entirely.

Absolutely no information regarding the number of votes or subscriptions turned in by the candidates, other than that published in the daily vote standing of the contestants, will be given out from this office at any time until after the votes are all deposited and the judges have finished the final counting of the votes. The final counting of the votes and the awarding of the various prizes will be done by a carefully chosen committee of prominent business men, who are in no way interestd in the success of any patricular candidate, so there cannot be the least shadow of a doubt of any unfairness. The Progress has no favorites and it is only interested in seeing that each and every one of the competing individuals has an absolutely fair and equal chance and that the prizes in their order go to the candidates who win them fairly and honestly. We mention this fact at this time for it is now none too soon to forsee the exciting finish of this big race.

The Time is Short

It must be kept in mind by all of the contestants and their well wishers that the time of the contest is passing very rapidly and the end of the big, friendly race will soon be at hand. There now remain just three days to turn in the votes that are to count for the $50.00 in added cash prizes and after that just one week of the final dash for the $1,400 in grand contest awards. The campaign that has grown so rapidly and has been of so much interest to all, for the past five weeks, has now reached the final stages and whatever is to be done must be done now. There is much at stake for those who are taking part, much to be done and much to be won in these few days, and it is no time for delay or half way measures. Someone will win the automobile and someone will win each of the other prizes offered. The contestants are running so close that any one may yet win any of the prizes offered and these few remaining days are to tell the tale.

ENTERTAINS IN HONOR OF HER HOUSE GUEST

Mrs. H. B. Douglas entertained yesterday afternoon at her home on Second Street in honor of her house guest, Miss Dorothy Dinsmore, of Germantown. A delightful afternoon was spent in playing bridge and sewing.

Latest Picture of Judge Hughes and Family

Left to right:—Charles E. Hughes, Elizabeth Hughes, Catherine Hughes, Helen Hughes and Mrs. Hughes. This photograph of the Republican candidate for president was taken at his summer home at Bridgehampton, Long Island.

CAR WORKERS AT DUBOIS STRIKE FOR BIG RAISE

700 Union Workers Joined By 200 Non-Union Quit When Demands Are Refused

MAY BE SETTLED TODAY

About 900 men employed in the car shops of the B., R. & P. railway at DuBois went on strike at six o'clock this morning after demands for more pay, shorter hours and better working conditions were refused by the railroad officials. The strike will suspend operations at the car shops, the electric shops, the triple tracks at Falls Creek and the coal shutes. An early settlement of the differences is expected.

The strike was decided upon last night when the vote of the DuBois union number 15166 was counted and showed a vote of 611 for a strike and only 15 against. Voting on the proposition was begun Sunday, continued yesterday and concluded at a mass meeting of the union workers last night when the vote was counted.

Two weeks ago the union formulated a scale of demands and presented it to the DuBois railroad officials who in turn sent it to the president of the road. He merely recognized the receipt of the demands but did not take any action. The men were granted an increase of one cent an hour on day work a few days ago which raised their pay from $1.90 per day to two dollars. The other demands made by the union were not acted upon.

The scale presented to the officials calls for an increase of twenty per cent. on day work and also on piece work. Time and half time for Sundays, holidays and overtime. It also asks for straight eight hour day. The re-instatement of sixty men, discharged a few days ago after they had united with the union, is also one of the demands.

This morning the shops were placarded with posters informing the men of the strike. None of the union members returned to work and when the non-union workers saw there were no union workers on the job, they also quit and joined with the union in asking for the demands. There were about 200 non-union workers walked out.

A mass meeting will be held this afternoon at three o'clock when the railroad officials will try and settle the dispute and bring the strike to an early end. The result is a matter of great speculation and may cause the continuation of the strike.

Mrs. May Mason and daughter, Virginia of Rochester, N. Y., are visiting relatives in Clearfield.

STEAM ROLLER MOVING JUST AS SCHEDULED

Lull In Fighting On The Somme While Allies Are Preparing For Attack

SUBS ATTACK ENGLISH COAST

London, July 12. —(By United Press)—The Allies great steam roller is moving eastward exactly as scheduled. A lull in the fighting on the Somme front is reported in today's official statement. Highest French military authorities returning from the front declared that just as any steam roller must stop to take coal for leveling the roads ahead, this great Anglo-French machine on the Somme is preparing for another series of infantry attacks on a big scale. They said that the present lull came exactly as originally planned.

British field headquarters reported that German troops regained some lost ground last night between Mametz and Trones Woods, east of Albert. Other enemy attacks were beaten off with heavy losses. Irish troops attacked German trenches at the strongly held position southeast of Loos last night. They remained 20 minutes, killing manly Germans and retiring with slight losses.

German Subs Active

German submarines bombarded the English coast town of Seahan Harbor on the northeast ,killing one woman. Dispatches from Paris stated that the Allies on the Somme have captured in the 11 days of the offensive, 19,000 prisoners, 104 cannon and several hundred machine guns.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie G. Darr and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wetzel, of Burnside motored to Clearfield spent yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt.

UNUSUAL OCCURRENCES

A man living in Ohio sold to a man living in Clearfield a chicken house at Hyde City. Cost of sale 40 cents. A FOR SALE ad did it.

A large store here rented a stable they were not using. It cost them 5 cents to rent it. A FOR RENT ad did it.

A Clearfield man took the job of selling another man's horse. He put it up to the want ad service of the Progress and it cost him 55 cents to sell the horse. The Clearfield man made a $10 William on the deal.

A HORSE FOR SALE ad found a market for his horse.

GERMAN HITS AT WILSON'S FOREIGN ACTS

Says Hughes Cannot Be Worse Than President--Waiting For Pro-German Act

BREMEN IS EXPECTED SOON

BY CARL ACKERMAN
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Berlin, July 12.—There will be no loss of German submarines, it was predicted by General Von Hollweg today, unless the United States acts against her blockade policy. It is said that three months will be given to the United States to do something against England.

"I have talked with a number of men of high national counsel who have expressed themselves very frankly. If your next President will be Hughes he could not be worse than Wilson. He might declare war on Germany, but in such a case the United States could not raise an army to help the allies. We could sink your ships if you were trying to carry munitions to the allies. We could sink more than half a million tons of munitions and destroy any other merchant ships. We would paralyze England, and stop the war, then we could start all over again and build merchantmen faster than any other nation and soon be one of the leading comercial nations of the world."

Friends still hope that President Wilson may still take a strong hand against England, thereby strengthening Von Hollweg's statements in the controversy.

BY J. P. YODER
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, July 12.—The United States will watch carefully and "with doubled interest" in any action taken by the allied governments against the German submarine merchantman Deutschland, a high administration official said today. This official warmly denied reports saying that the United States will ignore any possible action by the allied governments.

Bremen Expected Soon

Baltimore, July 12.—The supersubmarine Bremen a sister ship of the Deutschland is now at sea, the United Press announced officially today. When or where she will dock is kept a careful secret. The best information obtainable is that the Bremen will reach the United States within two weeks.

MEETING OF W. C. T. U.

There will be a meeting of the W. C. T. U. Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. George Walsh, Bridge street.

Proposition to Buy Driving Park Meets With Great Success

Public Spirited Citizens Taking Hold and Subscribing For Large Amounts of First Mortgage Bonds

TOTAL AMOUNTS SOLD TO DATE $5,500

DETAILS OF THE PROPOSITION

Authorized Capital Stock	$12,500
Authorized First Mortgage Bonds	$25,000
Minimum amount of bonds to be sold	$16,500
Maximum amount of bonds to be sold	$25,000
Amount of Bonds will be governed by cost of improvements to park.	
Cost of Bonds	$100

Eleven members of the committee appointed to have charge of the sale of bonds to provide funds to purchase and improve the Clearfield Driving Park met last night in the Chamber of Commerce office. When the reports were read, all were pleased at the substantial progress already made. With practically no systematic effort to reach all prospective buyers, a large amount of the bonds are already sold, and more are promised.

The committee now has confidence that all the bonds will be purchased by foresighted citizens and the Clearfield Driving Park will be made an attractive amusement place and playground for the people.

Encouraged by the splendid showing made with so little effort, a vigorous campaign was inaugurated this morning to "put the proposition across." It is a sure winner. Now everybody get in and boost for the park. If you can't afford to buy a bond, tell your neighbor, who can, to buy two, three, four, five or more of them.

Take a hand in Clearfield's first effort to give the local public and the county, a big, up-to-date, beautiful, restful and healthful place to meet and enjoy themselves.

Clearfield needs a large public park and fair grounds. It is a necessity. The borough can't buy it, legally. We haven't the very wealthy class of millionaires, as citizens, who can donate it, so we're going to get together and buy it. That's the best way to acquire it anyhow. The people will enjoy it more. They'll apreciate it. They'll take better care to guard and preserve it.

Be public spirited. Think of the future of your city. Buy a bond today and give the future of beautiful Clearfield a big boost.

Parks make the people rontented and happy. They induce capitalists to build factories in towns because they know that their labor must be contented and happy—or they will move where they can enjoy such privileges.

A well-improved public recreation park in Clearfield will increase the value of every inch of real estate in Clearfield.

It is a broad minded proposition. It is good business.

Buy some park bonds. They cost only $100 each.

Remember that there is not a dollar of profit in the proposition for any of the promoters. It is purely a public spirited proposition—All For Clearfield.

List of Subscribers.

The following list of subscribers will be increased from day to day until sufficient funds are provided to purchase and improve the Clearfield Driving Park. A number of citizens have made subscriptions verbally to the committee, but these amounts are withheld from the published list for a few days. They will soon be published. Quite a number of the given subscriptions may be increased. It is the desire of the committee that as large a number of citizens as possible share in the honor of buying and improving the park for Clearfield. Therefore, the list will remain open until Tuesday, July 18.

Thos. W. Barrett	$100
Fred G. Betts	100
H. F. Bigler	500
Ed. T. Bird	300
Wm. Boyce & Son	100
P. T. Davis	100
H. L. Forcey	100
Peter Gearhart	100
A. J. Hagerty	100
Richard S. Irvin	100
Ralph Jordon	100
Chas. T. Kurtz	500
Fred B. Leavy	100
A. E. Leitzinger	500
Jas. A. McPherson	100
M. M. Overly	100
Alexander Patterson	100
Wm. H. Patterson	200
H. B. Powell	500
Frank R. Reed	100
G. Webb Shillingford	100
Jno. F. Short	100
T. L. Snyder	500
W. J. Usher	100
T. L. Way	100
H. S. Whiteman, Jr.	100
A. K. Wright	100
Jno. W. Wrigley	500
Total	$5,500

BUILDING HIGHWAY FROM DUBOIS TO JEFFERSON CO. LINE

Workmen Progressing Satisfactorily With Bad Section Towards Luthersburg

A crew of 20 men with teams is at work on the refinishing and resurfacing of that section of Route 80 of the state highway system between DuBois and the Jefferson county line which, when finished sometime this summer, will have been worked into a condition as fine as that of any other state highway in this section, says the DuBois Courier.

The men are at present putting in the heaviest foundation layers. This is composed of stone and when completed a layer of screenings will be used. The surface will then be rolled into the proper shape and crowned with a top dressing of small gobles and an oil. The roller and other equipment being used will bring out a smooth and springy top. This is the same treatment that is being given some of the foremost roads of the state, and it is now believed to be one of the best and most lasting forms of road building.

The work at present is centering at the far end of the stretch. County Superintendent D. Clarence LePorte is supervising the work, with Homer Bratten as his foreman directly in charge of the men.

SURPRISE PARTY FOR MRS. JOHN McCORKLE

About thirty-five of the friends of Mrs. John McCorkle gave her a delightful surprise when they dropped in upon her unexpectedly. Cards and music, both vocal and instrumental were enjoyed by all. An excellent lunch was served, which the guests had prepared. At a late hour the guests departed wishing Mrs. McCorkle many more happy birthdays.

MISS MARTIN ENTERTAI

Miss Eleanor Martin enterta number of friends last evening home on Ogden Avenue in ho her guest, Miss Romick, of fonte. Dancing, games and were greatly enjoyed by all. licious lunch was served.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS IN LAWRENCE TOWNS

The Lawrence township b board will elect teachers on Thurs July 13th, at 7 p. m. They will at Cole & Hartswick's office. Pe file applications in writing to the retary as it will not be necess the applicants to appear in p the election.

M. V. MAPES, Secre
J5-7t R. F. D. 5, Clearf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

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One Year .....$2.00 Three Months ..... .75
Six Months .....$1.50 One Month ..... .30

Entered at the Post Office at Clearfield, Pennsylvania, as second class mail matter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1916.

HASH

Button, button, who has the button?
Auto, auto, who gets the auto?
Pony, pony, who gets the pony?

THEY ARE OFF.

Just as this is the starting signal that will start the racers at the big County Fair so was $50 in gold the real starting signal for The Progress contestants. The results will be the same. The best racer will win. There are six heats in the race. Every day is a heat and every day will count. Saturday night will tell us who comes under the wire first, second and third and who will capture the $50 ingold.

GENTLEMANLY, BUT HAZARDOUS.

A member of the Senate charged that President Wilson is still allowing arms and munitions to be sent across the border to Carranza. Mr. Wilson occupies the same position as the big fellow who lets the crowd tie one hand behind his back then proceeds to whip the little fellow with one hand. As long as Carranza and his soldiers show the disposition they have shown it is an exceedingly dangerous practice for Wilson to adopt bravado tactics. Of course, Mr. Wilson does not mean to tie his arms behind his back, but that is just what he is doing.

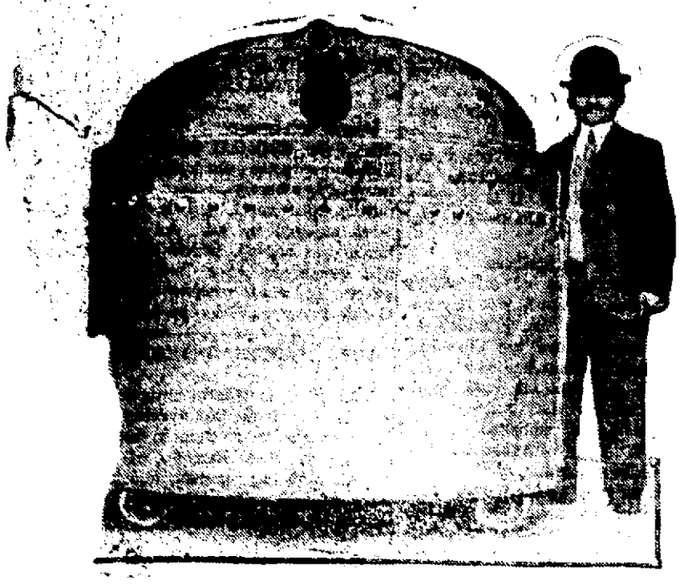
GRAMPIAN TO THE FRONT.

It is to be hoped that the people of other localities in the county will emulate the good example of the people of Grampian and vicinity in erecting an educational and agricultural exhibit building. It is decidedly the latest and most up-to-date movement in educational circles in the county. Two factors will enter into the success of the movement. First will be the competitive feature. By putting products of educational work and agricultural prowess in competition with others the people of that vicinity will ever be on the alert to excell the other fellow. Second will be the community or educational feature. By mingling with the neighbor there will come a natural interchange of ideas that will be both instructive and social.

MORE POWER FOR IT.

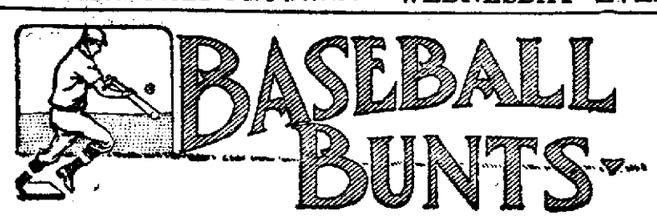
The meeting held by those in charge of the selling of the County Fair bonds last night was a most enthusiastic gathering. The list they publish giving the names of the subscribers is a good forecast of the results to be obtained by them. The meeting was well attended and all left with a firm determination to stick to it until the full amount is raised. Civic pride will be a great factor in the promotion of the purchasing proposition. If the driving park is not bought at this time and set aside for the permanent use of the residents of Clearfield it will no doubt be a victim of commercialism and be cut up into building lots and sold in pieces. Clearfield would then have the very thing she has been crying for; a public park with modern improvements, and and there should be no other available site for a park. It is up to the present generation of Clearfield citizens to preserve some such place as the driving park for the playground of posterity. This is brobably the most economical time to do it.

Certain Death in New German Gun.



remarkable weapon is the latest invention of the Germans and is ng used against the British in their mighty drive against the army. The hood contains a rapid-fire gun. It is so thick that it thstand the shots of mere rifles, and can be punctured only by can-

shell is wheeled close to the enemy ranks, and the single man pro- ide fires until cannon destroy the hod and kill him. Once a es forward propeling on its wheels this strange engine of war ertain death is before him. He may kill a dozen of the ene- will be smashed to bits by cannon before he can return.



Pitcher Arellanes, once quite a heaver with the Red Sox, is pitching 18K stuff for the Vernon team of the Pacific Coast league.

The distance between New London and Bridgeport by rail isn't so great, but in the Eastern league standing it's some journey.

Catcher Doeppe (pronounced Dopey) has been given the gate by the Charlotte, North Carolina league club. The greatest backstopper in the world would find that name a handicap.

Josh Devore, the former National league star who started the season with Milwaukee, has been sold to the Topeka Western league club.

About time to start building another bridge across the East River for the accomodation of the crowds to see the world's series between the Robins and Yanks.

The two Cuban players, Palmero, the former Giant, and Luque, formerly of the Braves, are now members of the same team, the Louisville Colonels.

The Pittsburgh Pirates have tried out enough rookies to whip Mexico, but Smokingham still has to depend on two fine old gentlemen, Wagner and Hinchman, to deliver the wallops.

Evidently it doesn't matter who does the piloting or what class of players makes up the team, the Cincinnati Reds remain the same old pennant winners in the spring.

Patrons of the Braves' games in Boston are presented with cards on which are printed the words of "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Nap Lajoie still looks good around the middle cushion, even though he is pastiming between the sensational Witt and the rapid first sacker, McInnis.

If Larry Doyle is going to do any leading of the National league swatters this year now is the time for the Gotham captain to get busy.

"Home Run" Baker is slowly crawling up among the American league batting leaders. If the Trapps hitsmith can continue the good work the Yanks are going to be considerable team to beat.

Pitcher Knetzer of the Reds just managed to get into the list of pitchers who have won or lost fewer than five games. He has lost four and won none.

Baron von Kolnitz jumped in after a long layoff and is now delivering excellent pastiming for the Chicago White Sox.

No, big leaguers have no interest in the game other than pulling down their salaries—except a keen desire to win that sometimes leads to a free for all fight on the field.

Manager John McGraw, of the Giants, says the Detroit Tigers will win the American league pennant, while Hughey Jennings, boss of the Tigers, picks the Giants to cop the National league emblem. Neither of these two old pals ever overlooks a chance to boost the other's team.

Another Great Johnson?

WALTER JOHNSON AND WALTER JOHNSON JR.

You may try, but you cannot convince Walter Johnson, the great speed artist of the Washington American league club, that his two-year-old son is not to become a great pitcher in about twenty years. The boy already knows how to hold a league ball, and his smile shows he likes it.

OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY

Prince John, young son of King George and Queen Mary, born 11 years ago today.

Dr. Alberto Membreno, former Honduran minister at Washington and now president of the Central American republic, born at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 57 years ago today.

Major General Sir John G. Maxwell, commanding the British forces in Ireland, born 57 years ago today.

Sir Frederick E. Smith, the prosecuting attorney in the Roger Casement trial, born at Birkenhead, England, 44 years ago today.

Sir William Osler, formerly of Johns Hopkins University, now Professor of Medicine in Oxford University, born at Bond Head, Canada, 67 years ago today.

Newell Sanders, former United States senator from Tennessee, born in Owen County, Ind., 65 years ago today.

Jeter C. Pritchard, former senator from North Carolina, now a judge of the United States Circuit Court, born at Jonesboro, Tenn., 59 years ago today.

George Eastman, millionaire inventor and manufacturer of the kodak camera, born at Waterville, N. Y., 62 years ago today.

INDIANA STATE BAR MEETING.

Lafayette, July 12.—The opening here today of the twentieth annual meeting of the Indiana State Bar Association was marked by a large and representative attendance of lawyers and jurists. President Robert W. McBride, of Indianapolis, presided at the opening session and delivered an address on "American Citizenship." The proceedings will continue over tomorrow. Hampton L. Carson, former attorney-general of Pennsylvania, is scheduled to deliver the annual address before the association.

TRAINING CAMP FOR MEDICS.

Plattsburg, July 12.—Physicians and surgeons from a number of states reported here today for the opening of the first training camp for medical men to be established by the United States Army. The training camp is to last two weeks, during which time the medical men will be given special courses in military hygiene, camp sanitation and first aid work.

SUCCESS OF ARMY MOBILIZATION IS DUE TO GEN. MILLS

Chief of Militia Affairs Has Worked Getting Malitia In "Preparedness" Condition

Gen. Mills Served in Far West and Participated with Distinction in Indian Campaigns.

Washington, July 11.—The successful mobilization of the state troops on the southern border is due in no small measure to Brig. Gen. Albert W. Mills, although his name has appeared but infrequently in the "war" despatches of the past few weeks. As Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs on the General Staff of the United States Army, Gen. Mills has labored incessently for several years past to put the state militia in a condition of "preparedness" for just such an emergency as that which arose when the trouble with Mexico reached its climax.

That the situation has been well handled by the military heads is generally acknowledged by all persons who are competent to judge of such matters. Of criticism and fault finding there has been a-plenty, but as is usually the case the severest criticisms have come from those who know the least about military affairs. There are few who would venture to assert that the recent crisis did not find the state troops in a far better condition to answer the call to arms than would have been the case had had the call come several years ago, before the reorganization of the state militia was effected under the general supervision of the present head of the Division of Militia Affairs.

Few of the present officers on the active list of the United States Army have had a wider variety of experience in military affairs than has Gen. Mills. In addition to active service in the field in Cuba and the Philippines he has served as superintendent of the United States Military Academy and as head of several of the most important bureaus of the army.

Gen. Mills was born in New York City in 1864 and was graduated from West Point in the class of 1879. After a period of service in the department of tactics at the military academy, he was ordered to the far West and participated with distinction in several Indian campaigns, notably against the Crows in 1887, and against the Sioux in 1890. He was made captain and assistant adjutant-general in the Second brigade, cavalry division, Fifth army corps, in 1898, and superintendent of United States cavalry in the same year.

When the war with Cuba broke out, Gen. Mills was on duty as inspector in strategy and tactics in the officers' school at Fort Leavenworth. He was ordered to the front and served with great distinction in the Santiago campaign. He was commended for conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Las Guasimas, and that of Santiago de Cuba, in which he was seriously wounded. For gallantry in this action he received the congressional medal of honor, and for gallantry in both battles he was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel July 1, 1898.

On August 22, 1898, Gen. Mills was appointed superintendent of the West Point academy, a position which he filled for eight years. His services here were no less distinguished than in the field. He was largely instrumental in securing from congress the appropriation of $7,500,000 for the improvement of the academy. His own plans for the improvement, both general and in detail, were approved by the Secretary of War and adopted by congress over the plans submitted by ten of the best architects of the country and provided for the needs of the academy both for the present and for many years to come. Indeed, the new institution is a splendid record of Gen. Mills' service, of his ability and far-sighted patriotism. It is a service of peace no less renowned than that of war.

Gen. Mills was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general on May 7, 1904. On the 31st of August, 1906, he was relieved of the superintendency of the military academy and ordered to the command of the department of the Vicayas, Philippine Islands. After two years spent in the Philippines, the last year as commander of the department of Luzon, he returned home to become commander of the department of the Gulf, with headquarters at Atlanta. Then came a period of ten months of service as president of the Army War College and in September, 1912, he assumed the duties of his present position on the General Staff.

Subscribe for The Progress.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE
Tuesday, July 18th.
The Motion Picture Extraordinary
GERALDINE FARRAR
IN
"CARMEN"
Presented With a Symphony Orchestra of Twelve Pieces
2 Matinees-First at 2, 2nd at 3:30
In the evening 7-8:30 & 10 o'clock
Matinee Prices, Adults 15c Children 5c
Evening Prices, Adults 25c Children 10c

Change of Time

The Demonstration of the Electric Range, will be made every night from,
7 p. m. to 9 pm.
instead of afternoon.

Tonight Biscuits and Layer Cake will be baked.
McNEEL BROS.
Come and spend the evening it will be nice and cool.

SHINOLA
It matters not whether rainy or fine
So long as you have a SHINOLA shine
SHINOLA is wax and oils that soften and preserve the leather instead of causing it to crack. Applied with any cloth or brush. For greater convenience get a SHINOLA HOME SET
BLACK TAN WHITE

NOTICE!
50 Laborers Wanted at Once
Apply Eleventh and Daisy Sts.
EAST END
Good Wages 9 Hour Day
PENN PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

5 THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS 5
Great Automoble Contest
GOOD FOR FIVE (5) VOTES FOR
M.....
If presented at The P... Office before [illegible]
Void after [illegible]
5 DO NOT FOLD THIS COUPON 5

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Expert Advice For the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

I have a car which has given me good satisfaction until the last 500 miles. When the machine is running at about thirty-five miles per hour or more there is a very peculiar noise which, I think, as near as I can locate, is in or around the engine, although I can put my hand on any part of the engine or frame and can feel no vibration. I have inspected every nut and bolt, and they are all in perfect condition. Can you suggest a cause of this?

Possibly one of the bearings is loose, causing a bearing knock. It might be that a ring is broken on one of the pistons or that the spark is not advanced enough when going at speed.

My car ran nicely for 6,000 miles, then began to miss occasionally, gradually getting worse. The ignition is all right; the exhaust valves have been ground in and the cylinders cleaned. Power on the third and fourth cylinders is weak and waning, but the power is good on the first and second cylinders. The engine misses at all speeds. The magneto is in good condition. What is the matter?

Since you have weak compression on the third and fourth cylinders you could not expect good results from your motor. While the valves may have been ground only recently, this does not necessarily mean that they do not need reseating again. Very often a small particle of carbon will lodge under the seat of the exhaust valve and cause trouble even though the cylinders have just been cleaned; also the piston rings may be lined up in such a way that the openings are all in line and accordingly lose compression here. It is also possible that the spark plugs in these cylinders are not in good repair. Possibly the insulators are cracked and permit short circuits.

On a five passenger car designed to carry the gasoline tank under the front seat would there be any advantage in hanging the tank in the rear with some form of pressure or vacuum feed? Please state advantages and disadvantages of both systems.

The only advantage obtainable by changing to either system would be to allow the use of a shorter manifold, thus increasing the vaporizing efficiency of the carbureting system and to eliminate the trouble of starving the carburetor when climbing an exceptionally steep grade. Also there is the factor of ease in filling the gasoline tank and freedom from the annoyance of gasoline being splashed over on to the upholstery or on the floor of the driver's compartment. Pressure and vacuum systems are equally efficient if properly installed. The pressure system, however, has the disadvantage of being susceptible to leakage of air pressure unless the piping and connections are very solidly installed to insure against loosening from constant vibration.

My car is very hard to start. After putting in five new dry batteries it will start fairly well, but in about a week the batteries run low, and it is necessary to prime several times and refill the [illegible] with hot water to start the motor. The car runs well after the engine is once started and will idle fairly well. Can you tell me what causes this trouble?

The dry batteries should be used only for starting. You are probably in the habit of letting the engine run for some time on the batteries before switching to the magneto. Just as soon as the engine has started you should switch over to the magneto in order to conserve the batteries. These dry cells soon get exhausted if they are used for continuous or closed circuit work. A dry battery is not intended for any other than open circuit work—that is, for use only at intervals. The reason the motor will not start easily is evidently because the batteries are exhausted and do not give sufficient size of spark.

Why do they not build an engine with three, five or any odd number of cylinders, and, if practical, how would cost of running be compared?

[illegible] simplicity and balance are the chief reasons for the universal use of four cylinder engines having a number equalling a multiple of 2. In the four cycle engine there are four strokes that have to be completed for every impulse per cylinder given to the crank shaft—that is, the piston must travel downward twice and upward twice to complete the cycle, therefore the crank shaft revolves twice to receive one impulse from a single cylinder. With four cylinders there is a power impulse every half revolution, or two per revolution; with a six there are three impulses per revolution, with an eight, four. If the engine were a three cylinder there would be one and one-half impulses per revolution of the crank shaft.

With such irregularity between the power impulses and motor revolutions it is impossible to obtain a correct balance. Of course in the case of two cycle motors, where there is a power impulse from each cylinder to each crank shaft revolution, the difficulty above mentioned is not a factor. The fuel consumption per cylinder in a motor with an even number of cylinders would not be very different from one with an even number of cylinders.

The enamel is coming off the sight feed of my car. Can this do any harm to the bearing by the oil going direct from the sight feed to the timing gears?

It will do the bearings no good to allow this foreign matter to be carried to them, if that is what you mean is happening. You had better clean out the sight feed and prevent its circulating through the system, as it might also clog the oil piping. It will not do the sight feed any harm to lose its enamel, but it harms the lubricant.

What causes the gears in the transmission of my 1910 car to be unusually noisy when driving with the intermediate speed? I have examined the transmission and find the gears all in good shape, with no unusual play in any of the bearings. I have been using a medium grade of grease in the gear box. Would it be better to use a heavy grade of castor oil?

It is natural for you to have some noise on intermediate, but the only cause to which we can point without further information is wear in the gears. Possibly the shafting itself is worn or the shaft bearings need adjustment or replacement. Castor oil would not help any. Try some heavy transmission oil—any of the well known brands on the market. The trouble with grease is that it gets thrown off the gears easily.

Is it not possible to get a perfectly round bearing when the lower half of the bearing has to be filed off, especially in case of a badly worn bearing? Should a reamer be used to get a perfect bearing, or can same be secured by means of a scraper?

It is possible to get a round bearing if you scrape it in and fit it properly.

Please explain the operation of a two cycle engine—how the charge is drawn in, compressed and fired. Also explain the working of the valves or portholes, their general location and position during the different strokes of the piston.

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Possibly the ignition is not timed correctly, but the main trouble is undoubtedly with the carburetor adjustment, provided you have good compression in all the cylinders. If the compression is poor that would be a reason.

Too lean a mixture caused the back firing. Adjust the carburetor for a slightly richer mixture.

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Battery ignition is not better than magneto, but it generally is considered to give a better spark at low engine speeds which is an advantage at starting. Battery ignition lends itself well to the present day electrified car, for since the storage battery is necessary for the lighting and starting apparatus it can just as well take care of the ignition. However, there is this objection to battery ignition—if the battery fails your car is dead, whereas with a magneto you have ignition current as long as the engine operates.

Dual systems are very common whereby either magneto or battery can be used, but you could not connect a magneto ignition system to your lighting and starting battery.

AGED GRAMPIAN LADY DIES

Aunt Ann Moore of Grampian, passed away yesterday afternoon at Grampian. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 2 p. m., at the Friends' church at Grampian. Obituary notice later.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cleaver, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Kester spent Sunday with Miles Walls at Curwensville.

James Curry and family visited at Allen Dales Sunday.

Mrs. V. P. Davis has returned home after a few weeks visit with her parents at Johnstown.

Miss Bessie Z. Smith, of Pittsburgh, will give an entertainment here early in August.

Mrs. Frank Spencer and daughter Clara, are visiting relatives at Altoona.

Mr. and Mrs. John Haley Sr., spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Houtzdale.

Mrs. E. A. Spencer spent a few days of the past week with Mrs. William Guiher of Curwensville.

Messrs Elisha and Alton Davis and lady friends of Ramey, called on relatives in Hepburnia on Sunday.

Miss Vinnie Spencer who is residing in Butler is spending a few weeks at her home here.

E. A. Spencer is now owner of the team of mules formerly owned by F. J. Dyer and Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Curt Kirk of Lumber City visited Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Russell over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Miller visited Mr. and Mrs. William Dickey on Sunday.

E. A. Spencer and daughter Vera and Mrs. J. L. Cleaver motored to DuBois Monday evening.

GLEN RICHEY

Joe Thompson, who has been playing baseball in the south, has returned to his home in Glen Richey.

Mrs. James DeArment of Portage, is visiting at the home of David Froggate.

Misses Rachel Taylor and Cecil Evans of Pittsburgh are visiting Mrs. R. T. Morgan.

Mrs. O. T. Tobias of Clearfield and Mrs. John Boag of Boardman, spent yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Roger Snyder.

Mrs. Gordon Hurd, of Bloomington, was in town today.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE IN SESSION.

Halifax, N. S., July 12.—The annual convention of the National Division, Sons of Temperance, was called to order here today by the Most Worth Patriarch, Rev. R. Hensley Stavert, of New Brunswick. There was a large attendance of delegates from many parts of Canada and the United States. At the opening session reports were presented by the officers indicating the order to be growing and broadening in all its branches. Its fundamental principle is total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. The order now comprises five national divisions—one for North America, one for Great Britain and Ireland, two for Australia, and one for New Zealand. It has also been introduced in India and South Africa. The National Division now in session here represents an aggregate membership of 25,000, of whom more than 12,000 are in the United States.

WILL HOLD PICNIC

The C. I. C. Class of the West Side M. E. church will hold their annual picnic at Mineral Springs park on Thursday. Fullingston's jitney will leave the court house corner at 1:30 to convey the members of the class and their friends to the grounds. A large crowd is expected.

Our Want Ads Light the Way to Greater Results —Try one to-day

SHRINERS THRONG BUFFALO.

Buffalo, July 10.—Buffalo today is in the hands of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, who have gathered here from points near and far for the annual session of the imperial council of the order. During the remainder of the week Buffalo will be given over to the visitors, who with their families and friends are expected to number 100,000.

The ingress of the Shriners began early yesterday. From that time on special trains arrived at short intervals, and with scarcely a break the air was filled with the blare of trumpets and the roll of drums as visiting patrols paraded through the streets to headquarters.

Today was devoted to the reception of the visitors and the formal opening of the conclave. Spectacular parades are on the program for tomorrow. Wednesday will come the election of officers and the divisional review and exhibition drills of the Shrine patrols. The selection of the next meeting place, for which honor several cities are engaged in a lively contest, will take place either tomorrow or Wednesday.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for an increase in the indebtedness of the Borough of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, and an issue of bonds.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Clearfield in council regularly assembled, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same.

Section 1. That the indebtedness of the Borough of Clearfield be and the same is hereby increased in the sum of Seventy Five Thousand dollars for the purposes set forth in the notice of the election held June 27, 1916.

Section 2. That one hundred and fifty coupon bonds of one hundred dollars each, and one hundred and twenty coupon bonds of five hundred dollars each, payable in thirty years from the first day of August 1916, and each redeemable at the option of the Borough of Clearfield in ten years from the date thereof, with interest payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August of each year on each of said bonds at a rate of not more than four and one half per cent. per annum, clear of all taxes be issued for said indebetdness, said bonds to be dated the first day of August, 1916.

Section 3. That the form of said bonds shall be drafted by the committee on finance and shall be submitted to the council for approval, and the burgess, president and secretary of council are hereby authorized and empowered, to sign, seal and on payment of the money for said bonds to deliver the same with the coupons to the purchasers.

Section 4. That an annual tax of two mills upon each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the Borough of Clearfield, commencing in the year 1917, be and the same is hereby levied and assessed for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of said bonds.

Section 5. That before any of said bonds shall be issued the president and secretary of the council are hereby directed to file in the office of the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of Clearfield county the statement required under the law to be filed in proceedings to increase the debt of a municipality.

Section 6. The committee on finance is hereby authorized and directed to negotiate the sale of said bonds at either public or private sale, at their discretion, for the best price possible, but at not less than par value

Ordained and enacted this fifth day of July A. D., 1916.

J. F. PLETCHER,
President of Council.

Attest
J. D. CONNELLY,
Secretary of Council.

Examined and approved this fifth day of July, A. D., 1916

HOBART CALLAHAN,
J 6 and 13. Burgess.

NO OBSERVANCE OF ORANGEMEN'S DAY.

Belfast, Ireland, July 12.—For the first time in the history of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, the battle of the Boyne anniversary, commonly known as Orangemen's Day, was not observed in Belfast today. From time immemorial the day has been observed by the Orangemen with parades and public meetings. In years gone by the parades frequently resulted in serious clashes with the Catholic organizations. In view of the present critical condition of affairs in Ireland, and in deference to the wish expressed by the authorities, the grand lodge resolved to forego the customary celebration today.

The battle of the Boyne was fought on July 11, 1690, three miles west of Drogheda, an the banks of the Boyne River. The troops of James II., 30,000 strong, were defeated by the forces of William III., with a loss of 1,500 men. It was this battle that assured the ascendency of Protestantism in England and was fatal to the cause of James II.

After the battle of the Boyne the Irish Catholics, who on account of their Jacobite leanings were oppressed by the English, began to form various semi-revolutionary organizations. In opposition the Irish Portestants formed the Loyal Orange Institution, the members of which were known as Orangemen.

AMERICAN LEATHER DYES.

Boston, July 12.—Exhibits showing recent progress in the manufacture of American leather dyes form a leading feature of the eighth annual National Shoe and Leather Market Fair, which was opened in Mechanics Building today for a week's engagement. The exhibition also includes a large and comprehensive display of shoes, leather, machinery and supplies. During the progress of the show there will be held several conventions of the shoe trade organizations.

COMB SAGE TEA INTO GRAY HAIR

Darkens Beautifully and Restores its Natural Color and Lustre at Once

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use preparation improved by the addition of other ingredients, costing about 50 cents a large bottle, at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of muss.

While gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur compound, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared. After another aplication or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger. Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur compound is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

CENTRAL GOLF TOURNEY AT TOLEDO.

Toledo, July 10.—With a large number of players present the qualifying rounds in the second annual championship tournament of the Central States Golf Association were started on the links of the Inverness Club here today. The tournament will continue until the end of the week, when the winner will be presented with the handsome silver cup donated by Senator Thomas Taggart, of Indiana. The participants represent many golf clubs in Detroit, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Youngstown and other cities.

WANTS

WANTED—Male distributors. Good pay. Distribute free samples, tack signs, etc. Send stamp. New York Distributing Co., 295 5th Ave., New York, N. Y. J. 6-6t.

WANTED—A stocker to cut and skid prop timber and saw logs. Inquire at the Witmer-Steele Company, Clearfield office. J. 11-4t.

STOLEN—A ranger bicycle with motorcycle grips and handle bars was stolen from shed back of Norris meat shop on Third street Saturday night. Liberal reward if returned to Daniel Weimer. J. 11-3t.

FOR RENT—Dwighthurst and Hemlock Lodge on Pine Creek, 8 miles from Jersey Shore. Large cottages furnished. Bath room, fire place, garage, ice, spring water, boats. Address for particulars, Edward D. Trump, Jersey Shore, Pa. 3t.

DAILY LESSON IN HISTORY

One Hundred Years Ago Today.

1816—About five acres were carried away by a landslide upon the bank of West Canada Creek, near its confluence with the Mohawk River, New York.

Seventy-Five Years Ago Today.

1841—Rt. Rev. John Baptist Mary David, Roman Catholic bishop and founder of the famous seminary at Bardstown, Ky., died at Bardstown. Born near Nantes, France, June 4, 1761.

Fifty Years Ago Today.

1866—Prussia made an offer of an armistice of three days, but the terms offered were not acceptable to Austria.

Twenty-Five Years Ago Today.

1891—Edward Burgess, a pioneer builder of racing yachts in America, died in Boston.

$50.00 IN GOLD

Has Been Added to The Many Other Excellent Prizes in The

Progress Great Auto Contest

Three Splendid Prizes of $25, $15 and $10

Will be given to the three contestants securing and turning in for publication the three highest numbers of votes between Monday, July 10 at 8 o'clock A. M., and Saturday, July 15th, at 10 P. M.

Votes Count For All Contest Prizes

Votes secured on new, old and arrearage subscriptions as well as the clipped coupons and bonus ballots will count for the added cash prizes and all votes turned in for the cash will count for the Overland automobile and other major contest awards.

Chance For New Contestants to Win the Cash

As no votes issued prior to July 10 will count for these added awards. A special accounting of votes will be made at 10 o'clock Saturday evening and the cash winners will then be named. These prizes will be delivered to the winners on next Monday.

Have You Voted For Your Favorite?

Subscribers who have not yet voted for their favorite contestants should do so now when the votes will count for the cash prizes as well as the nine other big contest awards. Extensions on subscriptions already given the candidates will play an important part in the voting.

You Must Help Name The Winners

For any details regarding this generous special offer or any other matter pertaining to the contest, call on, write or phone.

Contest Manager, Progress, Clearfield

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Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cleaver, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Kester spent Sunday with Miles Walls at Curwensville.

James Curry and family visited at Allen Dales Sunday.

Mrs. V. P. Davis has returned home after a few weeks visit with her parents at Johnstown.

Miss Bessie Z. Smith, of Pittsburgh, will give an entertainment here early in August.

Mrs. Frank Spencer and daughter Clara, are visiting relatives at Altoona.

Mr. and Mrs. John Haley Sr., spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Houtzdale.

Mrs. E. A. Spencer spent a few days of the past week with Mrs. William Guiher of Curwensville.

Messrs Elisha and Alton Davis and lady friends of Ramey, called on relatives in Hepburnia on Sunday.

Miss Vinnie Spencer who is residing in Butler is spending a few weeks at her home here.

E. A. Spencer is now owner of the team of mules formerly owned by F. J. Dyer and Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Curt Kirk of Lumber City visited Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Russell over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Miller visited Mr. and Mrs. William Dickey on Sunday.

E. A. Spencer and daughter Vera and Mrs. J. L. Cleaver motored to DuBois Monday evening.

GLEN RICHEY

Joe Thompson, who has been playing baseball in the south, has returned to his home in Glen Richey.

Mrs. James DeArment of Portage, is visiting at the home of David Froggate.

Misses Rachel Taylor and Cecil Evans of Pittsburgh are visiting Mrs. R. T. Morgan.

Mrs. O. T. Tobias of Clearfield and Mrs. John Boag of Boardman, spent yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Roger Snyder.

Mrs. Gordon Hurd, of Bloomington, was in town today.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE IN SESSION.

Halifax, N. S., July 12.—The annual convention of the National Division, Sons of Temperance, was called to order here today by the Most Worth Patriarch, Rev. R. Hensley Stavert, of New Brunswick. There was a large attendance of delegates from many parts of Canada and the United States. At the opening session reports were presented by the officers indicating the order to be growing and broadening in all its branches. Its fundamental principle is total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. The order now comprises five national divisions—one for North America, one for Great Britain and Ireland, two for Australia, and one for New Zealand. It has also been introduced in India and South Africa. The National Division now in session here represents an aggregate membership of 25,000, of whom more than 12,000 are in the United States.

WILL HOLD PICNIC

The C. I. C. Class of the West Side M. E. church will hold their annual picnic at Mineral Springs park on Thursday. Fullingston's jitney will leave the court house corner at 1 30 to convey the members of the class and their friends to the grounds. A large crowd is expected.

Our Want Ads Light the Way to Greater Results —Try one to-day

SHRINERS THRONG BUFFALO.

Buffalo, July 10.—Buffalo today is in the hands of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, who have gathered here from points near and far for the annual session of the imperial council of the order. During the remainder of the week Buffalo will be given over to the visitors, who with their families and friends are expected to number 100,000.

The ingress of the Shriners began early yesterday. From that time on special trains arrived at short intervals, and with scarcely a break the air was filled with the blare of trumpets and the roll of drums as visiting patrols paraded through the streets to headquarters.

Today was devoted to the reception of the visitors and the formal opening of the conclave. Spectacular parades are on the program for tomorrow. Wednesday will come the election of officers and the divisional review and exhibition drills of the Shrine patrols. The selection of the next meeting place, for which honor several cities are engaged in a lively contest, will take place either tomorrow or Wednesday.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for an increase in the indebtedness of the Borough of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, and an issue of bonds.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Clearfield in council regularly assembled, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same.

Section 1. That the indebtedness of the Borough of Clearfield be and the same is hereby increased in the sum of Seventy Five Thousand dollars for the purposes set forth in the notice of the election held June 27, 1916.

Section 2. That one hundred and fifty coupon bonds of one hundred dollars each, and one hundred and twenty coupon bonds of five hundred dollars each, payable in thirty years from the first day of August 1916, and each redeemable at the option of the Borough of Clearfield in ten years from the date thereof, with interest payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August of each year on each of said bonds at a rate of not more than four and one half per cent. per annum, clear of all taxes be issued for said indebetdness, said bonds to be dated the first day of August, 1916.

Section 3. That the form of said bonds shall be drafted by the committee on finance and shall be submitted to the council for approval, and the burgess, president and secretary of council are hereby authorized and empowered, to sign, seal and on payment of the money for said bonds to deliver the same with the coupons to the purchasers.

Section 4. That an annual tax of two mills upon each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the Borough of Clearfield, commencing in the year 1917, be and the same is hereby levied and assessed for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of said bonds.

Section 5. That before any of said bonds shall be issued the president and secretary of the council are hereby directed to file in the office of the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of Clearfield county the statement required under the law to be filed in proceedings to increase the debt of a municipality.

Section 6. The committee on finance is hereby authorized and directed to negotiate the sale of said bonds at either public or private sale, at their discretion, for the best price possible, but at not less than par value.

Ordained and enacted this fifth day of July A. D., 1916.

J. F. PLETCHER,
President of Council.

Attest:
J. D. CONNELLY,
Secretary of Council.

Examined and approved this fifth day of July, A. D., 1916.

HOBART CALLAHAN,
Burgess.

J. 6 and 13.

NO OBSERVANCE OF ORANGEMEN'S DAY.

Belfast, Ireland, July 12.—For the first time in the history of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, the battle of the Boyne anniversary, commonly known as Orangemen's Day, was not observed in Belfast today. From time immemorial the day has been observed by the Orangemen with parades and public meetings. In years gone by the parades frequently resulted in serious clashes with the Catholic organizations. In view of the present critical condition of affairs in Ireland, and in deference to the wish expressed by the authorities, the grand lodge resolved to forego the customary celebration today.

The battle of the Boyne was fought on July 11, 1690, three miles west of Drogheda, an the banks of the Boyne River. The troops of James II., 36,000 strong, were defeated by the forces of William III., with a loss of 1,500 men. It was this battle that assured the ascendency of Protestantism in England and was fatal to the cause of James II.

After the battle of the Boyne the Irish Catholics, who on account of their Jacobite leanings were oppressed by the English, began to form various semi-revolutionary organizations. In opposition the Irish Portestants formed the Loyal Orange Institution, the members of which were known as Orangemen.

AMERICAN LEATHER DYES.

Boston, July 12.—Exhibits showing recent progress in the manufacture of American leather dyes form a leading feature of the eighth annual National Shoe and Leather Market Fair, which was opened in Mechanics Building today for a week's engagement. The exhibition also includes a large and comprehensive display of shoes, leather, machinery and supplies. During the progress of the show there will be held several conventions of the shoe trade organizations.

COMB SAGE TEA INTO GRAY HAIR

Darkens Beautifully and Restores its Natural Color and Lustre at Once

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use preparation improved by the addition of other ingredients, costing about 50 cents a large bottle, at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of muss.

While gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sake and Sulphur compound, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared. After another aplication or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger. Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur compound is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

CENTRAL GOLF TOURNEY AT TOLEDO.

Toledo, July 10.—With a large number of players present the qualifying rounds in the second annual championship tournament of the Central States Golf Association were started on the links of the Inverness Club here today. The tournament will continue until the end of the week, when the winner will be presented with the handsome silver cup donated by Senator Thomas Taggart, of Indiana. The participants represent many golf clubs in Detroit, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Youngstown, and other cities.

WANTS

WANTED—Male distributors. Good pay. Distribute free samples, tack signs, etc. Send stamp. New York Distributing Co., 285 5th Ave., New York, N. Y. J. 6-6t.

WANTED—A stocker to cut and skid prop timber and saw logs. Inquire at the Witmer-Steele Company, Clearfield office. J. 11-3t.

STOLEN—A ranger bicycle with motorcycle grips and handle bars was stolen from shed back of Nevin's shoe shop on Third street Saturday night. Liberal reward if returned to Daniel Weimer. J. 11-3t.

FOR RENT—Dwighthurst and Hemlock Lodge on Pine Creek, 8 miles from Jersey Shore. Large cottages furnished. Bath room, fire place, garage, ice, spring water, boats. Address for particulars, Edward D. Trump, Jersey Shore, Pa. 3t.

DAILY LESSON IN HISTORY

One Hundred Years Ago Today.

1816—About five acres were carried away by a landslide from the bank of West Canada Creek, near its confluence with the Mohawk River, New York.

Seventy-Five Years Ago Today.

1841—Rt. Rev. John Baptist Mary David, Roman Catholic bishop and founder of the famous seminary at Bardstown, Ky., died at Bardstown. Born near Nantes, France, June 4, 1761.

Fifty Years Ago Today.

1865—Prussia made an offer of an armistice of three days, but the terms offered were not acceptable to Austria.

Twenty-Five Years Ago Today.

1891—Edward Burgess, a pioneer builder of racing yachts in America, died in Boston.

$50.00 IN GOLD

Has Been Added to The Many Other Excellent Prizes in The

Progress Great Auto Contest

Three Splendid Prizes of $25, $15 and $10

Will be given to the three contestants securing and turning in for publication the three highest numbers of votes between Monday, July 10 at 8 o'clock A. M. and Saturday, July 15th, at 10 P. M.

Votes Count For All Contest Prizes

Votes secured on new, old and arrearage subscriptions as well as the clipped coupons and bonus ballots will count for the added cash prizes and all votes turned in for the cash will count for the Overland automobile and other major contest awards.

Chance For New Contestants to Win the Cash

As no votes issued prior to July 10 will count for these added awards. A special accounting of votes will be made at 10 o'clock Saturday evening and the cash winners will then be named. These prizes will be delivered to the winners on next Monday.

Have You Voted For Your Favorite?

Subscribers who have not yet voted for their favorite contestants should do so now when the votes will count for the cash prizes as well as the nine other big contest awards. Extensions on subscriptions already given the candidates will play an important part in the voting.

You Must Help Name The Winners

For any details regarding this generous special offer or any other matter pertaining to the contest, call on, write or phone.

Contest Manager, Progress, Clearfield

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

At the Opera House

"THE HOUSE OF FEATURES"

TONIGHT

CHAPTER 9 OF
"PEG O' THE RING"
In Two Reels.

"SUMMER DAYS AT SAN DIEGO, CAL."
Travel Picture.

'Aunt Matilda Outwitted'
Comedy in Two Reels.

"A CASE OF LUCK"
Drama.

TOMORROW

PARAMOUNT PICTURES
PRESENT
LAURA HOPE CREWS
in
THE FIGHTING HOPE
A thrilling story in five reels.

"THE ONE THING NEEDED."
Comedy

Music by the Orchestra and Plenty of Electric Fans to Make You Cool and Comfortable.

First Show Starts Promptly at 7 O'clock
MUSIC BY THE ORCHESTRA
ADULTS, 10 CENTS CHILDREN, 5 CENTS

Woman Suffrage Will Cast Ninety Votes In Next Electoral College

Washington, July 12.—Look out for the women in the approaching presidential election!

This is the advice to the politicians of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Some of the officers of the association have been compiling statistics about previous elections. They have discovered that at least six presidents of the United States were elected by a smaller number of votes than those which woman suffrage states will control in the next electoral college.

In round numbers, there will be at least 4,000,000 women eligible to vote in the presidential election next November. The statistics are based on the census of 1910, which estimates the female population above 21 years in the voting states at 3,666,445. By computing the increase during the last five years at one-half, the approximate female population at the present time is estimated to be 4,-

The states now having woman suffrage will cast upwards of ninety votes in the next electoral college. Statistics show that President Adams, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Taylor, Hayes and Cleveland were elected by a majority of thirty-seven votes or less. In other words, in six presidential elections the nation's chief executives were elected by a smaller number of votes than the woman suffrage states now control.

In 1796 John Adams defeated Thomas Jefferson by two votes. In 1800 Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each received 173 votes. The choice then devolved upon the House of Representatives, where Jefferson received the votes of ten states, Burr four, and two voted blank.

In 1824 none of the candidates for president received enough electoral votes to elect, and the choice again devolved upon the House of Representatives, when John Quincy Adams was chosen by the votes of thirteen states; Andrew Jackson received the votes of seven states, and W. H. Crawford the votes of four states.

In 1836 no candidate for vice president received a majority of the votes of the electoral college, the election devolving upon the senate, which elected R. M. Johnson by a vote of 33 to 16, his opponent being Francis Gayner. As the vice president would succeed the president in the event of the president's death or impeachment, the election was potentially as significant in respect to the importance of a few electoral votes as an election for a president directly.

In 1840 Zachary Taylor defeated Lewis Cass by just thirty-six votes. In 1876 Rutherford B. Hayes defeated Samuel J. Tilden by one vote. In 1884 Grover Cleveland defeated James G. Blaine by just thirty-seven votes.

HOTTEST DAY OF THE YEAR REGISTERED YESTERAY

The hottest day of the year was registered yesterday and the saddest part of it was that the night remained warm. At three o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer registered [illegible] 98. It remained higher than [illegible] until 12 o'clock, when it grew little cooler. The houses became heated up during the day and refused to cool off at night. As a result sleeping was out of the question until a late hour. The dispensers of ice cream and soda water welcomed the warm weather, as it proved a great stimulus to their business.

No heat prostrations were reported, but it was plenty hot enough on the brick pavement.

ONE DEAD AND SEVERAL [illegible]MISSINGG IN HOTEL FIRE

Duquesne, July 12.—(By United Press)One man is dead and several are missing in a fire which at 11 o'clock had destroyed McCullom's Hotel and several residences at Duryea near here, and which got beyond the control of the firemen. The dead man is McCommer a fireman of Lawrenceville.

Advertise in The Progress.

ON'T BE CARRIED AWAY

ith the idea that you n buy better plumb- materials and uting than we offer u Take No Chance dealing with us, yourself on the omplete satis-

UESS see us.

KETT et

329.

U. S. USED 300,000 IN MEXICO IN 1847

Struggle Began, as Now, With Protracted Warfare on Border

The United States has a smaller army now than it had in 1847, when General Winfield Scott took Mexico City by way of Vera Cruz, writes Thomas F. Logan in Leslie's. The beginning of that early struggle between the United States and Mexico was not unlike the beginning of the present clash.

There had been a long campaign inaugurated from the American side of the border, and General Zachary Taylor, in his arduous campaign against Monterey, had 700 men. But even after the capture of Monterey and the victory at Buena Vista, General Taylor was confronted with such difficulties in the southern advance that it was decided to make the principal invasion of Mexico by way of Vera Cruz.

This is the course that eventually must be adopted in a present-day attempt to conquer Mexico. Scott had 12,000 men and it took him 20 days to reduce Vera Cruz. His force was considerably augmented, however, before he began his march toward Mexico City which occupied six months. He won a great victory later on at the gates of Mexico City. While estimates vary, war college experts say that there were only 50,000 men on the Mexican side, while on the American side, including troops guarding the border and that portion of the army which was notd rawn upon, there were nearly 300,000 soldiers all told used during the two years of warfare.

Mexico is better fortified today than in the earlier war. Even with recruiting accelerated, the United States does not expect a regular army of more than 105,000 men. The mobilization of the National Guard, however, and its absorption into the national service, will give a force of about 200,000 men

FOR SALE—One cookstove, two heaters, one eight-foot table, one parlor stand, and other household furniture. Will sell cheap on account of leaving town. Inquire 324 Ogden Avenue. jy12-2t

PUT ME OFF AT BUFFALO

Dr. Ward O. Wilson, Roll B Thompson and Prothonotary John H Moore are in attendance at the convention of the Knights of the Mystic Shrine at Buffalo.

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

Miss Pauline Neff returned last evening from a visit with relatives in Ridgway.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Willey and children, of Pittsburgh, are occupying the Lansing Snyder home.

A. K. Wright is attending to business in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Irvin, of Toledo, Ohio., are visiting Mr. Irvin's parents Mr. and Mrs. Fred Irvin.

S. R. Caldwell returned last evening from a vacation trip with his family in Philadelphia.

Miss Marian Wright returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit with Miss Jean Shaw at Shawville.

Mrs. Joseph Robinson, of Curwensville, spent the day with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reed returned last evening from an auto trip to Apollo and Saltsburg.

Miss Nellie Bilger, of Tyrone, is visiting friends in town.

James Gleason of DuBois, attended to business in town today.

Miss Gertrude Dimeling chaperoned a party of girls at a picnic at Litz Bridge today. The girls enjoyed the outing in the woods.

Mrs. A. E. Patton of Curwensville, was a Clearfield visitor yesterday.

Mrs. Cameron of Curwensville, was shopping in town today.

Will Blackburn, of Pittsburgh, attended to business in town today.

Mrs. Lester Smeal spent last evening in Curwensville.

Mrs. Harry Emory of Curwensville was shopping in town today.

Mrs. Martha Guppy of Lumber City spent the day in town.

Mrs. Clara Thompson of Curwensville was shopping in town today.

Mrs. Apgar Graham returned to her home in Curwensville last evening after a visit at the home of Alfred Graham.

Miss Edna Daugherty is home from West Chester to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Daugherty.

H. J. Flegal has returned from a trip to Erie.

Miss Doris Paterson is visiting with Miss Louise Stevens at Kerrmoor.

Harry Rodgers is visiting his aunt Mrs. Gust Anderson at Brisbin.

Miss Miriam Salter of Patton is visiting friends in town.

FARM BUREAU WILL START OFFICIALLY ON THURSDAY

Officers and Board of Managers to Meet in Arbitration Room in Court House.

A. T. Kearney and Mr. Weaver, of the Agricultural Department of State College, will be in Clearfield on Thursday to help inaugurate the work of the Clearfield County Farm Bureau. A meeting of the officers and Board of Managers will be held in the Court House at two o'clock to make preliminary plans. Mr. Kearney will remain in the county to take up his active duties as farm demonstrator. He will come to Clearfield from Altoona, where he is at present with the Extension Representative of Blair County. Mr. Kearney will be cordially welcomed by the citizens of Clearfield County, as he will have charge of one of the most important developments ever started within the county.

GERALDINE FARRAR.

Geraldine Farrar, most famous of all woman artists of today will make her photodramatic debut at the Clearfield Opera House on Tuesday, July 18th, when she will be presented in "Carmen." She is recognized as the greatest actress of the present generation and her performance of Carmen at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York last winter raised her still higher in the esteem of opera lovers. A symphony orchestra of ten will play the music score written especially for the picture by the musical director of Symphony Hall, Boston.

TO TRY OUT NEW DESTROYER.

Boston, July 10.—The new oil-burning torpedo boat destroyer Rowan, pronounced by naval experts to be an unusually fine new type of the "cavalry of the sea," proceeds to Rockland, Me., today for her official government trials. The Rowan was built at the Fore River yards at Quincey and will have to make 29½ knots an hour to be accepted by the government. The builders feel confident she will do better than that, as a sister ship, the Sampson, which went into commission two weeks ago, did nearly 30½ knots on her official trials.

INVENTOR OF THE FOKKER

Lieutenant Fokker is the inventor of the aeroplane which bears his name. It has been the most deadly aeroplane so far used in the war.

20

Breaking Records for Results—that's what our little Want Ads are doing for everybody who tries them

LIEUTENANT WARNERFORD TO HAVE MEMORIAL

London, June 3.—(By Mail)—Fifty eight Warnefords, from almost every corner of the world, have clubbed together to erect a memorial in Highworth church, Wilts, to Flight Lieutenant Warnerford, who destroyed a Zeppelin, and who was later killed while flying with Henry Beach Needham, the American writer, in France.

Rev. H. L. Warneford, after his nephew's feat, realized that the deed was so striking and had been given such world-wide attention that on the strength of it, he might bring the widely scattered Warneford family together. He traced the family back to the year 745. He also traced members of family to various corners of the earth with the result that Warneford's Zeppelin bomb has reunited the Warneford family.

Although Warnefords in past ages have been famous because of great deeds, the family history contains no record as brilliant as the of the late flying man.

BACKACHE IS DISCOURAGING

But Not so Bad if You Know How to Reach the Cause

Nothing more discouraging than a constant backache. Lame when you awaken, pains pierce you when you bend or lift. It's hard to work or to rest. Backache often indicates bad kidneys Clearfield people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Read this case:

Mrs. J. C. Murray, 310 Ogden avenue, Clearfield says "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills for lameness and soreness across the small of my back and have received excellent results Doan's Kidney Pills have never failed to help me. Another of the family who used them, was cured of kidney trouble."

Price 50c, at all dealers Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills— the same that Mrs Murray had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props, Buffalo, N Y.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE IS REPORTED COMING ACROSS

Rio de Janeiro, July 11—The state councellor has been informed that a sister ship to the super-submarine Deutchland is now crossing the Atlantic and will arrive here within ten days, the newspaper "Rua" declared today.

United States 'Balanced' Tires

Prepare For Active Service

Tough, sturdy, enduring, United States Tires are always ready for Active Service.

Put them to the test—use those of the five which were made for your car—see how they stand up under the shock and strain of the severest road combat. And—

Once you have tested them, you, too, will see why they have been awarded the ribbon and seal of the United States Rubber Company.

Ask the nearest United States Tire Dealer for your copy of the booklet, "Judging Tires," which tells how to secure the exact tire to suit your needs.

United States Tire Company

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco'
'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

Made by the Largest Rubber Company in the World

For Sale by LEE GARAGE O. Clearfield

Today's Geographic Study of The Great Mexican War Zone

Nearly four hundred miles of the Mexican border comprise the northern boundary of the state of Sonora, the subject of a war geography bulletin issued in Washington today by the National Geographic society.

"All out National Guard troops stationed in southern Arizona will be called upon to patrol the border of the state of Sonora" says the bulletin. "This, with the exception of the adjoining state of Chihuahua, is the largest political division in Mexico, comparing in area with the state of Nebraska, but having less than one fourth the population.

"Sonora has a great variety of climates and remarkable diversity of resources. The lowlands of the coast region, stretching along the Gulf of California for more than 500 miles, and the valleys of the interior are hot and dry; the mountains are cool, and the slopes temperate. The northern section of the state, along the border, is largely desert land, with a minimum of moisture and a maximum of heat, where horned toads, poisonous reptiles, jackrabbits and prairie dogs alone thrive the year round. In the brief rainy season, from June to September, there is a sudden awakening of nature, with a bountiful growth of grass, providing excellent pasturage for cattle, and a wealth of flowers lending a most picturesque aspect to the landscape.

"While the state is chiefly noted for its vast mineral wealth, it also has great agricultural possibilities. Cereals, fruits and sugar cane yield the planter a generous return for his labor. Many carloads of oranges are shipped every year into the United States.

"The mountains, from whose depths fortunes in gold, silver and copper have been taken since the days of the Spanish conquest, and even for centuries before that by the Aztecs, are clad with forests which yield many varieties of valuable woods. These wilds are the home of black and grizzly bears, mountain lins, and other animals, making the region a hunter's paradise.

"The development of Sonora has been greatly retarded by the fact that it has been infested by two fierce resourceful and pitiless tribes of Indians, the Yaquis and the Apaches, whose raids constitute one of the bloodiest chapters in the conquest of the southwest. Many of the Yaquis still inhabit the valley of the Yaqui river, one of the longest waterways of the republic, flowing through the state from the northeast and entering the Gulf of California in the southwest. Thrilling are the tales of Yaqui bravery and Yaqui cruelty told in this section of Mexico. A typical account is that of a Yaqui chief who was driven to bay by a squad of Mexican soldiers. The Indian took refuge behind a rock where, one by one, he shot his pursuers until his supply of ammunition was exhausted. The last of the Mexican band was the officer, who, realizing that his quarry was almost helpless, dashed toward him with upraised sabre. The Indian tood his ground and as the horseman rode beneath him, he evaded the sweep of the sabre, sprang upon the horse's back, pinioning his enemy's arms to his side, and at the same time digging his heels int the horse's side, urging the anmal toward a precipice. The horse balked, but the Indian drove his dagger into his mount's side, and the riders were plunged to their death in the ravine below.

"Sonora is traversed from north to south by the Southern Pacific of Mexico railway. On this line, 184 miles below the Arizona border, is Hermosilla, (Little Beauty) the capital of the state, an attractive town of 15,000 people. It is 1,700 miles from Hermosilla to Mexico City by rail, as far as from New York City to Fort Worth, Texas, or San Juan Porto Rico.

"The chief seaport of the state is Guaymas, with an excellent landlocked harbor which is much in need of dredging. Tiburon, an island, twenty eight miles long and fifteen miles wide, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel in the home of the blood-thirsty Seris, of the Yuman family of Indians. Many travelers accuse the Seris of cannibalistic practices, and several Americans who in recent years have attempted to explore the region in search of rumored buried treasures, have never returned to civilization."

FAMOUS DAN PATCH DIES OF ATHLETIC HEART

Minneapolis, July 12—Dan Patch, pacing stallion owned by M. W. Savage, of Minneapolis, died of athletic heart at the owner's farm at Savage, Minn, yesterday. In 1906 he paced a mile over the St Paul track in 1 55, the world's sulky record. Dan Patch was bought by Savage for $60 000 He was withdrawn from the tracks several years ago.

HAVE ROSY CHEEKS AND FEEL FRESH AS A DAISY—TRY THIS!

Says glass of hot water with phosphate before breakfast washes out poisons

To see the tinge of healthy bloom in your face, to see your skin get clearer and clearer, to wake up without a headache, backache, coated tongue or a nasty breath, in fact to feel your best, day in and day out, just try inside-bathing every morning for one week.

Before breakfast each day, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it as a harmless means of washing from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store but is sufficient to demonstrate that just as soap and hot water cleanses, sweetens and freshens the skin, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the blood and internal organs. Those who are subject to constipation, bilious attacks, acid stomach, rheumatic twinges, also those whose skin is sallow and complexion pallid, are assured that one week of inside-bathing will have them both looking and feeling better in every way.

TO SAY IF MAN IS LEGALLY DEAD.

Newark, N. J., July 10—To determine whether William H. Conner, formerly of this city, should be declared legally dead is the purpose of a public hearing before Surrogate Fred G. Stickel today. The petition for the hearing, brought on behalf of George H. Conner, a son of the missing man, relates that on August 1, 1903, when the son was ten years old, the elder Conner went to Peabody, Mass., to take a position His wife, now dead, hearing from him a few months later but since then had had neither direct word nor slightest clue While the petitioner claims he has made diligent search, with the aid of the police, and has discovered nothing, and insurance policy issued his father remains unpaid, as the insurance company states it has reason to believe Conmer is in the West.

The Young Ladies' Sunday School Class of Paradise Mission will hold a Dime Social at the church on Friday evening, July [illegible] erybody welcome.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER

The Newspaper That Goes Home and Stays

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

EIGHT PAGES SECTION TWO

Volume XI. THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS "GET ACQUAINTED EDITION" NUMBER 12

Clearfield, the Home of Fine Industries, Splendid Churches, Excellent Schools, and Opportunity For Ambitious Citizenship

A Review of the Town, and What It Offers to Manufacturers and to New Residents

For miles and miles along the historic and wonderful valley of the West Susquehanna River, sides and narrow ... eye, until the regio... is reached. Here N... powerful arms have ... mountains and smoo... sands of broad, gent... —offering to man a c... labors.

This beautiful, broa... ley provided a fitting location for the city which now bears the name Clearfield.

The Susquehanna, the smoothly faced hills and the great valley, unite to form an ideal setting for a prosperous growing city. There is beauty sufficient to feed the keenest appetite of Nature lovers—with the river winding through Clearfield in a great broad double curve, like the letter S—and ample level ground to establish, maintain and extend hundreds of industries, business institutions, homes, parks and playgrounds.

"What a wonderful site for a large city," is the enthusiastic exclamation of Clearfield visitors.

After giving you your geographical bearings and a brief historical sketch this story will relate to what extent Clearfield's great natural advantages have been utilized by its people.

Geographically, Clearfield County, of which Clearfield is the county seat, lies on parallel 41 degrees 4 minutes north latitude, and longitude 1 degree 31 minutes west from Washington, D.C. The point of intersection of these imaginary lines is near Clearfield Borough, which is not far west from the centre of Pennsylvania. Clearfield's elevation is about 1200 feet above tide. The height of the summit lands varies from 1600 to 2200 feet above tide.

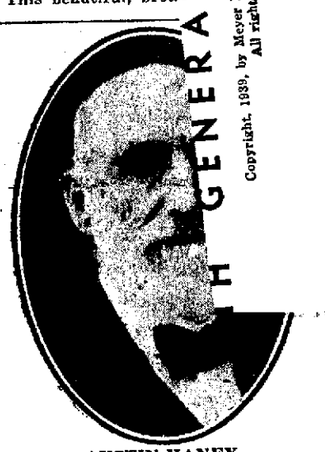
At the extreme southwest corner of the county, the West Branch of the Susquehanna River enters and flows in a northeasterly direction, diagonally across its confines, emerging near the northeast corner. Near all of the creeks of the county are either direct or indirect tributaries of this beautiful stream. Some of the creeks of the northwest corner, however, wend their way westward and finally empty into the Allegheny River. The Susquehanna River has played an important role in the great drama of American colonization and development—from the early days when the pioneers and Indians traded upon its picturesque banks, until more than half a century later, when great log rafts filled the channel, bound for big saw-mills further down the river—and now, after almost another half century has elapsed, we find the same stream and its tributaries used as routes along which powerful locomotives pull heavy trains of coal, general freight and passenger traffic. A study of the map of this rich and important county will reveal dozens of these greatest of modern agents of civilization, winding along the courses of the tributaries of the West Branch, and reaching into nearly every nook and corner of its confines. The purpose of this veritable network of railroads is to render available the vast beds of Clearfield coal and fire clay, in which the county is rich almost beyond estimate.

Clearfield County was organized in 1804. The Commissioners, authorized and empowered by the Governor to choose a suitable location for the seat of justice of the new county, fixed upon the lands of Abraham Witmer, a resident of Lancaster, as the place for the future county seat. A tax enumeration made about that time showed a total of about 104 taxable inhabitants in the county, of which number, 16 were single freemen.

The ancient Indian village of "Chincleclamousche" was located on the site of Clearfield. Four famous mountain fishing streams converge near this point, a fact which later made possible Clearfield's water supply—one of the best in the country.

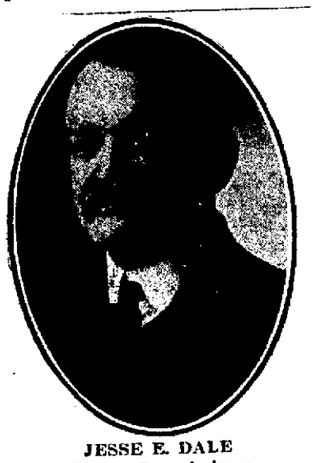
At Clearfield the West Branch takes a northerly course, swinging off toward the east in the northern end of the borough. Broad flats and smoothly rounded knolls and slopes occupy the ample space between the beautiful hills which protect the town on the north, east and west. The scenery all along the West Branch is unexcelled—at the county seat it is surpassingly beautiful. Highly cultivated and richly fertile farms fill the valley and hillsides for miles around, while here and there the tall, stacks of manufactories rise to tell the observer that capital has found its way hither, has built strong interests, and intends to remain and grow. Just beyond the hills in almost any direction, and nearly within view of the town, are famous hunting grounds and fishing streams. The sportsmen rarely returns from either of these pleasures without a well-filled bag or fishing basket.

Clearfield's position in the heart of Pennsylvania's most beautiful scenic districts is only one of its advantages of location. With respect to important commercial centers this city is in a most commanding location. This is particularly true with respect to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and the Canadian provinces. Any of these great centers of distribution may be reached quickly and cheaply.



AUSTIN HANEY
County Commissioner
Clearfield, Pa.

H. H. SPENCER
County Commissioner
122 Dixon Avenue, DuBois, Pa.



JESSE E. DALE
County Commissioner
Clearfield, Pa.

L. C. NORRIS
Commissioner's Clerk
Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER WELCH
Attorney at Law
Clearfield, Pa.

Abundant Natural Resources Make Clearfield Potentially the Richest Town in the County

Population

The population of Clearfield Borough is 8,000 and that of the County 100,000.

Railroads

Three railroads afford unsurpassed shipping facilities. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway, which traverses that thickly populated and rich industrial and agricultural district between Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania and Buffalo and Rochester in New York State, connecting with no less than 34 different lines. The New York Central R. R. and the Pennsylvania R. R., two of the world's greatest systems, complete Clearfield's battery of three important competing lines which places the community in a most commanding position among the important distributing points of the East.

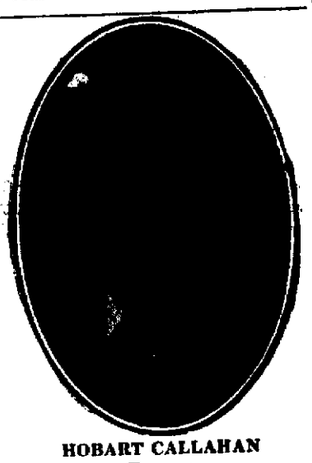
J. F. PLETCHER
Passenger Agent
Clearfield, Pa.

Water Supply

Clearfield's water system is owned by a private corporation, The Clearfield Water Company, which supplies pure spring water from mountain lands that form a part of the Pennsylvania State Forest Reserve. The water is plentiful in quantity and of the very best quality for either domestic or commercial use. The two large reservoirs located in the mountains northwest of Clearfield. A gravity system with very high pressure is in use, affording excellent fire protection and consequently low fire insurance rates in the Borough.

Electricity and Gas

Electric power moves the machinery of many of Clearfield's industries, including the coal mines of the district. Cheap electric power has made this possible. Rates range from one and one-fourth cents to four cents per kilowatt hour, according to the amount of current consumed. For domestic use the rates range from ten cents per kilowatt hour down, based on a schedule of discounts. Manufactured gas is also available at reasonable cost.



HOBART CALLAHAN
Burgess
Clearfield, Pa.

Minerals: Coal Clay, Shale pure pure

Clearfield Coal is favorably known in the market. Bituminous coal from mines in this region is famous for its high quality and reasonable cost. This has been a strong factor in helping to develop many industrial propositions.

Clearfield's high-grade CLAYS for nearly all commercial purposes are well known and heavily in demand in the market. They include FIRE CLAY for high-grade refractory brick for furnace linings, steel works, rolling mills, supola linings, and all purposes for which fire bricks are used. Clearfield also has CLAYS of the highest grades for the manufacture of PAVING BLOCK. BUILDING

(Continud on Page Ten)

JOHN A. STOCK
Desertion Probation Officer
Clearfield, Pa.

GENERAL NEWSPAPER
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rfield, the Home of e Industries, Splendid hurches, Schools, Etc.

(Continued from Page Nine)

BRICK, HOLLOW TILE, SEWER PIPE, TERRA COTTA and HEAVY CHINAWARE.

The clay veins and deposits cover vast areas and are of unusually wide range in variety. They lie just above and below the coal veins, which greatly facilitates and cheapens their manufacture into the above-named commercial products. There is an abundance of shale to mix with the clays. Glass sand of a high grade is also one of the valuable minerals of this section.

A Banking Facilities

Financial development has been of substantial nature. Two National banks and one Trust Company, all of proven strength and standing, occupy buildings and offices that are the last word in architectural beauty and finish, and also in facilities, for the transaction of a banking business. The following figures speak eloquently for them:

tal Capital Stock	$ 450,000.00
d Surplus and Un- ided Profits	1,022,389.01
tal Deposits	4,535,474.78
tal Resources	6,966,194.42

mmercial and Business Interests

As a county seat, and the natural railroad, highway and business center of this section, Clearfield has

IRA E. WAITE
d Lock Smith
St., Clearfield, Pa.

Local business houses of unusual merit are Clearfield's population. ose in the State's wholesale hardware, houses, wholesale grocers and warehouses have found it a fine distributing point. Headquarters and business offices are maintained here by a large number of coal operators and coking companies, although the mines themselves are not located in the town. Coal, brick, and sewer pipe buyers have found Clearfield an advantageous location. Many other corporations and individuals have established offices here, including the general business offices of the principal electric light and power company of the district, Penn Public Service Co., and the Central Penna. District Offices of the State Highway Department. Four prosperous newspapers and printing establishments are of highest standing and many of Clearfield's professional men are of

H. P. BRIDGE
Merchant Tailor
Clearfield, Pa.

tional prominence. It will be noted above that Clearfield has a great many high-grade always tends to make a re desirable as a place l also as a place for f business.

Conventions:

for excellence and have been erected tive accommodations. travelers, automobile boarders, and all are reasonable, valleys are of rate. Both the s are kept in first sufficient to satisfy the of guests.

men and tourists who tarters in Clearfield can ork this and surrounding ease.

acilities for CONVEN-TIONS, including FREE USE of a magnificent Convention Hall.

The STREETS are paved with vitrified brick "Make in Clearfield," completely drained and sewered, electrically lighted, well laid out and of fine appearance.

Churches, Y. M. C. A., Schools, Etc.

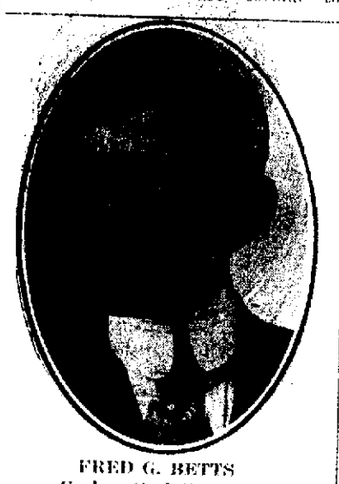
Beautiful and costly churches of all denominations have been erected in Clearfield, views of which accompany this sketch. Clearfield's thoroughly modern and efficient schools are housed in new buildings. The splendid spirit of progress of the community in this respect has just been proven

HARRY J. BROWN
Merchant Tailor
118 Market St.
Clearfield, Pa.

by the voters authorizing a new $100,000 High School Building. Clearfield Hospital, its efficient Y. M. C. A. and other local public institutions are of a high standard. Views of a number of our modern school buildings and other public structures are shown. Great strides are being made along building lines.

Social and Living Conditions, Recreation, Etc.

Clearfield has long been known as a town of comfortable homes with beautiful lawns, gardens, shade trees, and all other attractive features that make a community well worth living in. To enhance the community's attractiveness and make it still more beautiful and desirable as a place in which to live, we have a permanent and active Shade Tree Commission. Clearfield's citizens are cordial to



FRED G. BETTS
Goshen Coal Company
Clearfield, Pa.

strangers and extend a hearty welcome to them. Living conditions are economical and satisfactory; yet our people are always on the alert for improvements. The Borough owns two good parks and maintains an efficient Board of Health with a salaried Health Officer. Trout fishing and hunting are near at hand. Play grounds are rapidly being extended. A thriving Country Club with a splendid Golf Course, and numerous other social organizations provide recreation and pleasure in abundance.

CLEARFIELD IS EVERYWHERE CONCEDED TO BE A WHOLESOME COMMUNITY WHERE BOTH EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE ARE HEALTHY, HAPPY AND CONTENTED AND WHERE GOOD CITIZENSHIP DOMINATES.

Agriculture

One of the strong Grange sections of Pennsylvania. Large areas of good productive soil adapted to fruit growing and general agricultural results. Apple growing and dairying are especially successful, although almost any line of agriculture may be followed with success. Good farms are available at low cost, considering their real value. A Farm Bureau has recently been organized in Clearfield County, which will be under the direction of State College.

Manufactured Products of Clearfield

High grade fire brick for nearly all purposes, paving brick of splendid quality and appearance, building brick of nearly every color, shade and finish, radial chimney brick, high grade sewer pipe and drain tile, the best grades of refractories for boiler houses, battle ships, public institutions and private homes, sole leather, rich cut glass, pile fronts, velvet, brick and grinding machinery, complete installations for fire brick plants, wet and dry pans and pan engines for the clay-working trade, general machinery, knitting machines, commercial stationery and school supplies, brooms, builders' materials, glass sand, confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks and beer.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg and New York Central Railroad yards and repair shops constitute an important and growing industry at Clearfield.

Clay-Working Plants—A Great Industry

A fair conception of the remarkable and success of the clay-working industry in the Clearfield District is given when it is stated that there are twenty-two (22) of these plants now in operation and having an approximate aggregate output of 1,000,000 bricks per day. The splendid quality of the brick from the Clearfield District has made this development possible.

Manufacturing Plants

The products of Clearfield's factories and industrial operations are shipped to all parts of the United States, and some abroad. The list given below comprises the names of the manufacturers and their products, the clay working enterprises being listed first:

Building Brick and Facing Block:
Clearfield Brick Manufacturing Co.
Clearfield Clay-Working Co.
Paterson Clay Products Co.
FIRE BRICK:
Clearfield Fire Brick Co.

E. E. JIMESON
Pasteurized Milk
Clearfield, Pa.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.
SEWER PIPE AND DRAIN TILE:
Clearfield Sewer Pipe Co.
Miscellaneous Factories:
Banta Refrigerator Co.—Refrigerators.
Callahan Bros.—Soft Drinks.
Clearfield Brewing Co.—Beer.
Clearfield Laundry, Ellis Bros., Proprs.
Clearfield Machine Shops—Clay working and General Machinery.
Clearfield Millwork & Lumber Co.—Millwork and Builders' Supplies.
Clearfield Republican—Printing and Publishing.
Clearfield Textile Co.—Silk Velvet.
Eberts, J. W.—Flour and Feed.
Elk Tanning Co.—Sole Leather.
Gearhart Knitting Machine Co.—Knitting Machines.
Gearhart & Wrigley—Millwork and Builders' Supplies.
Keystone Ice Cream Co.—Ice Cream.
Kupfer, Emil F., Inc.—Rich Cut Glass.

J. EMMOTT HARDER
Vue Theatre
7 South Second St., Clearfield, Pa.

Kurtz Bros.—Commercial Stationery and School Supplies.
McCamey, P. S.—Confectionery, Ice Cream.
Nevling Roller Mill Co.
Progressive Publishing Co.—Printing and Publishing.
Public Spirit, Paper of Civic Publicity.
Rishel, [illegible]
Shaw, [illegible]
Weaver, [illegible]

Factory Sites and Buildings

[illegible] some that are [illegible] for large operations. An opportunity to establish several industrial communities with their own coal supply and other [illegible] advantages. A few fine sites. Railroad siding and every other advantage to encourage the successful operation of manufacturing plants.

In this connection, we now have available a few good manufacturing buildings. One group of buildings is completely equipped with wood-working machinery, but could be used for another line of work if desired. Plenty of second growth timber in this section.

MANUFACTURERS WHO ARE INVESTIGATING LOCATIONS in which to build and operate plants, large or small, will find in Clearfield a combination of facilities of real merit. In economical manufacture,

J. B. NEVLING
Real Estate, Coal
Clearfield, Pa.

availability of raw materials, facilities for shipping the finished product, accessibility of large markets and desirability as a place in which to live and work, Clearfield's advantages are unsurpassed.

AN INVITATION TO YOU.—The Chamber of Commerce of Clearfield, a strong, active organization of the principal interests of the community, takes pleasure in extending a cordial invitation to manufacturers and others to visit Clearfield personally and investigate its advantages. We have natural advantages of a kind that will help your materially, and in addition the Chamber of Commerce will cooperate with you to the fullest extent.

Detailed information furnished promptly on request. Address the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Clearfield, Pa.

HAD BEEN MARRIED BEFORE

In this city they are telling of a widower who was married recently for the third time, and whose bride had been married once before herself.

The groom-elect wrote across the bottom of one of the wedding invitations sent to a particular friend:

"Be sure to come; this is to be a matinee performance."—Exchange.

S. E. REUTTER E. E JIMESON

REUTTER & JIMESON

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ROUGH and DRESSED LUMBER
BUILDERS' MATERIAL,
Shingles, Laths, Sash and Doors

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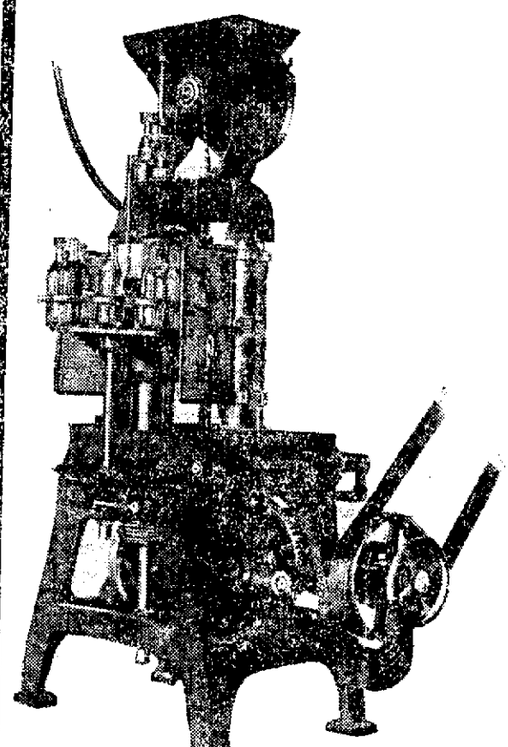

MANUFACTURERS
of High Grade
Mineral and Soda Waters.
Carbonic Gas, Bar Fixtures
and Glassware Always
on Hand.

Prompt Attention Given
To Mail Orders.

We Use The Best of
Everything.

Cleanliness is Our Motto.

Drink Cascade Ginger Ale
Bottled By The Crown Automatic Machine

CROWN STEAM BOTTLING WORKS
W. H. & W. S. CALLAHAN, Props.
Clearfield, - - Penna.

A Clearfield Grinding Pan
Is Like An Airedale Dog

An Airedale Dog Will Do Anything
That Any Other Dog Can Do
—And Then Lick The Other Dog

CLEARFIELD MACHINE SHOPS
Clay Working and Reduction Machinery
CLEARFIELD, - - - - - PENNSYLVANIA

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An Intimate Sketch of Clearfield Churches, Their Origin, Development and Growth, and Historical Facts and Interesting Reminiscences

WEST SIDE M. E. CHURCH

Rev. John W. Long, Pastor

In 1872 the Central Pennsylvania conference sent Rev M I Gause to the Shawsville Circuit with instructions to build a church in West Clearfield. For some time before this a Sunday school had been held at the Paradise school house and as a church was needed. Soon after his appointment Rev Gause started preaching services in the West side school house with the intention of building a church as soon as practicable. As soon as this became generally known he was denied the use of the school house when he was just the impetus needed to hasten matters and a subscription was immediately taken toward the new church which resulted in $631 being subscribed. With this subscription and one from William Maple, the first move was definitely launched. The lot on which the church now stands was purchased at a cost of $400 and the building was begun. The church, a frame structure was completed and dedicated in November of this

FRANK E. SHIPLEY
Painting, Paper Hanging, Wall Paper and Moulding
505 Nichols St.
Clearfield, Pa.

weeks after the failure of Jay Cooke and Co., "which spread financial havoc all over the country," but in spite of this financial depression $1,316.00 was subscribed on the day of dedication, which provided for the entire indebtedness. However, Rev Gause being sent to Gettysburg, the following conference the subscriptions were neglected with the consequence that they were not paid. For some years the church struggled on under the burden of this debt and it was during this period that William Maple showed his loyalty by standing between it and the sheriff's hammer at great cost to himself. He also provided a parsonage for the pastor alone the rear about two miles from town. The debt was finally wiped out under the pastorate of C. W. Burnley.

Successful revivals under the pastorates of Revs. Scott Wilson, Lambert, Brady, Mattern, Salter and the present pastor built up the church both in membership and spiritual life

C. E. SHIREY
Groceries, Notions
Turnpike Ave.
Clearfield, Pa.

In 1906 the church was remodeled and enlarged into the present edifice during the pastorate of Rev. J. A. Mattern.

At present there is a debt of $1,500 covered by subscriptions payable monthly. When this is paid the church and parsonage property will be debt free. There are 170 full members of the church. Enrollment in the Sunday school is 170 in the cradle roll. R. M. Hays is superintendent.

There is a very flourishing Brotherhood of fifty members with W. Irvin Passmore president. This Brotherhood meets every two weeks and has as its object the means of [illegible] the Sunday school and church.

The Epworth League with Miss Lulu Robbins president has 100 members and is doing a good work. The Junior League has a good number of members and with Miss Ella Faulkner at its head is doing much good in the

GEORGE W. [illegible]
Wholesale Oil
Clearfield, Pa.

ELEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In the summer of 1900, a number of Methodist families moved into East End from other towns. For a number of years previous to this ten or twelve Methodist families lived here, being members of the old "Clearfield Church." It became apparent that the town church was too far away for any save a few to attend service there. In the fall of the years Rev J. I. Gearhart, a local preacher of Clearfield, held a tent meeting on the lawn at the upper end of Fifth street. As a result of this, regular services were held in a store room, rented for the purpose. Notwithstanding hindrances and discouragement services were maintained for most of the next two years, Dr. M. K. Foster, the pastor presiding at intervals.

In 1901 the official board purchased three lots at the corner of Dorey and Eleventh street and it was determined to erect a church thereon. After some delay work upon the foundation was commenced in May and the building pushed to completion. The following pastors worked on, continuing until July, 1903, when the chapel was dedicated. Dr. J. J. Hamm, of Bloomington, preached the dedicatory sermon. Other ministers present were Dr. M. K. Foster, Dr. W. S. Stephenson, Rev. L. Lee, Rev. [illegible] and the Rev. Mr. Foster, who were pastors of Methodist churches in Clearfield at the time the church took effect. The work of erecting the building proved too much and in the spring of 1904 plans were adopted for enlargement. The addition was completed in September and the entire building was reopened.

In the spring of 1904 the congregation separated from the mother church (Third) forming an independent organization on Eleventh Street. Nineteen members with 12 probationers. In June of this year a church was secured. Rev. J. Nick Rex was the first pastor. The Sunday school, which was organized with [illegible] pupils, now has a membership of 170. The second pastor was Rev. [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Rev. [illegible]

Clearfield Brick Manufacturing Co.

Manufacturers of The Most Durable Building Material Known.

"CLEARFIELD VELOURS"

Fire Brick of Various Shades and Textures
Vitrified Paving Brick.

Trust Building, Clearfield, Pa.

n Intimate Sketch of Clearfield Churches, Historical Facts, Etc.

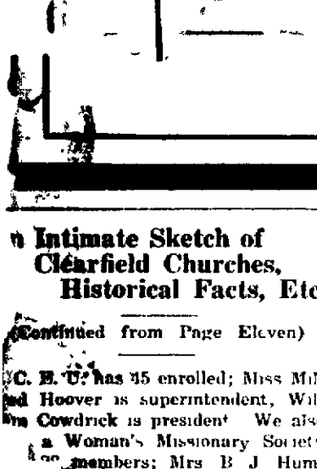
(Continued from Page Eleven)

C. E. U. has 45 enrolled; Miss Mil ed Hoover is superintendent, Wil m Cowdrick is president We also a Woman's Missionary Society o members; Mrs B J Hum president. The Ladies' Aid has always been a busy com and have done splendid work G. W. Henderson is president

e church and parsonage trustees G. L. Barger, president, W J ley, secretary and treasurer, Paul ham, C. F Bush and William rlin, general stewards; Charles ; the district stewards are rahan, David Heck, Alton Wil s. Lloyd Thompson, Mrs C I hester McClarland A F Lay Geo. Henderson and G L church treasurer.

regular services are as follows unday School, 9 45 a. m, morn worship, 11 00 a. m., Jr Y P S . A., 2:00 p m; Sr Y P S C , 6:45 p. m; evening worship, p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednes 7:45 p. m.

ybody is made welcome at all services.

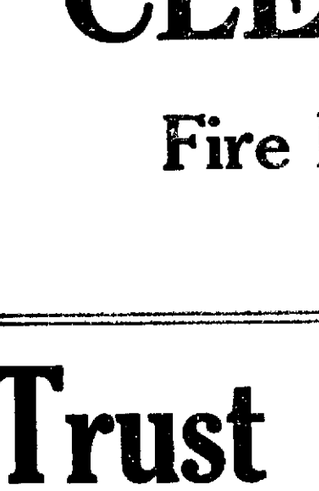


NT W. SMITH
Second Street
earfield, Pa.

ALVATION ARMY

y was brought
ar 1865, when
ooth impre
of the wa
and qu

beyond the pale of the existing church work, determined to devote themselves to the blessing of the people, believing the only effectual way to do this in a permanent way, was to secure by persuasive means the application of the Divine Remedy —thus they preached the Gospel and it proved to be to a multitude of the



D A READ
Harness Mfr, Horse Furnishing Goods
Third Street, Clearfield Pa

Savior command to preach the white or Black whether they live in hut or palace and regard the perishing souls as of equal worth in God's sight is characteristic Born in the midst of the Army the ... of the ... activity and ... to ... and conserve ... by the ... Societies much Hard ... Child Welfare ... cares which make children necessary are both numerous ... Poverty ... such ... Fatherless ... Deserted ... Sometimes ... Indian Matters ... Love not ... Whether ... Whether ... Whether

The World Moves So Do We

The World moves itself but we move anything that is moveable.

Heavy hauling ts what we like, our strong arm squad can load it and our heavy Trucks and Several Big Teams can move it!

W. B HOLMES
Clearfield, - - PENNA.

Begin Your Day Right

You will find at RHINE'S the "SMOKE" that brings joy to the most fastidious taste.

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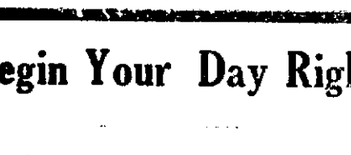
Clearfield, Pa.

Use The Best

WHITE LEAD

DUFTON HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, Harness, & Buggies, Lumber
Doors, Sash, Builders' Material,
Paints, Oil, Glass.
CLEARFIELD, - - PENNA.

We Examine Your Eyes Without Charge and Supply The Necessary Glasses to Correct Your Vision.



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are the best accurately filled at moderate prices
On and off with one hand, stay on, look well, and give perfect vision. Made exclusively for and sold only by
W. W. HOWE, Optician - CLEARFIELD, PA.

Accessories **Vulcanizing**

AUTO SUPPLY CO.
Goodyear --Michelin---Knight---McLean

Tires and Tubes Ever-Ready

Storage Battery Station

Oil and Gasoline at The Curb

18 South Third Street
CL... PEN...

The Beginnings of Church Work in Clearfield And Its Extension And Development Over The Short Span Which Separates us From Obscurity

It is but another proof of the wisdom of the sturdy pioneers of Clearfield county that, hand in hand with the educational went, the religious development.

Among the pioneers of the county, in addition to the missionairies of

AUGUST J. KUPFER
Cut Glass
Mgr. Emil F. Kupfer
Clearfield, Pa.

various denominations, whose names are mentioned in the earlier history of the county, the first preachers who held services in the county, of whose names we have been able to find any record, were:

Bishop Onderdonk, of the Protestant Episcopal church, who held services in 1832, and again in 1838 in the court house. The Rev. Tiffany Ford rector of the Episcopal church at Philipsburg, on 1843, held occasional services in the old court house, also Rev. George W. Nutt, of Bellefonte made periodical visits to Clearfield but the first regular Episcopal minister was Rev. William Clotworthy, who was sent to Clearfield in 1847.

The first Presbyterian ministers were the Revs. William Stewart and Henry R. Wilson, who preached in Clearfield in 1803 and for several years thereafter.

Rev. John Hammond was the first Methodist preacher and preached in

W. F. POWELL
Hardware
23 South Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Clearfield in 1822 befor there was any regular church.

The first Catholic services were held about 1815 by the Rev. Father Hayden, Reilly and Leavey, and about 1830 the first Catholic church was built.

Rev. G. Phillip Guelich known as Father Guelich was the first Lutheran preacher, preaching in Luthersfield in 1817.

Rev. Samuel Miles was one of the first regular Baptist preachers preaching in Clearfield about 1812.

As is the case with most of these early dates, that of the first church in Clearfield county is a much disputed question. One early chronicler states that the first meeting house was built in 1803 on the site of McClure's cemetery in Pike township. A later writer just as emphatically declares that the first church in Clearfield county was built in 1822, although he agrees with the earlier writer as to its location.

It is impossible to obtain any facts concerning the first house of worship but as religious meetings were held at homes and in barns before any church building was erected, it is probable that this caused the confusion in dates.

Such other facts as we have been able to gather concerning the early religious history of our county are set down in the following history of the different denominations:

Presbyterian

In the first history of Clearfield county, published in 1878, we find the following lines:

"The first meeting house in Clearfield county was built in the year 1809 and was located at the site of McClure's cemetery. It was of the Presbyterian faith."

To the members of this denomination, then, must be conceded the honor of having erected the first house of worship in our county.

A church building was erected in Clearfield several years later, and one in Curwensville in 1826. These charges were admitted to the Hun-

W. IRVING LEWIS
Secretary Y. M. C. A.
Second Street
Clearfield, Pa.

tingdon Presbytery, which at that time had a total number of 558 communicants.

There is now a church membership of 3,111 in this county, and nineteen church buildings.

These statistics prove in a most convincing manner the marvelous growth of this denomination, and the powerful and thriving condition of the Presbyterian church in Clearfield county at the present time.

Methodist Episcopal .

Methodism in Clearfield county has its beginning as early as 1814, in the days of the Huntingdon circuit. This circuit covered nearly three hundred miles, and included in its thirty charges those of Clearfield and Centre.

The first church building was erected at the latter charge between

LOUIS SHAPIRO
Clothing, Shoes & Furnishings
Clearfield, Pa.

1828 and 1834 and Rev. John M. Really appointed its pastor.

A "meeting house" was erected at Clearfield about 1836 and one at Curwensville one in Bradford township and one in the Grampian Hills a few years later.

From the time on, the Methodist Episcopal faith grew rapidly in power, and the Clearfield county charges became part of the Altoona District of the Central Pennsylvania conference.

At the present date there are twenty thriving Methodist Episcopal churches in Clearfield county, with a total membership of about five-

Baptist Church

An early historian of Clearfield county states that the first sermon ... was preached ... by a Baptist

WILLIAM E. TOBIAS
Teacher. Ex-County Supt. of Schools
Clearfield, Pa.

fourteen Baptist churches in the county.

Clearfield county is not a Baptist stronghold; but commendable progress is being made, and only one church now reports a smaller membership than it did ten years ago. The average annual rate of increase is three per cent. There are today one-third more Baptists in Clearfield county than there were ten years ago.

Evangelical Lutheran (English)

In the year 1832, Father Philip Guelich, called the "Father of Lutheranism" in Clearfield county, began to preach monthly to the people in Luthersburg, in Brady township. Ten years later a Union church was built by German Lutherans and Reformers, and services were held there by all branches of the Lutheran faith. In 1845 the first English Evangelical Lutheran church in the county was built near Luthersburg.

Since that time this demonination

J. M. BIGGINS
Biggins & Heberling
Meat Market, Third Street
Clearfield, Pa.

has grown greatly in membership, and there are now about twenty-two English Evangelical Lutheran churches in Clearfield county. They are united with the Allegheny Synod

Catholic Church

As early as 1826 priests of the Roman Catholic church visited this county for the purpose of saying mass for the few members of the faith who resided here. But it was not until 1850 that a church building was erected at Clearfield. Some years later about 1851, another Catholic church was built in Frenchville. These were the only Catholic churches in the county for many years but when the mineral resources of the county began to be mined, a foreign population, largely of the Ca-

(Continued on Page 14.)

R. P. HEBERLING
...

INSURANCE

FULFORD & FULFORD,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

LEONARD HOUSE
JAMES REDDING, Prop.
218 Reed Street.
Clearfield, - - Penna.

DR. P. L. SHOWERS
DENTIST
NEW MOSSOP BUILDING
Clearfield, - Penn

POTTER, BIGLER & POTTER
INCORPORATED
Clearfield Colliery Company
Coal Operators
A. W. BIGLER
Clearfield, - Penna.

C. C. BOVARD
CHIROPRACTOR
NEW MOSSOP BUILDING
Clearfield, - Penna.

EAT
AT
JOR... AN'S

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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CLEARFIELD REAL ESTATE

Money as a general rule flows to- good investments. Thus we early seven and a half millions lars constituting the resources e three strong banking institu- of Clearfield Borough. History proven that every penny invested our banks, has been money well very profitably invested, for the

J. W. EBERTS
Miller
Clearfield, Pa.

ank has increased marvelously in alue and the dividends have been ost gratifying. But this article is ot to treat on banks or banking, it is to deal with the real estate situa- of this enterprising and pros- perous own. Suffice it to say that we only wish to draw a comparison between the banks and real estate, to establish the fact that money placed in Clearfield property is money just as wisely invested as that invested in the banks.

The assessed valuation of Clear- is just about three million dol- This sum is laid almost al- together upon land and improved properties. A small proportion is occupation assessment but mortgages are taxable only for state purposes and are not included in the aggre- With a three million assessed according to practice, we can safely say that the market value or value is approximately seven

L. W. POLLACK
Pollack's Bargain Store
306 East Market Street
Clearfield, Pa.

business property which is maintain- in a standard condition of repairs where the foundations of the walls are permanently laid, will never go back but on the contrary will ap- preciably increase in value. Let us inquire if the foundations of old Clearfield are well and permanently This question is the one about dollars, a sum just about our banking resources. So money invested in a home or in real estate investors are reas- ing and some "would be real es- e investors" are perplexed. Now writer of this article feels con- nt, aye sure that our town's foun- ons are well and permanently Our industries are of a very anent nature, our railroad facili- are quite extensive, our Chamber Commerce is wide awake and ag- ive, our churches are all durable s, our newspapers are working upbuilding of the town and

PETER KREHER
Meats
h Second St.
ld, Pa.

are interested in the town's material welfare, and our citizens are enter- prising and vigilant. With such a valued list of assets is there the slightest danger of the bottom fal- ling out of Clearfield real estate? No, indeed no, Clearfield real estate is as good as gold and many men have become rich by selling their properties when people wanted them, and those who have not sold are still in possession of a valuable asset. Another asset of Clearfield which gives value to real estate and which deserves special and separate men- tion is its water supply. Just as a man who buys a farm, looks well to the fountains of water, so a town must have good water and an abun- dant supply of it; too. Clearfield's water supply is unsurpassed by any other town of its size, yes of many larger places. With two large reser- voirs located among the thickly tim- bered water sheds of Montgomery and Chinclaclamoose Creek. Always well filled with the purest waters, the coming thousands of Clearfield's sons and daughters can quench their thirst and all the industries can be supplied. This asset gives Clearfield

AMADAUS WOODEL
Fish Market and Confectionery
10 N. Third St.
Clearfield, Pa.

real estate an intrinsic value which must be considered.

Clearfield is a city of home-own- ers. A large part of the people own their homes thereby controlling their places of abode and having a spot on which to spend their domestic pride and strength. But all the homes are occupied and still the people come seeking places in which to dwell. The question is being constantly asked, how can our town grow if there are no homes to house the newcomers who have secured or can secure work in our industries and desire to locate in our town? Why do not capitalists build tenant houses to accommodate all who wish to locate in our midst and become citizens of Clearfield? Now one would naturally conclude at first thought that our moneyed men are not doing the right thing for the town in not building houses that the people may have homes. True a tenant house investment pays well in dollars and cents and it pays in a satisfaction return that homes are being provided in which that insti-

O. BRUCE PORTER
Huntingdon and Clearfield Telephone Company
South Second Street
Clearfield, Pa.

tution the family is to be maintained, and children taught and trained in all the fundamentals which make for civilization. But the capitalist has good strong reasons too for with- holding his money from the tenant house investment. He is considering the high taxes, taxes which are slid- ing not on a downward but an up- ward scale. These taxes must be paid whether he receives the rent or not. Then too, tenants themselves do not encourage him as they should. They do not take the care of the house they should. The children are abusive of the plaster and paint. The tenant is unreasonable in his request for repairs to the house, and the up- keep is so high that the profit on his investment is an unknown and un- ain quantity. However it must barrassing and extremely dis-

Continued on Page 15.)

THE BEGINNINGS OF CHURCH WORK IN CLEARFIELD; ITS EXTENSION & DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from Page 13.)

tholic faith, came into this region, in- cluding many Greek Catholics.

Since that time the number of the Catholics has steadily increased, un- Catholics has steadily increased, un- twenty thousand and thirty church edifices.

Protestant Episcopal Church

Although services were held in this county as early as 1832, no regular organization of the Protestant Epis- copal church was made until 1849, when a church of that faith was es- tablished at Clearfield.

In 1851 a church building was elected, and named St. Andrews. For many years, this was the only Pro- testant Episcopal church in the

GEORGE KITTELBERGER

FRANK KITTELBERGER

Plumbing, Heating, Tinning
319 Market Street
Clearfield, Pa.

county, but in 1884, two more churches were built—one at DuBois and one at Houtzdale.

Although the growth of the de- nomination has been very gradual its members are noted for their devo- tions and loyalty to their faith.

Society of Friends

The first meeting of this Society in the county was held at the home of James Moore, in Penn township, in 1813. Several years later a school huose was built in the vicinity, and here the Friends met for worship until 1824, when a meeting house was built in the vicinity, and here the

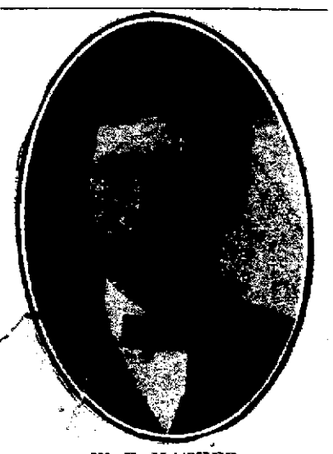
W. H. SPARE
Express Agent
Clearfield, Pa.

Friends met for worship until 1824, when a meeting house was built on a lot donated by James Moore. In 1833 this meeting was regularly es- tablished as a monthly meeting by Warrington Monthly meeting in York county and the name West Branch was given it.

There are now two Friends meet- ing houses in the county-one on the original lot near the town of Gram- pian, and one in Curwensville built in 1878.

African Methodist Episcopal Church

There are but two churches of this denomination in Clearfield county—one at Curwensville and one at Clearfield. The total member- ship of these two churches is thirty- two. Although they are few in number they are strong in faith and untiring in their efforts to promote Christianity among their people.



W. E. MATHER
City Bakery
12 Third St.
Clearfield, Pa.

United Brethren Church.

This church has a large member- ship in various parts of Clearfield county.

One of the earliest churches of this denomination was the Shiloh church, organized in 1847. The services of this church were held in Shiloh school house until 1886, when a large church building was erected.

There are several other churches of this faith in the eastern townships of the county, and the total member- ship is very large.

German Reformed Church.

Brady township with its German population is the stronghold of all branches of the Lutheran faith, and the German Reformed church in Clearfield county had its beginning in that locality.

In 1842 the German Lutherans and the members of the Reformed church combined forces, and erected a union church, three miles from Luthers- burg. But in 1851 these two congre- gations could no longer agree, and in 1853, the Reformers erected a church of their own.

A Reformed church was built in DuBois in 1883, and another in Hus- ton township in 1884.

The membership of the denomina- tion is local, confined almost entirely to the northwestern section of the county.

Other Religious Denominations.

There are several other religious denominations in Clearfield county, the memberships of which are too small to support regular churches.

Among these are the Dunkards, the Methodist Protestants, and the Men- onites.

The Primitive Methodists, though not large in membership, have sev- eral churches throughout the county.

The Salvation Army supports two barracks in the county—one at Du- Bois and one at Clearfield.

Clearfield Oil & Supply Co.

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GASOLINE OILS & AUTO LUBRICANTS

QUALITY AND SERVICE

Get Our Prices and Let us Demonstrate Our Goods

PARK PLACE BOTH PHONES

CLEARFIELD, PA.

STEWART & FLAHARTY

Successors To Chas. L. Torrence

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORK

CLEARFIELD, PENNA.

7 N. Fourth Street H. & C. Phone 43

THE ABOVE PICTURE SHOWS A FEW OF OUR MANY MONUMENTS.

Artificial Ice In Clearfield!

The history of the development or artificial ice in Clearfield is so closely allied with that of the brewery that it may be considered part of it.

The first artificial ice manufactured in Clearfield County was made at the Clearfield Brewing Company's plant in May of 1897. Artificial refrigeration was then, as it is now, ab- solutely essential for the production of a quality product, owing to the fact that the old style overhead ice houses and swimmers) a vessel that was filled with ice and floated on the liquid in the vats for cooling purposes) were antiquated and inefficient. The only relief possible was the installation of a refrigerating machine, which was of the Frick type, of four tons refrig- erating and 150 pounds of ice making daily capacity.

In the Spring of 1900 a 35-ton refrigerating York type machine was installed to care for the increased refrigeration necessary for a larger volume of business. The ice making daily capacity was then increased to 20,000 pounds of ice.

In the Spring of 1903 it was found necessary to add another ice machine to supply the increased demand for artificial ice in Clearfield and vicinity. This machine was of the 45-ton refrigerating York type and increased the daily ice making capacity to 40,000 pounds of ice, which is the present capacity.

The process of making ice has developed in the same proportion as the improvements in ice making machinery. From 1897 to 1903 city water was used in its unfiltered state, conse- quently during rainy weather the ice naturally had more or less sediment and impurities.

In 1903 when the new machine was installed a complete filtration system was specified as part of the equipment. City water is still used but it is first converted into steam to drive the ice machinery. After leaving the exhaust ports it passes through a series of traps which separates the oil and other impurities from the steam. It is then condensed to water and re- boiled. The water is then cooled and passes through two charcoal and sand filters and then is then considered fit to be converted into ice. When water after being treated in this man- ner is converted into ice it may safely be called Hygienic Artificial Ice.

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THE TOWN OF MADERA

The town of Madera is the largest town in Bigler township, this county. The population at present is about 1,500 people.

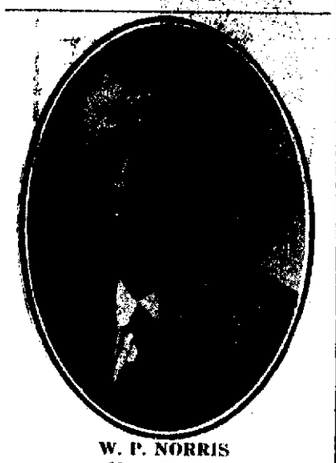
James Alexander, great grandfather of Hon. Joseph Alexander was living in Mifflin county, this state, when he heard from his friend, John Reed, a hunter and trapper of the land where the town of Madera now stands. John Reed went by Indian trail, over the mountains, and James Alexander went by boat by way of

JOSEPH A. SHOFF
Postmaster, Coal Operator, General Merchandise
Madera, Pa.

Lock Haven to meet him. A flat boat was poled, pushed and dragged up the Susquehanna and then up Clearfield Creek to Muddy Run where John Reed was met. During their investigations a piece of ore was found which was later sent to Philadelphia and returned in the form of a silver coin. A great deal of unsuccessful searching has been done to find this ore.

James Alexander laid warrants in 1784 on four tracts, known as the James Alexander, the John McConnel, and John McGill and Cullen tracts.

The one tract laid in the name of James Alexander, and granted for services in the Revolutionary war and on which the main part of the town of Madera now stands, had an ash corner on which were cut the initials of J. A., for James Alexander and J. R., for his friend, John Reed.



W. P. NORRIS
Meat Market
15 Third Street
Clearfield, Pa.

This ash was afterwards washed away by a flood.

These four tracts later came into the possession of the sons of James Alexander, namely, Hugh, Robert, Joseph and William B. Three of the tracts were sold to Sir Henry Philips of England, but William B. refused to sell the original James Alexander tract, on which James Alexander had planted an apple orchard originating from a pint of apple seed that he carried from Mifflin county. The residence of H. B. Swoope now stands in the midst of this old apple orchard, although part of the original orchard has been retained by Joseph Alexander and he holds this with great pride because title has come down to him from the original grant in 1784 without ever having been deeded.

In 1785, William B. Alexander, the grandfather of Joseph Alexander, with his eldest son, Robert, settled where the town of Madera now stands and about the same time a squatter by the name of Black Bill located near the present Scarano stone quarry. Captain Rickets, great grandfather of Isaac Rickets of Utahville, Pa., settled on one of the present Whiteside farms. These seem to have been the first settlers. Following came the Hegarties and Whitesides and a number of other settlers.

About 1850, Charles J. Pusey and his brother, Joe, built a sawmill on Clearfield Creek and started a store, and the business life of Madera really dates from this time.

The east side of Clearfield Creek was known as Alexandersburg and the west side of the creek, as Puseyville, but when the government postal authorities took up the matter they found that there was another Puseyville and as they considered Alexandersburg an inconvenient name, they named the post office Madera and the town has borne that name ever since.

After the lumbering days were over, a mine known as the Alexander Colliery, operated by Thomas Blythe was the principal industry but of later years the H. B. Swoope interests have developed the coal around

J. L. R. HEICHHOLD
Dentist
Keystone Building
Clearfield, Pa.

Madera to an extent that has resulted in greatly increasing the business of the town and giving employment to about a thousand men, of which a great many live in surrounding little settlements and in West Moshannon, Houtzdale, Brisbin, Smoke Run, Glen Hope, Banian and Belsena. There is coal territory available to continue the present rate of mining around Madera for at least fifty years, so that the town enjoys the prospects of a good future.

Last year the main street was bricked, with a concrete foundation and the town is steadily improving and growing, and is a much different place from the time when the early Alexanders had to go forty miles to the nearest mill.

W. F. STOVER
Groceries
Johnson Block, Cherry Street
Clearfield, Pa.

HIS WIFE'S NAME.

A big, elderly English farmer called on a solicitor and said he'd like to make his will. "I'll leave my brass to the wife," he said; "we've been married thirty years."

The solicitor prepared to receive particulars. "What's your wife's Christian name?" he asked.

The farmer scratched his head, thought, scratched his head again. No he couldn't remember. Hanged if he knew at all.

The solicitor thought of a ruse. "Walk to that door," he suggested, "and call upstairs as if you're calling her."

The farmer did so. He called out, "Missus!"—Exchange.

A TERRIBLE SLIGHT.

"What do you think? A man brought back the umbrella he took from our hall stand!"

"H'm! It speaks well for the honesty of the man, but it's a terrible slight to the umbrella."—Exchange.

W. I. BETTS
Coal Operator
Cle[illegible]

IRA C. McCLOSKEY
Sheriff Clearfield County
Clearfield, Pa.
Youngest Sheriff in the State

WHY EDITORS ARE GRAY.

Most anyone can be an editor. All the editor has to do is to sit at his desk six days out of the week, four weeks out of the month, twelve months out of the year, and edit such stuff as this:

"Mrs. Jones, of Cactus Creek, let a can-opener slip last week and cut herself in the pantry."

"A mischievous lad of Pikestown, threw a stone and hit Mrs. Pike in the alley last week."

"John Doe climbed the roof of his house last week, looking for leak and fell, striking himself on the porch."

"While Harold Green was escorting Miss Violet Wise from the church social Saturday night a savage dog attacked and bit Mr. Green on the public square."

"Isaiah Trimmer, of Running Creek was playing with a cat Friday, when it scratched him on the veranda."

"Mr. Fong, while harnessing a broncho last Saturday, was kicked in the south of his corn patch."

Yes, it's a wonder these editors can draw salaries for it.—Exchange.

H. J. HINTERLEITNER
General Superintendent
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co.
Trust Building, Clearfield, Pa.

THINGS HAVE CHANGED

Mary, small but up-to-date maiden, had been to tea for the first time with the new neighbors next door. And from all accounts, the little girl there had not been at all generous in permitting Mary to share her playthings.

"Well," said Mary's mother, when she had heard all about it, "if anybody had treated me like that when I was a little girl, I would have come straight home."

The girl of today shrugged her small shoulders as she answered:

"Umph! Things have changed since your day, mother. I slapped her face and stayed."—Exchange.

I. W. LIPEZ
Managing Shoe Store
Clearfield, Pa.

HE HAD PROVED IT.

A teacher was examining a class of small boys in arithmetic. Addressing a particularly smart boy, she asked:

"Can five go into one?"

"Yes," came the answer at once.

"You stupid boy!" she said. "How do you make that out?"

"Please, ma'am," he said, "I put five toes into one steal[illegible]s morning.—Exchange.

CLEARFIELD REAL ESTATE

(Continued from Page 14.)

couraging to the men desiring to locate in Clearfield and not be able to rent a home. However, one way to overcome this difficulty is to start right by buying a home. Some two years ago a gentleman wished to locate in Clearfield and hunted all through the town for a house but found none. He then consulted one of our real estate brokers and he too was unable to rent him a house for his houses were all occupied. One year later this same man renewed his efforts to rent a house in Clearfield and found conditions more congested than before. While he was plodding

P. T. DAVIS
Banker
Clearfield, Pa.

about the streets he met the same real estate man who told this home seeker that he would have to buy a home in order to get a location anyways soon. The broker showed the man a property he had for sale. He was pleased with it and that night the deal was closed, making this home seeker the owner of this place. Within one month of this time the man had moved his family to his new Clearfield home and a few days later he was established in business and today is one of Clearfield's most enterprising business men. If all prospective citizens would buy a home as this man did they would not be embarrassed by not being able to rent a house.

Clearfield's improved real estate is beautiful too as well as useful and valuable. Many of our business blocks are beautiful in appearance, commodious and convenient in their appointments.

Our public buildings including our churches, are magnificent architecaural monuments, and the new High school is the gem of the Susquehanna valley. Clearfield's real estate is not a dead issue and the man who is fortunate enough to own property in this enterprising and thriving place, certainly does not have his money invested in a sinking ship.

ALWAYS IN THE DISTANCE

"Money talks, you know, and—

"You may be right," acknowledged the discouraged-looking man. "I have not for a long time been able to get near enough to it to know whether it does or not. I sometimes see it in the distance making derisive gestures at me, but that is about as far as my acquaintance with it goes."—Judge.

There are more men ennobled by study than by nature.—Cicero.

Pity the Man Who Doesn't Advertise!

By EDEEN.

"I have an established business. I don't require advertising."

That is the answer of some self satisfied man to a request for advertising. Meanwhile his progressive neighbor is using printer's ink lavishly.

The result is obvious. It's only a question of time. The self satisfied business man soon finds his trade disappearing. His progressive neighbor goes ahead with leaps and bounds. Every business, no matter how firmly established, needs advertising. If it isn't advertised it soon will be in a rut. Don't get in a rut. Advertise.

The Quality Goes Clear Through Dort

Every single part of the Dort is a feature. The quality goes clear through—and this is known quality. $665 F.O.B. Flint Westinghouse Electric Starter and Lighting

French design motor, bore 3¼ inches, stroke 5 inches; the work of Etienne Planche, former Peugeot engineer. Beautiful hand-painted body, pure stream-line. Full cantilever springs, 50½ inches long. Weight only 2080 pounds. 22 miles to a gallon of gasoline; irreversible steering; sturdy frame and rear axle.

DORT MOTOR CAR CO.
Flint, Mich.

$6.90
F. O. B. FACTORY

C. L. TORRENCE
Clearfield, Pa.
H. & C. Phone 253 X

THOS. W. SMITH & BRO.
Manufacturer of
FLOUR & FEED
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Read Today's News in Today's Issue

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The Car of The Golden Chassi

40 Horse Power
7 Passenger
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—Dollar for Dollar.

What car gives as much?

It is the ONLY 7-passenger, 4-cylinder car with a 3⅞-inch bore x 5-inch stroke, FORTY horse power motor that has ever been offered in America or Europe for less than $1000. And it is the ONLY car of the season that has accompanied a $100 reduction in price with such a SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE in quality.

But all that we ask is for you to see the car. And it won't take but a few minutes for the car to convince you that dollar for dollar, it gives MORE than any other Four on the market.

FOUR-CYLINDER MODELS
Touring Car, 7-passenger.....$ 875
Roadster, 3-passenger 850
Landau-Roadster, 3-passenger .. 1150

SIX CYLINDER MODELS
Touring Car, 7-Passenger $1085
Landau-Roadster, 3-passenger 1350
Coupe, 4-passenger 1600
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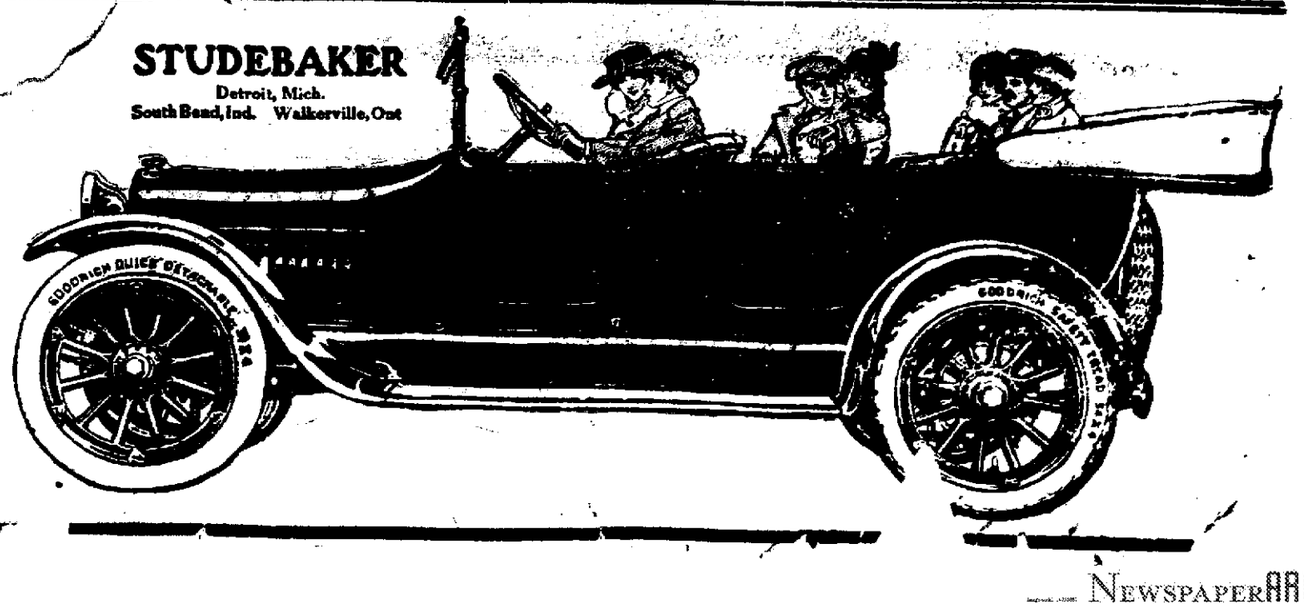

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Capital, Surplus and Profits, Over $1,150,000.00
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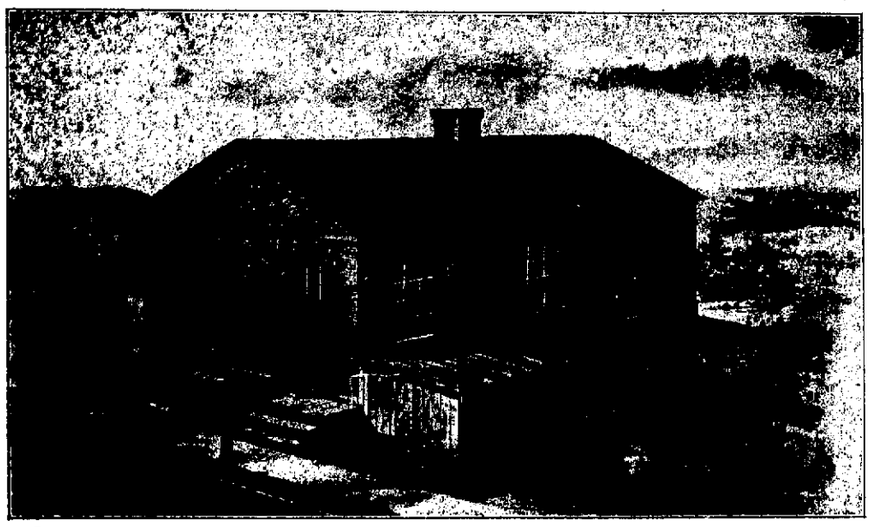

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H. F. BIGLER, Vice President
FRED. G. BETTS, Vice President
ROY I. FULTON, Cashier
R. C. WRIGHT, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS:

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H. F. Bigler
A. L. Forcey
H. L. Forcey
John Kennard
J. A. McPherson
W. C. Miller
J. P. O'Laughlin
W. B. Potter
H. B. Powell
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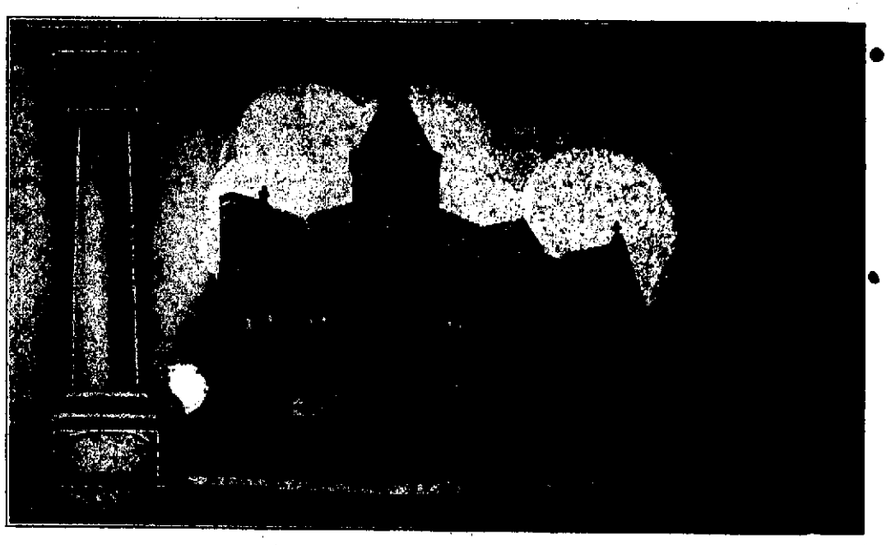
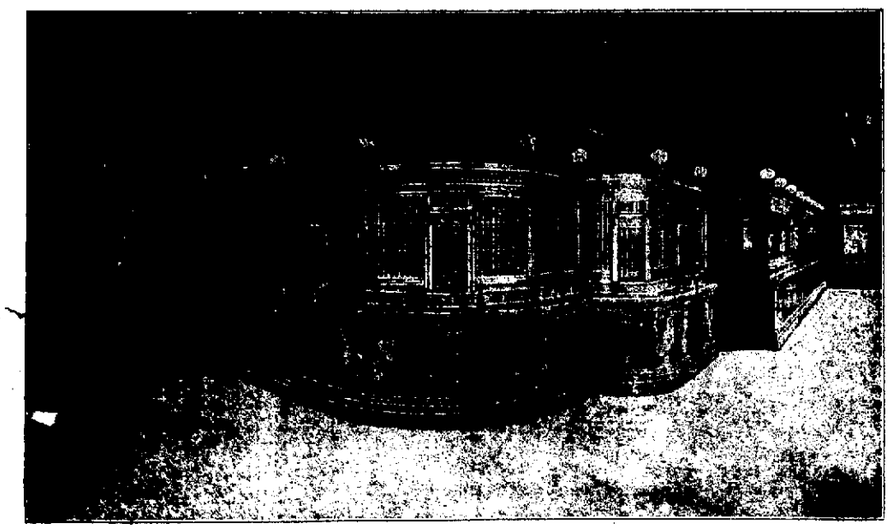


BUILDING NOW OWNED BY THE BANK



INTERIOR OF PRESENT BANKING ROOMS

When you are in Clearfield we invite you to use our Public Writing Room, if you wish to write letters or hold a business conference. It has an entrance from the main corridor and is furnished with comfortable chairs and writing materials. Its equipment is for your use, without any obligation.

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THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

EIGHT PAGES SECTION THREE

Volume XI. THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS "GET ACQUAINTED EDITION" NUMBER 14

It Has Been Almost a Century Since the Court Crier First Said "God Save the Commonwealth And This Honorable Court" In Clearfield County

Many Distinguished Jurists Have Graced the Bench, and Have Contributed Much to the Everlasting Glory of the State

Clearfield county was formed out of parts of Huntingdon and Lycoming by an Act of the Legislature, approved March 26, 1804, which provided that "the jurisdiction of the several courts of the county of Centre, and the authority of the judges thereof, shall extend over and shall operate and be effectual within said counties of Clearfield and McKean"

The Act of April 4, 1805 directed the Governor to appoint three commissioners "to view and determine on

ALFRED GRAHAM
Lumber
Clearfield Pa

the most eligible and proper situation for the seat of justice and public buildings" for the new county The commissioners located the "seat of justice" on the lands of Abram Witmer, at Chinclaclamoose's old town, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, and laid out a town which was named 'Clearfield'

The first court house was completed in 1810, but the county remained attached to Centre county for judicial purposes until 1822 On January 29 1822 An Act was approved wherein it was enacted That the inhabitants of the County of Clearfield be entitled to and shall at all times hereafter have and enjoy all the courts jurisdictions offices rights and privileges to which the inhabitants of other counties of the

H F. BIGLER
Fire Brick Manufacturer
Clearfield Pa

State are entitled by the constitution and by the laws of this Commonwealth" The Act also directed that the several courts for said county of Clearfield, shall be opened and held at the court house, now erected in Clearfield town in the said county of Clearfield"

The State had been divided into "districts of circuit," the counties of Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon and Bedford comprising the fourth district, and, in the Act of 1822 the county of Clearfield was "declared to belong to the fourth judicial district, and the president of the court of common pleas within the said district shall be president (judge) of the courts of common pleas of the said county." Hon Charles Huston was, at this time, president of the fourth district and, therefore, became the first president of the courts of Clearfield county.

At that time, 1822 the court of common pleas consisted of a president judge and two associate judges, and the first step toward the organization of our courts, under that Act was on September 22, 1822, when the Governor appointed Francis W Rawle and Moses Boggs to be associate

NIN McQUILLEN
Gen. Superintendent Harbison & Walker
Clearfield, Pa.

judges and Samuel Fulton to be prothonotary and clerk of the several courts

Charles Huston, the first president judge of the courts of this county was born January 16 1771 in Plumstead township, Bucks county this state He received his early education in the private schools graduating at the head of his class in 1789 from Dickinson College Carlisle Pa He was admitted to the bar at Williamsport, Pa in 1795 and began the practice of his profession at Jaysburg Lycoming county removing to Bellefonte in 1807 where he continued to practice law until his appointment in 1818 as president judge of the fourth judicial district

Judge Huston served as president of the fourth district until his appointment April 26 1826 as one of the justices of the Supreme Court on which bench he served until 1847 when he resigned He died November 10 1849

Prior to his death Judge Huston

The Clearfield Progress and many friends are indebted to Hon. J. Frank Snyder for the following story of Clearfield County Bench and Bar.

began the preparation of a work on the land titles in Pennsylvania and after years of labor a fire destroyed his manuscript Later in life he took up the task again and published a work known as "Huston's Land Titles" His death occurred November 10th, 1849

Judge Huston was unusually well equipped to fill the important duties of the judicial office He had the at-

F G. CHORPENNING
Justice of the Peace
Civil War Veteran
Clearfield Pa

tribute of integrity, legal learning, sound understanding, and that habit of thought that enabled him to view the legal questions before him without bias or prejudice As a judge of the fourth judicial district he became unusually well versed in the intricacies of the land titles in the state

Hon Thomas Burnside was appointed in 1826 to succeed Judge Hus-

F B. REED
Clearfield Machine Shops
Clearfield, Pa

ton Thomas Burnside was native of Ireland was born Jan 22 1782 He came to this country in 1792 with parents and his early youth was part in Philadelphia He read law with Hon Robert Porter of Philadelphia and was admitted to practice in 1804 and forty thereafter he located in Connellsville Pa He took an active interest in politics and in 1811

Short Sketches of The Men Who Have Administered The Law of The Land Since Court Was Established 1822

1815 was elected to Congress In 1816 he was appointed President Judge of Luzerne county, but resigned in 1818. In 1823 he was again elected to state senate. He presided over the courts of the Fourth Judicial District until 1841, when he was appointed President Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, where he served until 1845, when he was promoted to the Supreme Court of the state. He died March 25, 1857 Judge Burnside while an able jurist and a man of more than ordinary ability in many lines, was noted for his eccentricities and his fondness for a joke regardless of who might suffer.

Hon George W Woodward, succeeded Judge Burnside and served a full term and was afterwards made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state. He was noted for his extreme courtesy and affability as well as for his legal learning and strict impartiality He was firm and fearless in his decisions upon legal questions, not because it was always believed that he was strictly just as he recognized justice, he became one of the

CHARLES T. KURTZ
Kurtz Bros.
Manufacturing Stationers Commercial Printers
Clearfield, Pa

most popular judges in the state. Judge Woodward served on the Supreme Court Bench until 1867, when he retired by reason of the expiration of his term He died about 1868

When Judge Woodward's term expired, in 1851, Governor Johnston appointed James T. Hale, president judge to serve until his successor was elected

Judge Hale was born in Bradford county, Pa, October 11 1812 admitted to the Bar in 1832 and located in Bellefonte in 1835 After retiring from the bench, at the end of 1851, Judge Hale practiced a few years but devoted most of his attention to the development of his lumber and coal interests in Centre and Clearfield counties He died in 1875

By the Act of April 15, 1851, the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean Elk and Clearfield were made to constitute the fourth judicial district of which Robert G White, of Tioga county became president judge and by operation of law, became president judge of our courts Judge White presided over but one term of court in this county.

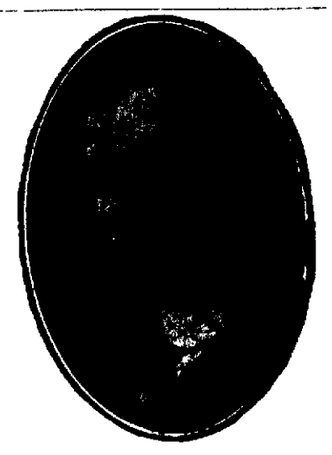
By the Act of April 5, 1852, Clearfield county was attached to the eighteenth judicial district, composed of the counties of Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, Mercer and Forest, of which district John C. Knox was president judge, and, by operation of law, became president judge of our courts.

Judge Knox was appointed an as-

J. F WEAVER, Jr.
Lumber
212 South Front Street
Clearfield Pa

sociate justice of the Supreme Court May 24, 1851, and served until November 11, 1851, and on January 19, 1858 he was commissioned Attorney General of this state He died some years later

On April 9, 1851 and during Judge Knox's incumbency the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton were erected into a separate judicial district, called the twenty fifth district of which James Burnside son of the late Judge Thomas Burnside our second judge was appointed president judge and at the October session of that year was elected by the people without opposition



F. D. LEIPOLD
Dentist
County National Bank
Clearfield, Pa.

James Burnside was born in Bellefonte Pa

(Continued on Page 18)

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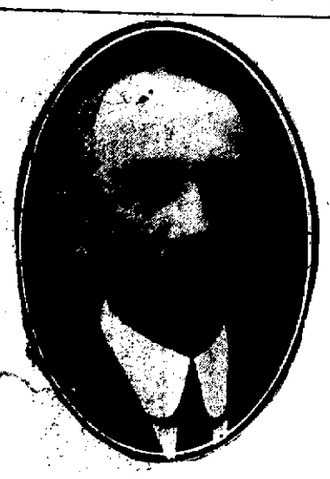
It Has Been Almost a Century Since The Court Crier First Said "God Save The Commonwealth And This Honorable Court" In Clearfield

(Continued from Page 17)

fonte, February 22, 1807, studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the Bar in November 1830. In 1844 and again in 1846 he was elected to the Legislature. Judge Burnside was instantly killed, July 1, 1859, by a fall from a buggy.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Burnside was filled by the appointment of Hon. James Gamble, of Jersey Shore. Judge Gamble had represented this county in the Legislature when it was in the same Legislative District as Lycoming



A. B. REED
Brick Manufacturer
11 Front Street
Clearfield, Pa.

county. He was afterwards elected to Congress. Judge Gamble presided over but one term of our courts, and has been described "as an amiable and worthy gentleman, possessed of talents of a high order."

Samuel Linn, of Bellefonte, was then elected president judge of the twenty-fifth district at the October 1859, elections, and served until 1869 when he left the bench to resume the practice of the law.

Samuel Linn, a son of Rev. James Linn, an eminent Presbyterian minis-

STODDARD L. DRIGGS
Globe Theatre
Pioneer Moving Picture Manager
Clearfield, Pa.

ter, was born in 1820 and was twenty-five years old when he entered upon the study of the law. In 1847 he James T. Hale associated themselves together for the practice of the law and upon Mr. Hale's elevation to the bench he formed a partnership with W. T. Wilson, which continued until 1859 when he himself was elected president judge of this district. After leaving the bench he became a partner of William H. Armstrong and acted for some years.

It was said of Judge Linn, at the

LIAM W. WALTERS
arfield Decorating Co.
10 Third St.
Clearfield, Pa.

ascended the bench, "Few is age have acquired and great a name or legal he. In our good old lth he has few peers and are rare." When he left had the consolation of his decisions on the stions arising in cas- outed locations of sur- roads had quieted nd, and become part monwealth.

Hon. Joseph B. McEnally was appointed as the successor to Judge Linn in 1868 by the Governor and was the first citizen of Clearfield county to preside over the Courts of the county as president judge. Judge McEnally served until December, 1868 when he was succeeded by Charles A. Mayer, he having defeated Judge McEnally at the October election, at which Judge McEnally was the Republican and Charles A. Mayer the Democratic candidate. The district at that time being strongly Democratic McEnally was defeated, although he polled a large complimentary vote. Judge McEnally was born in Lycoming county on January 25, 1820. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, having been graduated in the class of 1845. He was admitted to the Bar in 1849. Shortly after being admitted to practice he came to Clearfield county was made district attorney and resided there until his death which occurred at the

G. P. WALLACE
Wallace Garage
Fourth and Reed Streets
Clearfield, Pa.

ripe old age of eighty-five. Judge McEnally was a man of beautiful character, sterling integrity and as a land lawyer he probably had no equal in Pennsylvania.

Hon. Charles A. Mayer, who succeeded Judge McEnally as president judge was born in York county, December 15, 1820. At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Bar of Clinton county, Pa.

He served as district attorney of Clinton county for two terms. At the expiration of his term as president judge he was again a candidate and

G. M. ROSSER
Rosser Furniture Co.
228 Market Street
Clearfield, Pa.

was re-elected in 1879. After Clearfield county became a separate judicial district in 1883 Judge Mayer became by virtue of the rearrangement of judicial districts made by the Legislature President Judge of the new 25th district comprising the twenty-fifth district comprising the counties of Clinton, Cameron, and Elk and held that office up to the time of his death. Judge Mayer was one of the ablest judges that ever occupied the bench in this county, and his

E. E. WILLIAMS
811 Daisy Street
Wholesale and Retail Meats
Clearfield, Pa.

decisions were seldom reversed by the appellate courts.

By the act of the General Assembly approved the 9th day of April, 1874, which was passed, to carry out the directions of the new state constitution the twenty-fifth judicial district was entitled to an additional law judge to be appointed by the Governor to serve until such additional law judge should be elected at the next general election. Pursuant to the authority contained in that act, Governor Hartranft, on April 10, 1874, appointed Hon. John H. Orvis to be additional law judge of said district and at the general election following he was elected to said office for the full term of ten years. Judge Orvis was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, February 24, 1835. In February, 1856, he was admitted to the Clinton county Bar, and in December 1862, he moved to Bellefonte, Pa. Judge Orvis resigned after the No-

M. THOMAS BOWMAN
Hotel "Riverside"
Next N. Y. C. R. R. Station
Clearfield, Pa.

vember election in 1883, and resumed the practice of the law. At Clearfield he associated J. Frank Snyder with him as Orvis & Snyder. Judge Orvis resided at Bellefonte, at which place C. M. Bower became his partner under the firm name of Orvis & Bower, and later his son, Hon. Ellis L. Orvis became a member of the firm, which was thereafter known as Orvis, Bower & Orvis. The firms of Orvis & Snyder, at Clearfield, and Orvis, Bower & Orvis, at Bellefonte, were dissolved November 6, 1893, by

H. D. HEALEY
Monarch Billiard Parlors
Opera House Bldg.
Clearfield, Pa.

the death of Judge Orvis.

Judge Orvis was possessed of a fine intellect and a wonderfully retentive memory. In the trial of a case he seldom took any notes and yet when he came to charge the jury he could give every important item of testimony with exactness from his memory. He could grasp the very essence of a case, so much more quickly than the ordinary lawyer and he was so impatient of technicalities and delays, and so anxious that right should prevail, that he sometimes ran afoul of

JAMES HUDSON
Blacksmith
Third Street
Clearfield, Pa.

the red tape that lodges in the legal procedure for the purpose of preventing a too hasty judgment, but his career on the bench and as a lawyer reflected great credit upon the profession which he honored. He was particularly kind to young lawyers and it was his delight to aid and assist them who never knew it and as a consequence he made many warm friends among the junior members of the Bar.

In the year 1850 Clearfield county by virtue of having acquired the necessary population of over 40,000 was in obedience to the Constitution created a separate judicial district and became entitled to elect its own president judge. The first judge to be so elected was Hon. David L. Krebs, who was the Democratic candidate for the office at the November election of 1883, but was supported by many Republicans who believed that the

T. J. NORRIS
Clothes Cleaning and Tailoring
110-112 Cherry Street
Clearfield, Pa.

judicial office should be non-partisan. Judge Krebs served a full term of ten years and was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Hon. Cyrus Gordon, Republican, after a spirited canvass.

David Luther Krebs was born in Ferguson township, Centre county,

R. B. COWDER
Shaving Parlor
Corner Eighth and Daisy Streets
Clearfield, Pa.

Pa., on October 5, 1846. In the fall of 1864 he came to Clearfield county and taught school while preparing for the Bar with the late Hon. William A. Wallace. About this time his elder brother was drafted to serve in the war of the Rebellion and David

(Continued on Page 19)

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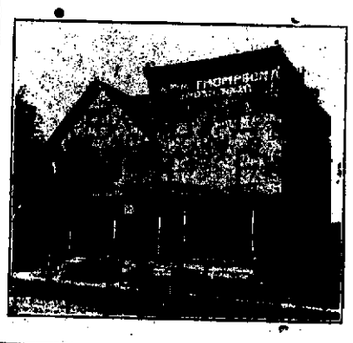

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(Continued from Page 18)

offered to take his place, which he did and served in the 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers until mustered out in 1865. In 1867 he returned to Centre county and read law with the late Adam Hoy and was admitted to the Centre county bar in 1869 and in June of the same year located in Clearfield. Upon the appointment by President Grant of the late Hon. H. Bucher Swoope as United States Attorney in 1870, Judge Krebs in connection with John P. Irvin succeeded to his practice. In 1873 Judge Krebs became a partner with Hon. W. A. Wal-

B. F. CHASE Jr.
General Insurance
Clearfield, Pa.

which partnership continued until the time of his elevation to the bench.

Hon. Cyrus Gordon was to succeed Judge Krebs in June, 1887, and also a full term of six years and was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Hon. Alberton O. Smith after what was probably the most bitter political contest in the county ever known.

Judge Gordon was born December 1, 1846, near Hecla Furnace, Centre county, Pa. He was educated at Pennsylvania State College, and then read studied law at the law school of the

Thomas H. Murray, was the firm name of Murray & Smith of which he was a member at the time he was elected judge. Judge Krebs during his term of office died as an ac-

JAMES MITCHELL
Barber and Farmer
209 Walnut St.
Clearfield, Pa.

cumulation of old cases that could be reached and cleared as soon as they were at issue. Upon appointment from the bench Judge Smith resumed the practice of law here and is the only member of the bar to now living.

Singleton Bell, the present

S. W. McELVEY
Manager Land Each Barber Co.
Al[illegible]

A. F. MOORE
Coal Dealer
Clearfield, Pa.

law firm of Smith, Krebs & Bell was formed on January 20, 1884 and was dissolved by the election of Judge Krebs to the bench of Centre County, he having been elected on

J. C. SHULL
Photographer
[illegible]
Clearfield, Pa.

from the date of his election until August 1, 1903 (in the meantime serving one term as District Attorney of this county) when a partnership, for the practice of the law, with Howard B. Hall was made the firm name of Bell & Hall went Mr. Bell was elected president judge

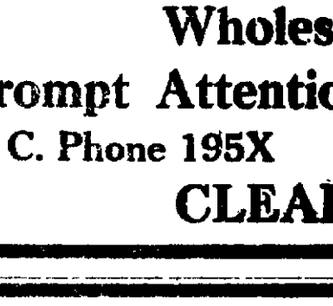
party as county chairman and as a member of its State Central Committee; he is a 32nd Degree Mason and a Past Grand Master of the Clearfield Lodge; he is a member of the Clearfield-Curwensville Country Club, and of the Acacia Club, of Williamsport Pa., a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Clearfield, and a life member of the Michigan Union.

PRESIDENTIAL POINTERS

The burial places of our presidents are as follows:

Washington Mount Vernon, Va.; J. Adams, Quincy, Mass.; Jefferson, Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va.; Madison, Montpelier, Hanover Co., Va.; Monroe, Hollywood, Richmond, Va.; J. Q. Adams, Quincy Mass.; Jackson Hermitage, near Nashville Tenn., Van Buren, Kinderhook, N. Y.; Harrison, North Bend, Hamilton Co., Ohio; Tyler, Hollywood, Richmond, Va.; Polk, Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn.; Taylor, Springfield, Ky.; Fillmore, Forest Lawn, Buffalo, N. Y., Pierce, Minot Lodge, Concord, N. H.; Buchanan, Woodward Hill, Lancaster, Pa.; Lincoln, Oak Ridge, Springfield, Ill.; Johnson, Greeneville, Greene Co. Tenn.; Grant, Riverside Park, New York City; Hayes, Freemont, Ohio; Garfield, Lake View, Cleveland, Ohio; Arthur, Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.; Cleveland, Princeton, N. J.; B. Harrison, Crown Hill, Indianapolis, Ind.; McKinley, Canton, Ohio.

The sixth president was the son of the second president, and the twenty-third president was the grandson of the ninth president. William Henry Harrison was the eighth and Benjamin Harrison the tenth in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Lincoln was the first president wearing a full beard, Grant the first wearing a mustache. Buchanan and Cleveland were bachelors when they entered the White House as presidents, but Cleveland surrendered during his first term. Washington, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday. J. Q. Adams, Pierce and Garfield were inaugurated on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday.



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Clearfield, Pa.

SOCIETY NOTE.

Mrs. Stubbins—"Do you like codfish balls, Mr. Fox?"

New Lodger—"I don't know, Mrs. Stubbins. I never attended any."

SHE DIDN'T MIND.

The mother of a family that had just moved to a small Oklahoma town was being sympathized with by a visitor because of the distance of the house from the creek which furnished the water for household purposes.

"It must be quite a tax upon your strength to carry water for your large family," her visitor suggested.

"Oh, I don't mind," was the cheerful reply. "Besides, I gave 'em all a good wash before we left Texas."—Exchange.

WHAT COULD A POOR

A woman coming down walk was horrified at [illegible] standing on his head against den wall.

"Johnnie, you wretch," [illegible] what are you doing now?"

"Standing on my head," Johnnie. "Didn't you tell me at something that wouldn't shoes out?"—Exchange.

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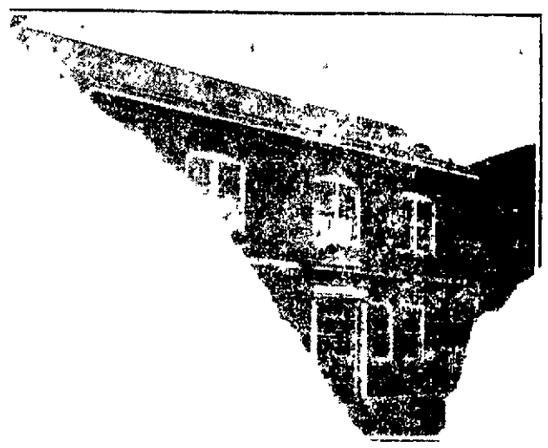

Are You Prepared For Sickness? Are You Prepared For Old A
Are You Pr [illegible]
Advantage
t [illegible] ke C

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The Clearfield County Bar Treasures The Memory Of Many Members Who Have Risen High In The Affairs of The State and Nation

The Bar of Clear... among similar bodies ... profession throughout the state. ... of its members have achieved ... and fame for their ability and ... it may be that occasionally one ... to realize the dignity and high ... ard of honor required of those ... would accept the honored of ... l lawyers of such members were ... ately the associates and the ... l tone of the lawyers of the ... that always lived up to the ... of character and integrity cal... the ethics of the profes...

...rfield county was not organiz... judicial purposes until 1822 ... the first court of the county was ... on the 21st of October of that ...ar.

The first resident members of the ... here were William J. Christy and ...nes Henburn. Josiah W. Smith ... however, soon expanded as the ... of the practice of the law in ... county.

...Smith studied law under the ...ge Burnside and was admit... ...ce at December Sessions ... ...ld us that "To fit him ... duties Josiah went to ... here he copied entries, ... tions and everything ...ry's office contained ...ould throw light upon his du... the public offices. He was ...edly the father of the prac... this county. A peep at the ...ords show his pen to have ... all the dusty precedents. ...s no part of the machinery ...urt which was not influenced ... he was the balance wheel, ...ing occupied the position of ...curiae. In matters affecting ...blic business his word was ... Mr. Smith resided here until ... of his death.

PRESENT BAR

...nk Fielding, Esq., is, however, ...ctor of the present bar of ... county.

...Fielding was born in Slippery ... county, Pa. He was ... Francis college, Lo... ...nal ... St. Vincent's at ..., Pa., but ... ... from Rev. ... Mobile, Ala., ... professor was in the Northern states. ... Fielding ... ... am P. Hill at the bar. ... ...ned his course with John ... ...pson, of Butler, ... the office of ... ... of Butler, afterward of Pitts... ...h. In 1864, Mr. Field came to Clearfield to practice. He be... a member of the law firm of ...Fielding. ... ...

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The Clearfield County Bar Treasures the Memory of Many Members Who Have Risen High in The Affairs of The State and Nation

(Continued from Page 20)

Americus Hodge Woodward, born in 1851, and graduated in 1882; read in Luzerne county, Pa., May 1, 1556; law in the office of McEnally & McGraduated from the State Normal Curdy, and was admitted to the bar school at Millersville, in July, 1878; on June 5, 1883. Mr. Woodward served entered the University of Michigan two terms as District Attorney.

A. H. WOODWARD
Attorney at Law
Clearfield, Pa.

William H. Patterson was born near Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon county, Pa., November 14, 1851, read law with H. M. Baldridge, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, and was admitted to the Blair county bar March 25, 1878, and, after passing the required examination, to the Clearfield county bar on June 17, 1878. He located at Houtzdale and practiced there for many years, for a time alone and then as the senior member of Patterson & Gleason. He then removed to Clearfield and his firm has maintained offices at Houtzdale and DuBois. Mr Patterson was the Democratic candidate for State Senator for this district at the 1915 elections. Mr. Patterson is a member of the board of trustees of Pennsylvania State College.

W. H. PATTERSON
Attorney at Law
Clearfield, Pa.

William Clark Miller was born in Centre county on September 28th, 1864;; was educated at the common schools of Unionville, Centre county and the Lock Haven State Normal school. Read law with Moriarity & McCurdy and was admitted to the bar January 14th, 1889. Mr. Miller served as County Solicitor for four years and is now serving as Bankruptcy.

W. C. MILLER
Attorney at Law
Clearfield, Pa.

Lisle D. Mitchell was born at Ambrose, South Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pa., March 21st, 1890, and lived on a farm, where he was born, until September 1st, 1910. During this period he attended the "Goose Run" [illegible] Dubois and graduated there in the year 1909. He was then employed by W. H. [illegible] until September, 1910, when he entered Dickinson Law school at Carlisle, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1913. He was successful in passing his examinations for entrance to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the summer of 1913, and was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, in November of the same year. In the early part of 1914, was admitted to the bar of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, and is now practicing law at DuBois, alone, since January 1st, 1914.

Benjamin F. Chase was born February 1, 1859, in Woodward township, Clearfield county. He was educated at the public schools, the Clearfield High school, from which he graduated in 1878, and at the Law school of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the Clearfield bar September 28, 1881. Mr. Chase has been in the diplomatic and consular service of the United States for some years, representing this government as consul at Cantania, Italy, at Leeds, England, at Leghorn, Italy and is now the American consul at Fiume, Austro-Hungary.

John W. McCracken was born in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., September 17th, 1873. He was educated in the public schools, at [illegible] university from which institution he graduated with the class of [illegible]. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in 1903. After graduation he was instructor in [illegible] Law department. He [illegible] with W. F. Bower, Esq., at [illegible] was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county on the [illegible] November, 1901.

Frank Graham Harris was born in Karthaus township ,this county on November 6th, 1845 and graduated with the class of 1876, from Lafayette college and in the month of September, 1876, commenced the study of law in the office of Murray and Gordon, Esqs., and continued until 1879, when on January the 14th of that year he was admitted to the Clear-

FRANK C. HARRIS
Attorney at Law
Clearfield, Pa.

field bar. He was elected representative in the state Legislature and served two terms. He was elected state treasurer on the Republican ticket in 1901 and served one term.

James H. Kelly was born October 1, 1852 in Clearfield county. He is a son of James M. and Mary Kelly and is the only survivor of the family. Mr. Kelly attended the public schools and later an academy. He studied law under Senator William A. Wallace, Judge Clark and Frank Fielding, and was admitted to the bar June 14, 1884. In 1906, Mr. Kelly was elected district attorney and served two terms.

James P. O'Laughlin was born February 10, 1867, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was educated in the public schools, graduated from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., in 1896, and admitted to the bar of the Supreme court and Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia the same year. He was admitted, December 20, 1900, to practice in the several courts of Clearfield county, and afterwards in all the appellate courts of Pennsylvania. He practiced alone until the elevation of Allison O. Smith to the bench when he became a partner of Thomas H. Murray under the firm name of Murray & O'Laughlin. Mr. O'Laughlin is now serving his fourth year as permanent umpire under the scale agreement between the bituminous coal operators of Central Pennsylvania and the United Mine Workers of the same district. He also served three years as president of the Clearfield Chamber of Commerce, and for six years has been a director of the County National bank of Clearfield.

A. R. Chase was born in Boggs township, Clearfield county, April 2, 1883. He was educated in the com-

A. R. CHASE
Attorney at Law
Clearfield, Pa.

mon schools and at Dickinson Law school. He was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, September 14, 1909.

Martin Luther McQuown was born in Indiana county, January 18, 1852; read law in the office of Murray & Gordon, Esqs., of Clearfield, and was admitted to the bar in June 4, 1883. Mr. McQuown was elected county superintendent of public schools in 1878 and reelected in 1881. He was chosen chairman of the Republican county committee in 1886. Mr. McQuown was representative to state Senate; elected in 1895 and served four years and is now editor of the Raftsman's Journal of Clearfield, Pa.

George R. Bigler was born at Clearfield, Pa. He was educated at the public schools, afterwards graduating from Princeton university in 1893. Read law with his father, W. D. Bigler and was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, May 24th, 1893.

Leno W. Edwards was born at Smith's Mills, Clearfield county and was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county July 1st, 1901.

(Continued on Page 22)

G. R. SCHNARRS

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The Clearfield County Bar Treasures the Memory of Many Members Who Have Risen High in The Affairs of the State and Nation

(Continued from Page 21)

John Franklin Snyder was born, June 23, 1855, in Clearfield, was educated in the common schools of the borough, the Clearfield Academy and graduated in 1876 from the Leonard Graded schools. When not at school he worked in his father's blacksmith shop. He studied law in the office of the late Hon. August S. Landis, at Hollidaysburg, was admitted to the Blair county bar April 25, 1878, and returning to Clearfield passed the bar examination here and was admitted to practice June 18, 1878. Mr. Snyder practiced alone until November 1883 when Judge John H. Orvis resigned from the bench and the firm of Orvis & Snyder was formed. He served as disbursing clerk, Clerk's Office, House of Representatives at Washington from December 1891 to January 1896. The firm of Orvis & Snyder was dissolved by the death of Judge Orvis in November 1893, and Mr. Snyder practiced alone until June 18, 1898 when he went to New York where he was admitted August 13, 1898. He acted as counsel for Payerweather & Lidew for several years, and then engaged in the general practice at 25 Broad Street, New York City. At present he resides at Clearfield.

Frederick G. Betts was born in Clearfield, Pa. He was educated in

FRED G. BETTS
Attorney at Law
Clearfield, Pa.

the public schools and at Princeton, and was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, August 27, 1894.

Hazard A. Murray was born in Clearfield and graduated from the Clearfield High school in 1895 and afterwards attended Lafayette college at Easton, Pa., and the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Clearfield county bar September 5, 1899, and is a member of the firm of Murray & O'Laughlin.

Walter Welch was born at Plymouth, Pa. March 7th, 1878. He read law with Murray & O'Laughlin and

WALTER WELCH
Attorney at Law
Clearfield, Pa.

was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, April 5th, 1907, and is district attorney for Clearfield county

W. Clarence Pentz was born in Brady township, Clearfield county, May 9th, 1858, read law with Frank Fielding, Esq., of Clearfield, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1882. Mr. Pentz began practice at DuBois, August 15, 1883, and is head the law firm of Pentz & Pentz, of place.

James K. Boston was born in Tioga county, Pa., and educated at the Wellsboro High schools and at the Central State Normal school at Lock ven, Pa. He read law with Mer & Young at Wellsboro, and was admitted to the Tioga bar in 1904 and the Clearfield county bar on November 25, 1904.

W. C. Forsyth was born at Houtzdale May 31st, 1885. He was at the public school and at Law school and was admitted of Clearfield county. Mr. Forsyth has been active in Republican politics and for a time was county chairman.

Harry Boulton was born in West Hartle Pool, England, October 2, 1872. He was educated at the public schools and was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county September 6, 1894. Mr. Boulton served two terms in the Leg-

HARRY BOULTON
Attorney at Law
Houtzdale, Pa.

islature as one of the representatives of Clearfield county, also as chairman of the Republican county committee for several years. Mr. Boulton resides at Houtzdale, Pa., and is a member of the firm of Boulton and Forsyth.

George M. Bilger was born in Curwensville, Clearfield county, September 15, 1861; was entered as law student with William C. Arnold, Esq., of Curwensville, in 1883 at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of the county, March 22, 1886.

Alexander Patterson was born in Airdire, Scotland, December 19, 1857; came to this country in 1874; entered the office of McEnally & McCurdy in 1884, and was admitted to practice on January 10, 1887.

John B. McGrath served several terms as justice of the peace at

JOHN B. McGRATH
Attorney at Law
Houtzdale, Pa.

Houtzdale, and was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county on December 4, 1899. Mr. McGrath resides at Houtzdale, Pa.

Frank Hutton was born in Burnside township, Clearfield county, December 26, 1862. He was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, on February 2, 1891. Mr. Hutton resides in DuBois, Pa.

W. L. Calkins was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county September,

W. L. CALKINS
Attorney at Law
DuBois, Pa.

27, 1904. Mr. Calkins resides at DuBois, Pa., and for a time was a member of the firm of Pentz and Calkins.

John C. Arnold was born March 10, 1887 at Curwensville and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Arnold. He received his earlier education in the DuBois public schools. He attended the University of Pennsylvania graduating from the law school. After leaving college, he read law in the office of Bell and Hartswick, one year. He was admitted to the bar, September 26, 1910 and is now practising alone in DuBois.

Henry E. Boline, secretary of the Clearfield Chamber of Commerce, was born in Wellsboro, Pa., in 1879, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Abram L. Boline. He received his earlier education in the public schools at Wellsboro after which he attended the Mansfield Normal and Gettysburg college, completing his education at the University of Michigan. He read law under Major Merrick and Robert K. Young, now treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Tioga county bar in 1901 and to the Clearfield county bar November 2, 1910.

John C. Pentz of DuBois was born August 7, 1863, at DuBois, where he received his earlier education in the public schools. Later he attended Princeton university and the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. After completing his university course he read law with his father, W. C. Pentz and was admitted to the Clearfield county bar October 4, 1915.

E. G. Boose was born in Union township, Clearfield county, March 10, 1878. He was educated in the public

E. G. BOOSE
Attorney at Law
DuBois, Pa.

schools, and read law with D. S. Herron and S. V. Wilson, Esqrs.; was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, February 6, 1908. Mr. Boose practices at DuBois, Pa.

Herbert A. Moore was born at Luthersburg, Pa. He was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county February 3, 1891. Mr. Moore resides on DuBois, Pa.

James A. Gleason was born at Houtzdale, Pa. He was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county on De-

J. A. GLEASON
Attorney at Law
DuBois, Pa.

cember 6, 1897. Mr. Gleason resides at DuBois and is a member of the firm of Patterson & Gleason.

A. Lee Edwards was born at Osceola Mills, June 11, 1888. He received his early education in Osceola graduating at the High school in 1905. He entered Conway Hall at Carlisle and later Dickinson Law school, graduating in 1912. Upon leaving law

A. L. EDWARDS
Attorney at Law
Osceola Mills, Pa.

school, he was admitted to the bar in Carlisle in 1912. Later he came to DuBois and was associated with W. C. Pentz during 1913 and 1914. He was admitted to the Clearfield county bar in 1914 and is now practicing at Osceola Mills.

Louis E. Boyer was born at DuBois, Pa. He was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, November, 3, 1891. Mr. Moore resides in DuBois, Pa.

George A. Lukehart was born in Indiana county, Pa. He was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county in 1890. Mr. Lukehart resides in DuBois, Pa.

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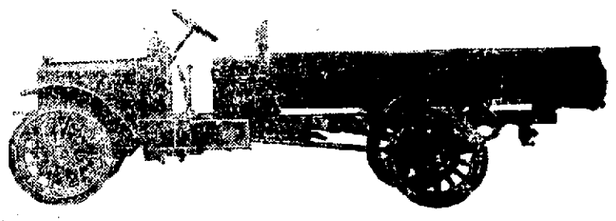

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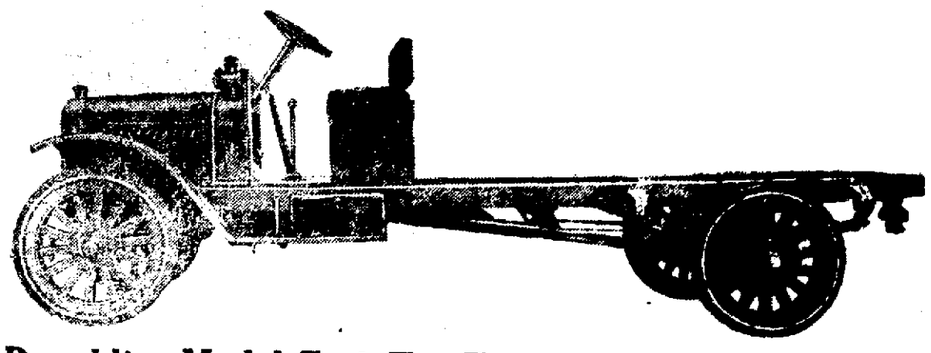

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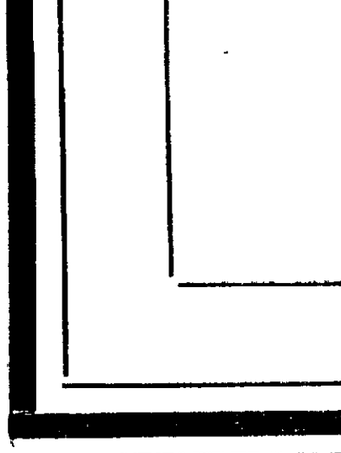
Clearfield County Land Titles

The Letters Patent from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania were granted to William Penn by King Charles II of Great Britain by royal charter, dated the 4th day of March, A D 1681, in payment of a claim which Penn's father Admiral William Penn, had at the time of his death against the English government, amounting to £16,000

Under this charter Penn and his descendants claimed title to all lands in the province, but in order to avoid trouble with the Indians, Penn' representatives on coming into possession negotiated with the various tribes for release of their claims to the lands

In Vol 1, of Pennsylvania Archives, Pages 121, 122 may be found a copy



GEORGE T. UNDERWOOD
Builder
315 Walnut Street
Clearfield, Pa

of the curious instrument dated January 12 1696 by which William Penn leased from Thomas Dongan, late Governor of New York for one thousand years at the annual rental of a pepper corn, the lands of which Clearfield county is a part

Governor Dongan had acquired from the Iroquois either by purchase or gift, the title which they claim to said lands by right of conquest On January 13, 1696, Dongan made a deed to William Penn for the same land for a consideration of £100 and on September 13 1700, the Indian chiefs occupying these lands confirmed the purchase by William Penn by deed which may be found recorded in Recorder's office at Philadelphia, in Deed book F, Vol VIII page 242

By an article of agreement, dated April 23 1701 recorded at Philadelphia F, Vol VIII page 213, the chiefs

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Clearfield Pa

of the Six Nations also confirmed, and every one of them, have given, granted released and confirmed, and by these presents Do, and every one of them doth give, grant, Bargain, sell, release and Confirm, unto the said proprietaries, John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, their Heirs, Successors and Assigns, all the land and River Susquehanna, with the land lying on both sides thereof, to extend Eastward as far as the heads of the Branches and Springs which run into the said Susquehanna, And all the lands lying on the West side of the said River to the setting of the Sun, and to extend from the south of the said River Northward, to the same as the Hills or mountains in the language of the said Nation the Tyennantosacta or Endless hills, and by the Delaware Indians, the Kekalachanamin Hills. together also with all the islands in the said River, Ways, Waters, Watercourses, Woods, Underwoods, Timber and Trees Mountain Hills Mines Valleys Mineral Quarries, Right Liberties Privileges, Advantages Hereditaments and Appurtenances thereunto of right belonging or appertaining.

Among the considerations mentioned as the consideration for the said instrument and particularly interesting on account of the well known peace loving qualities of the Penns are 700 lbs of powder 400 lbs of lead 200 guns 200 blankets 200 kettles to be delivered upon

William Penn died in 1718 and by his will he devised his Pennsylvania property to his wife, Hannah, in trust to sell so much of his estate as was necessary to pay his indebtedness, and then to convey to his son by a former wife 10,000 acres of land, and all the residue of his lands in the province to his children by his second wife—John, Thomas and Richard.

After Penn made this will, he agreed to sell his Pennsylvania property to the Crown for £12,000, and received part of the purchase money This agreement of the sale was never consummated, but it caused litigation

R. H. THOMPSON
Architect, Builder, Lumber
Osceola Mills Pa.

between the widow and children which was, however finally compromised

In 1713 Thomas Penn came to this county to take charge of the province for himself and brothers, in whom the title of William Penn was then vested

In 1779 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania purchased the title of the Penns for the sum of £130,000 sterling, by virtue of an act of Assembly approved June 28th 1779 known as the Divesting Act

The first surveys of the land in the territory now comprising Clearfield county was made as early as 1769

Among the earliest surveyors were Judge Smith, James Harris, Captain Samuel Brady the Indian fighter and Daniel Turner

After the lands were opened to purchase, they were rapidly taken up and surveyed, and patents issued to the purchasers, most of whom were non resident

Among the largest land holders were the Holland Land Co, Nicklin and Griffith, James Hopkins, McCormick and Reynolds James Yard Cramer and Bell the Keatings Charles Mead, Thomas Kitland, William Parker, James Wilson, Samuel M. Fox, Henry Drinker, George Roberts, Joseph P. Morris, Robert Morris, John Hallowell, Walter Stewart, Archibald McCall, Richard Peters, Rawle and Morgan, Phillips and Co, James C. Fisher and William Scott. These men owned many thousand acres of land in what it now Clearfield county

For many years after the organization of the county, there was tedious and expensive litigation over land titles, most of which was caused by the difficulties encountered by the early surveyors, but these disputes were finally settled by the Supreme court.

THE IRREPRESSSIBLE DONKEY.

Two girl friends met in the street and stopped to shake hands.

"So glad to see you, Grace," said the tailormade Alice. "Was just on my way to ask you, as my oldest friend, to be one of my bridesmaids

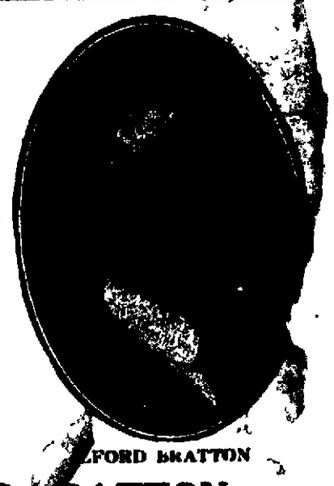
"Bridesmaids! How lovely! I did not know you were engaged," replied Grace.

"It's sudden, very sudden; but I'm awfully in love, and I just too lovers to live Will you act?

"Act? Of course. I'll be charmed But," moving forward and speaking in an undertone, "do come around the corner and tell me all about it. Here come that idiotic friend, of the donkey, Jim Berton. He's planning as tho he meant to stop, and I don't care to be seen talking to him."

"Jim Berton! He's the man I'm going to marry"—Exchange.

LEX. K. McCLOSKEY
Merchant
Clearfield, Pa.



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THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

EIGHT PAGES
SECTION FOUR

Volume XI. THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS "GET ACQUAINTED EDITION" NUMBER 15

Clearfield County Beautifully Situated In The Foothills of Picturesque Allegheny Mountains Interspersed With Tablelands and Valleys

Formation id Early History of The County efore and After Organizatn In Year of 1804

Geography—Clearfiel county is one of the largest in Pennsania, covering a territory of thirfix and seventeen-twentieth miles n north to south, and about forty one-hal miles from east to we It has an area of eleven hundreand thirty square miles, or sevenndred and twenty-three thousand, o hundred acres.

It lies a little to thest of the center of the State on ple' 41 deg. 4 min. north latitude. longitude 1 deg. 30 min. west frorashington, D. C. It is bounded on north by Elk and Cameron, on east by Centre and Clinton, on south by Cambria and on the westJefferson and Indiana counties.

Topography—Clearfiel ty is situated in the western fo of the Allegheny mountains, lyi tween the main ridge and the great secondary formation know the "Stony Mountains." Al at some points these hills re altitude of from sixteen to two hundred feet, they form tinct chains, but are interspersed tablelands and valleys.

The county is traversed numberof streams, the most imt of which is the West branch o susquehanna river, which has rce in Cambria County and enfield County at its southwestern boundary. It flows in a northeasterly direction through the county in a winding course of nearly one hundred miles, entering Clinton County at its western boundary. Finally it unites with the North Branch at Sunbury, Northumberland County, forming the broad Susquehana which empties its waters into Chesapeake Bay. The most important tributaries to the West Branch within Clearfield County are Chest, Anderson, Montgomery, Moose, Clearfield, Moshannon, Deer, Sandy and Musquito creeks, and Lick Run, Trout Run and Upper Three Run

Moshannon creek forms the boundary between Clearfield and Centre counties.

Clearfield creek has two tributaries —Little Clearfield and Muddy Run.

Chest creek traverses the mountainous territory in the Southern part of the county.

Anderson creek has its source in the northeastern part of the county, and unites with the West Branch at Curwensville. It has several tributaries, the most important of which is Little Anderson Creek.

These various streams furnish splendid natural drainage to all sections of the county, and in the valleys traversed by them, large areas of very fertile land, suitable for agricultural purposes, are to be found.

The highlands are well watered by smaller streams, and the soil is especially adapted for farming land. Although it is only since the exhaustion of the timber supply in the county, in the last fifteen years, that attention has been turned to agriculture, today some of the finest and most profitable farms in the state lie within the boundaries of Clearfield County.

Geology—Geology is the science which treats of the history of the earth and its life, especially as recorded in the rocks.

The principal authorities on the science of geology have agreed upon the following classification of the different periods of time indicated by the rock formation:

Ages: Caenozoic, Mesozoic, Palaeozoic, Eozoic. Aeons: Quarternary, Tertiary, Cretaceous, Jurassic, Triassic, Upper Carboniferous, Lower Carboniferous, Devonian, Silurian, Cambrian, Huronian, Laurentian. Organic Reigns: Man, Mammals, Reptiles and Birds, Amphibians and Land Animals, Fishes, Marine Invertebrates, Protozoans.

The principal geological measures appearing in the formations within Clearfield County are the lower carboniferous measures of the Palezoic formation. It is by reason of the existence of these measures that the county is so rich in mineral wealth. What is known as the Pottsville or Seral conglomerate, is the foundation of all the great coal fields and no productive coal measures have ever been found beneath this rock.

The conglomerate is a coarse sand rock containing large, white flint-like pebbles, and is a species of silicious quartz. Wherever it is found, it is considered as a sure indication of the presence of coal in the hills covering this rock. The out-crop of this conglomerate is usually found in the beds of streams, where the water has washed away the soil and exposed the surface of the rock.

Clearfield County contains seven veins of bituminous coal that are thick enough to be profitably mined. These veins the designated by letters, the bottom vein being generally known as "A" an dthe top, or cap vein, as "G." Between veins "B" and "C" is an intermediate vein, usually found at a distance of thirty feet above "B." Between "C" and "D" are also found intermediate veins at about the same distance.

Above the "G" or cap vein is found the Mahoning sandstone, the presence of which indicates the top of the coal measures. Still above this are found the rocks composing what are known as the barren measures, such as are found near Ramey and capping the summits of the Bloomington Ridge south of Curwensville.

There are three great coal basins which pass through the county in a general southwest and northeast direction. These are known as the first second and third coal basins, and are separated by two anticlinals known as the first and second axis. The third basin is separated by the Boon's mountain anticlinal from the basin of Jefferson and Elk counties, known as the fourth coal basin.

The first basin covers the coal territory of Gulich, Bigler, Beccaria, Woodward and Morris townships, which includes the Coalport, Madera, Houtzdale, Osceola, Philipsburg and Morrisdale coal developments.

The second basin includes the Ansonville, Gazzam, Boardman and Karthaus sub-basins and the Penn township sub-basin.

The third basin contains the Brady, Sandy, and Huston townships, and the DuBois coal territory.

Another geological formation of great importance to the county is the fire clay, which is found at the bottom of the lower coal measures in all three of the coal basins that pass through the county.

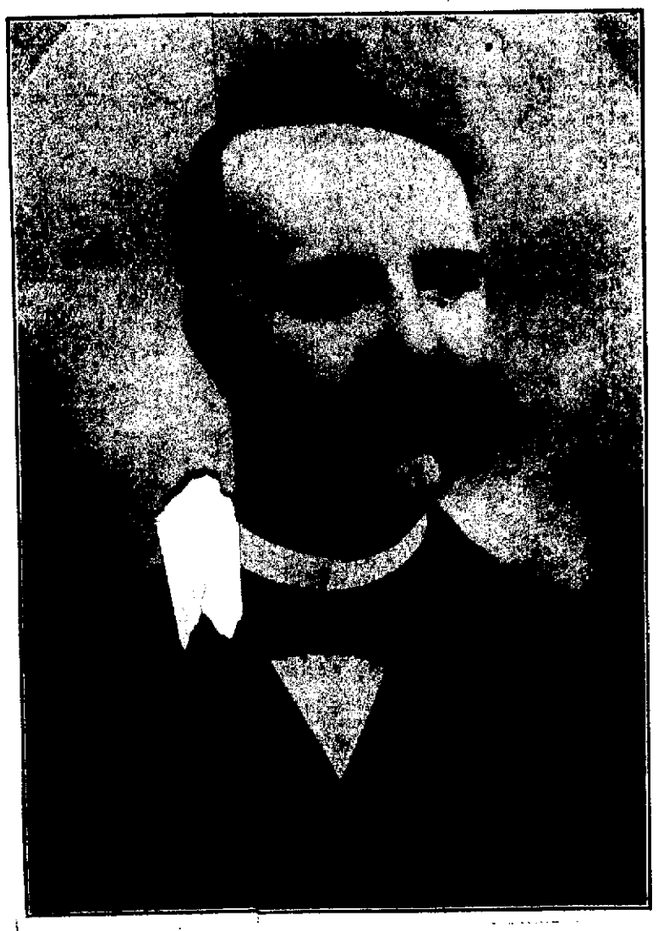
It is found in veins, ranging from 4 to 12 feet in thickness, and is usually in three layers. It is of superior quality and has been developed by manufacturing the various kinds of brick, which now forms one of the principal industries of the county.

In many places in the county are found extensive deposits of sandstone, which have been quarried on a large scale, the stone, on account of its peculiar quality, and extreme purity and whiteness, is specially adapted for building purposes and bridge work.

Three beds of limestone have been found about two hundred feet above the river in Greenwood township. Various experiments have been made in burning this limestone, but it has been found to be too impure to make good lime.

Several test wells were drilled for oil and gas, but were abandoned before reaching the proper strata although all the geological formations along Anderson creek indicate that oil and gas will be found when wells are drilled to sufficient depth.

Small deposits of iron ore have been found at various points in the county. Attempts have been made to utilize this ore, the principal one by Peter A. Karthaus at the old furnace on Moshannon creek, but this enterprise did not prove successful.



MARLUTHER McQUOWN,
Ir State Senator
Publisher
arfield, Penna.

Many Legends And Traditions Have Been Handed Down About The Indian Tribes of The County

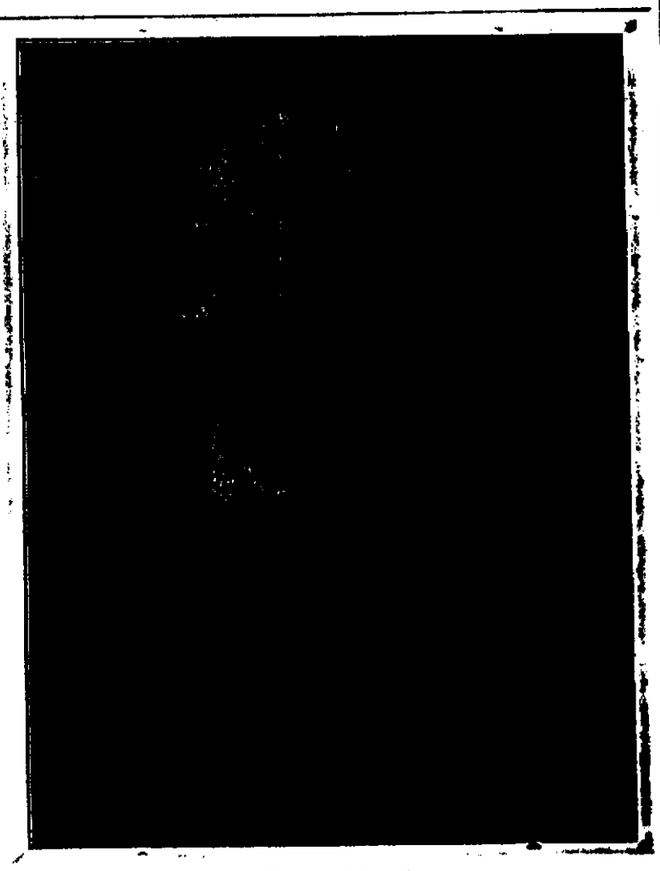
THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The future character of the population of a country is largely dependant upon the type of men and women who were first to locate in it, and the people of Clearfield county are fortunate in the fact that those who originally settled here; who cut out roads through its forests, cleared its first farms and made themselves homes, were of that strong and sturdy stock that produce men able to cope with great difficulties and overcome them. These were the kind of men who were early pioneers in opening up the territory now Clearfield county and battling with the forces of nature.

Prior to the year 1804, what is now the great and rich county of Clearfield was a part of Lycoming and Huntingdon counties. These counties were divided by the West Branch of the Susquhanna, those living on its Northern or Western bank being located in Lycoming county, while those who settled on its Southern or Eastern bank became citizens of Huntingdon county.

It has long been a disputed question as to who is the first resident in the territory now comprising Clearfield county. Undoubtely the first white settler was a man known as Captain

(Continued on Page 26.)



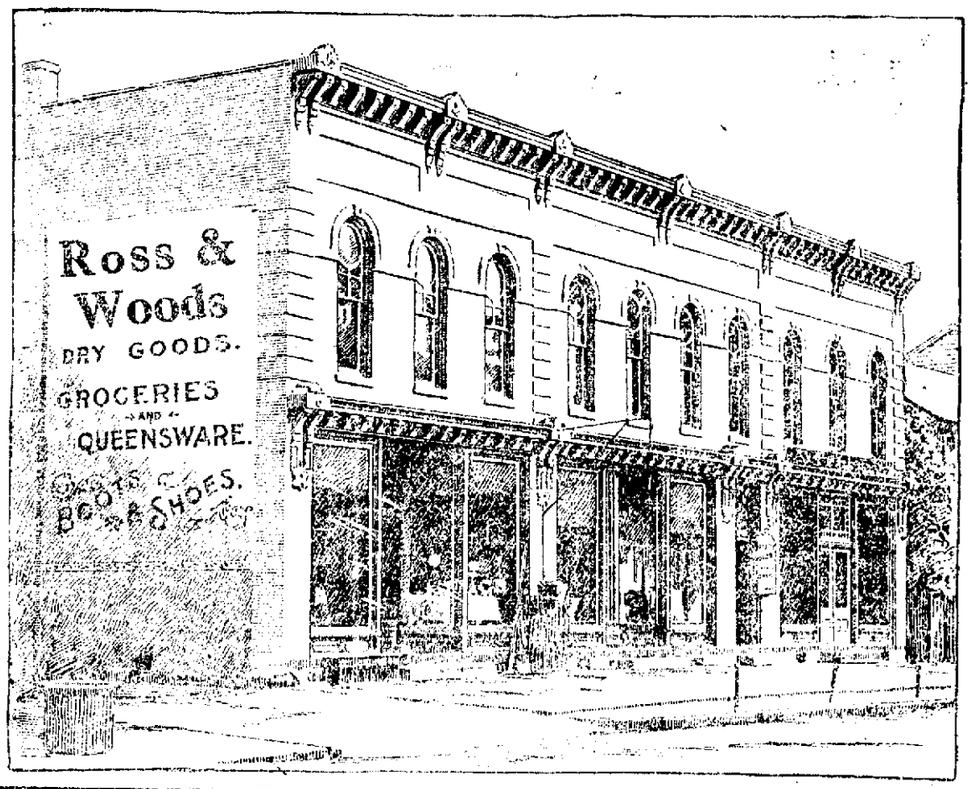
JOHN H. MOORE,
Prothonotary
Clearfield, Penna.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Clearfield's Large General Store

This store caters to all farmers, professional men, and laborers. All aredrawn by the interest they have in buying where stocks are complete and prices are right. You ust have to view our store to see how well prepared we are to supply your wants in general merchndise.

R. G. ROSS



FRANK B. WOODS

113 and 115 Market Street **ROSS & WOODS** CLEARFIELD, PENNA.

Clearfield County Beautifully Situated in The Foothills of Picturesque Allegheny Mountains Interspersed With Tablelands and Valleys

(Continued from Page 25.)

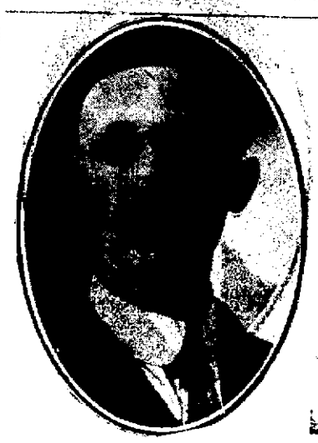
Edward Rickerts, mentioned in the journal of James Harris, who surveyed along Clearfield creek in the autumn of 1784. But it is argued that Captain Rickerts did not remain long enough in this section of the county to be counted as a resident.

A. M. WOODWARD
Woodward and McCracken
Thos. and Mary Streets
Clearfield, Pa.

MATT SAVAGE,
Publisher
Clearfield, Penna.

ALEX. H. IRVIN
Reliable Paper Fasteners Mfgr.
Clearfield, Pa.

A. P. BIGLER
Brick Manufacturer
Clearfield, Pa.



GEORGE I. THURSTON Mgr.
Workman's Mercantile Co.
General Merchandise
Clearfield, Pa.

H. B. GAULIN
Court Stenographer
Clearfield, Pa.

Clearfield county was settled by the sturdy pioneers who came from Cumberland, Berks and Northampton counties, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and from Connecticut, New Jersey and New York. Many of the settlers were Scotch-Irish, Germans and Quakers. Some of the Scotch-Irish had settled in Lancaster county, but the greater number came direct from Ireland. Many of the Germans had settled in Berks county, and from there came to Clearfield county. The Quakers came from Chester county, Pennsylvania, and from Maryland.

The first settlement in the county was made by Thomas Boggs, who built a cabin on the present site of Curwensville in the spring of 1768. He was killed by the Indians in the following autumn. The next settler was Arthur Bell, who arrived shortly after Daniel Owens. He settled in what is now Bell township. His son, [illegible], was the first white child born in the county. Next came Casper Rockenberry and James McCracken, who were related by marriage to Arthur Bell, and settled near him. In 1769 Thomas McClure, better known as "Squire" McClure, came to this vicinity from Cumberland.

About this time a widow by the name of Lewis, but called "Granny Leathers" came to Clearfield and started a distillery. When the war of 1812 broke out, Granny disappeared, but her son, Daniel, remained. He, with several sons, soon made a good living by holding up and robbing the wagons of Bellefonte merchants. Finally they were captured by several Center county citizens, and David was shot, and died. Settlements became more rapid after 1800 and we shall not attempt to make more than a mention of the numerous families which came to this section of the county from 1800 until the year 1830 or 1840 came.

Longer accounts of some of these men may be found in the histories of the several townships and boroughs.

William Boggs, who came from York county, settled in 1801 in what afterwards became Lawrence township and Alexander Read, who became the first postmaster of the county seat, was located on Clearfield creek. Paul Clover, the first resident on the site of Curwensville, made his settlement in 1801 at the junction of Anderson creek and the Susquehanna river. Robert Askey settled just below this place at about the same time. David Litz made a clearing at the place afterwards known as Litz's bridge. He is said to have floated the first log raft down the river. Joseph Leonard occupied the cabin built by Captain Ricketts on Clearfield creek. Abraham Leonard settled settled on the Showshoe and Packersville turnpike in 1801. John Owens and Robert Graham settled on the opposite side of Clearfield creek.

After the organization of Clearfield county in 1804, the population of this territory increased rapidly.

Of the many who came then, we mention the following: Thomas Forcey, Joseph Patterson (the maker of spinning wheels), John Moore, William Tate, Robert Maxwell, William Kersey, James and Samuel Arclary, Benjamin Hartshorn, (who built the first tannery in this county), John Bennett, Nun England, William Hepburn, Joseph Spencer, Francis Stevens, Samuel Cochran, (an escaped slave), James Gallagher, Hugh Carson, James Moore (at whose home the first public religious services were held), the Johnsons, David Weil, Kasper Doyle, Hiram Wolverton, Jonathan Wise, Ira Coleman, (who named Grampian Hill), Daniel Boone, Abraham Boone, Squire and Henry Kephart, Valentine and David Shoff, Absalom Pierce, John Gearhart, Benjamin and Nicholas Smeal, James Rhea, John McNeal, Eli Wilcox, Dunlaps, Culbertsons, Moses Orvilla Thompsons, Curtins, Williamsons and Stewart, Robert Collins, Jacob Dyerson, William Alexander, Robert and Samuel Gleason, Isaac Thompson, Moses Norris, John Boone, Archibald and Robert Shaw, David Hargus, the Caldwells, Gilleys and Crans.

Over the line in the county there were many more congenial and industrious pioneers whose names must forcibly be omitted year by year. Large and productive farms were made, good roads built, towns and villages sprang up, until today it is hard for us to realize that all this country was one vast forest. It is harder still for us with our later day comforts and luxuries to understand the privations and hardships which these first citizens endured. But as we read these names, which have come to stand for so much in our country, state and nation, we are moved to a deeper respect and appreciation of these men who made our country, our prosperity—and even ourselves, possible!

INDIAN OCCUPATION.

A great tribe of Indians known as the Andastes occupied the country now called Western Pennsylvania as a vast forest. It is harder still for us with our later day comforts and luxuries to understand the privations and hardships which these first citizens endured. But as we read these names, which have come to stand for so much in our country, state and nation, we are moved to a deeper respect and appreciation of these men who made our country, our prosperity—and even ourselves, possible!

INDIAN OCCUPATION.

A great tribe of Indians known as the Andastes occupied the country now called Western Pennsylvania as there attempted, with guides furnished the Andastes, to reach Quebec it was captured by the Iroquois nally he escaped, and after many ils rejoined Champlain.

After the Andastes left the West Branch valley, it was inhabited by the Lennapes or Delaware tribe, who were of the Algonquin family. The n "Lenni-Lenape" meant "Ori People" and they were divided o various tribes.

Monsey, or Wolf tribe, the most ive and warlike of them all, occ the mountainous country between Blue mountains and the sou of the Susquehanna river.

After the Iroquois has succeeded in driving out the Andastes, they made war on the Lenni Lenapes, whom they conquered. Terms of peace were de, by which the Delawares gave their lands to the Iroquois, and earlier held them in bonds of peaceful tribe.

The west and Susquehanna branches, by cession of the Iroquois, were ed by Cayuga and Seneca families northward and eastward, and ed with the Lenni-Lenapes, the ed along the West Branch valley. The Indians remained in this territory until 1778, when they were dispossessed by the encroachments of the whites, and moved west of the Ohio.

It is no valuable data upon who found a history of any part of this county, but it is known that one of the temporary was now Clearfield county at the followed the Indian paths through the West Branch valley; but all these are so intermingled with the Indian history of other sections of the state that to properly tell it would require more space than we have at our command.

Suffice it to say that in this region, as in all other where the white man met the red man in the inevitable conflict of the superior against the inferior race, the Indians were forced back, and ever backward, toward the setting sun, from which tradition told them they had come. The war-whoop was heard no longer, and the last Indian was driven from his beloved hunting grounds along the river "Otzinachson."

WELL MATED.

"Are they well mated?"

"Perfectly. He likes to make money and she likes to spend it."

Pity the Man Who Doesn't Advertise!

BY CREEN.

"I have an established business, I don't require advertising," the

That is the answer of some self-satisfied man to a request for advertising. Meanwhile his progressive neighbor is using printer's ink lavishly.

The result is obvious. It's only a question of time. The self-satisfied business man soon finds his trade disappearing. His progressive neighbor goes ahead with leaps and bounds. Every business, no matter how firmly established, needs advertising. If it isn't advertised it soon will be in a rut. Don't get in a rut. Advertise.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Rich Coal Fields of Clearfield County Have Been Developed Rapidly Until Now Mining Forms The Foremost Industry of The County

Although lumbering was the first industry carried on by the early settlers in Clearfield county the presence of coal veins in the underlying strata was soon discovered and several surface workings were begun, the coal being used only in the homes of the settlers. For over a half-century coal mining was an occupation of very minor importance but after the Civil war, when railroads connected Clearfield with the East and the manufacturing centers, the mining and shipping of fuel rapidly became the foremost industry of the country.

Fred Haney's Ark.

When the mining in this county was in its infancy the chief handicap under which the operators labored was the difficulty in getting their coal to market. The only means of transportation lay over the river and so arks or barges, were constructed, loaded and floated on the freshets to the manufacturing centers in the eastern part of the state. The first "Coal ark" used on the river is said to have been built by Fred Haney, who settled about 1801 along the Susquehanna in Lawrence township and erected a grist mill at the mouth of Montgomery Creek.

The story of Haney further relates that his first ark piloted by John Bell on its initial trip down the river and carrying as it did not only a mere load of coal but the hopes and ambitions of the early settlers, met disaster and "stayed" on the river at "Rocky Bend." And so it happens that the greatest industry we have in our county today was founded upon a wrecked ark.

Another story told us by the historians of the early period tells us that along Clearfield Creek there once lived a man named Abraham Hess, who migrated from York county about 1803. Hess was the father of thirteen children and one time, when Rev. Samuel Stewart came to his house to baptize some of the youngsters, the divine began to prepare the family for the solemnities of the ceremony by taking a Bible and catechising the head of the family. "Who built the first ark?" asked Rev. Stewart. "Fred Haney," replied Mr. Hess, and the ceremony is said to have proceeded without further questioning.

JOHN LEITZINGER

A. E. LEITZINGER

Leitzinger Bros.
Department Store
Clearfield, Pa.

Coal Land First Purchased.

The first purchase of land in the county by a coal company was made about 1813 by the Allegheny Coal Company, who sent George Philip Guelich here in 1811 for the purpose of investigating and examining the coal fields which were reported to be located in the county. Guelich and a companion remained in Clearfield throughout the winter, staying at the home of Alexander Reed, and the reports which they sent to their company were so favorable that the Ringgold tract, on Clearfield Creek was purchased, and later the company bought a thousand acres from the Karthaus locality. Guelich continued to reside in the county, and in 1830 was elected county treasurer. Guelich township, in the southern part of the county, was named in honor of George Philip Guelich.

The Quest for Salt.

Spurred on by the glowing reports of the vast mineral wealth of the section which were being spread throughout the State, one Joseph Packer located near Lumbersburg about the year 1814 and close to that village began boring for salt, believing the ground to be full of that commodity. It is supposed that a reported deer lick of some kind in that vicinity led him to believe that he could develop salt mines in this county which would rival those of New York state, which shortly before that had been opened.

At various other times during the early history of the county reports were circulated that lead and precious metals had been discovered in the rocks of the mountains, and many attempts were made to locate such mines. That the belief still persists that there is a paying quantity of some kind of ore in the section is evident from the fact that the report is frequently current that an almost unknown company is doing prospecting work in the vicinity of Rockton, but the nature of the metal for which they are searching and the degree of success with which their efforts are being rewarded seem to be shrouded in the deepest kind of mystery and secrecy.

Are Lead Mines Near Here?

Long, long ago, according to a local legend, the Indians who made their homes in the village of Chinclaclamoose, as Clearfield was then called, made frequent trips out into the adjacent mountains and returned within twenty-four hours with large quantities of lead in an almost pure metalic condition. On only one occasion, so the story goes, did they take a white man with them and then they kept him securely blindfolded through the entire journey. Needless to say the story is given little credence and it is thought that the iron deposits which are found in the Karthaus region may have been known to the Indians and thus were the foundation for the legend of the lead mines.

F. S. GILLILAND

W. E. GILLILAND

General Merchandise
Eighth and Daisy Streets
Clearfield, Pa.

The Karthaus Iron Mines.

Apropos of the early pioneering endeavors of the frontiersmen who first settled the county a little might here be said concerning the iron ore deposits of Karthaus township which were discovered about 1810 near the head of Buttermilk Falls, a few miles down the river from Karthaus village. In 1817 Peter A. Karthaus, who had purchased the land from Judge Bowdinot, of New Jersey and Frederick W. Geisenhainer built the old furnace at Moshannon Creek, to which ore was conveyed up the river in flatboats and canoes. A foundry was soon connected with the furnace and stoves, hollow iron ware and other articles were manufactured and shipped to market on barges. But the inexperience of the people interested in the enterprise and the expense and dangers incurred in river transportation were obstacles which spelled failure for the industry and the furnaces and mines were soon abandoned. Various analysis of the "Kidney Ore" found in these mines showed the rock to contain about 40 per cent. metalic iron.

One of the historians of this section has written: "The abundance of these minerals (coal and iron), their excellent character, and their proximity to each other, all in the same hillside, naturally point out this Karthaus region as a place of the future manufacture for the market."

Clearfield Coal a Curiosity

It now sounds almost incredible to the present generation in Clearfield county but at one time bituminous coal from this section was placed on exhibition on the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg where it was thought that the only mineral fuel that would really burn came from Westmoreland county and West Virginia, where extensive mining and shipping had been going on for some years. The following extract furnished by Mr. J. Frank Snyder, of Clearfield, is quoted from the Harrisburg Republican, April, 1828:

"P. A. Karthaus, Esq., arrived at this place a few days since with six arks, laden with bituminous coal from his extensive mines on the West branch of the Susquehanna, in Clearfield county, near the Lycoming line. Specimens of this coal were exhibited on the public grounds in front of the Capitol on Wednesday last for the examination of the public, and we learn that it has been pronounced by those competent to judge, to be of a superior quality. The vein or stratum which forms this bed is about five feet thick, and is said to cover hundreds if not thousands of acres."

It was also learned from the following article, which appeared in the Journal, of Reading, Pa., in June, 1829, that coal from this region was just finding its way to the eastern markets.

"Our esteemed fellow-citizens, Messrs. Lane and Orrick, have introduced here among the blacksmiths the bituminous coal from Clearfield county, via Union canal. We yesterday examined a cargo recently received, but claiming no credit as mineralogists, we of course are not prepared to expiate upon the quality of this newly introduced fuel. As far as our judgment goes, however, we deem it in no particular inferior to the Liverpool or Virginia coal."

As one contemplates these facts, noticing that in 1828 the amount of coal exported from the country amounted to only 2,000 tons, he must bear in mind that a railroad did not enter the county until 1868 and that all coal sent to the eastern markets was transported on the river in arks similar to the famous one built by Fred Haney. These arks, had a carrying capacity of several hundred bushels, which when landed at the cities down stream, readily sold at thirty-seven and one-half cents a bushel. The lumber in the ark was sold for $20. Owing to the many obstructions of rocks and fallen trees in the channel of the river, numerous arks were overturned or scuttled in the journey down stream and the then valuable cargo was completely lost.

Geology of the County.

Geologically the county is divided into three great coal basins, known respectively as the First, Second and Third Basins, which pass through the county in a general southwest of northeast course. In the south eastern corner of the county is located the first basin, the trough of which extends from Utahville through Ramey, Houtzdale and Osceola. At several places the basin crosses into Clearfield county where it rises until near Morrisdale, where is "spoons" out.

The second basin, separated from the first by the first anticlinal or Laurel Hill axis, lies in the central part of the county and embraces the Karthaus basin, the Ansonville, subbasin, the Marion sub-anticlinal and the Pennville sub-station. The second anticlinal axis, known as the Chestnut ridge or Driftwood axis, separates the second from the third basin. The trough of the second basin extends from near Lumber City, south from Curwensville, and Clearfield, touching Bradford and Girard townships, passing through the center of Covington and Karthaus townships, and thence into Cameron county. This basin pierces the vast wilderness north of Clearfield which is still one of the least populated sections of the State and very few deposits of coal of value have been found in it. Less is known of the mineral wealth of this basin than of the others.

Within the third coal basin of the county has taken place the greatest amount of development in the county in the last decade. Located in this section are all the mines that are worked along the line of the Low Grade division of the Pennsylvania railroad, from DuBois, on the west to Tylers on the east, and lying in Huston and Brady townships. The B. R. & P. railroad also receives coal from a great many large workings in this section. This basin is separated by the third anticlnal, or Boon's Mountain axis from the fourth basin which lies in Jefferson and Elk counties.

Kinds of Coal.

In the first coal basin the majority of the mines have been opened into what is known as the E Bed or Moshannon Bed, which is a continuation of the E or Mammoth Bed of the anthracite region. It is the coal from this bed which made the Osceola-Houtzdale section world famous, more concerning which will be said later. Openings have also been made in the H or Lower Kitanning Bed and the C or Middle Kitanning Bed, a large amount of coal having been taken out of these strata during the past decade as the workings in the E Bed have been practically exhausted. Several mines are located in this district which work the F, or Rider Bed, and sell the coal for local consumption in the vicinity of Houtzdale.

Openings have been made in the second basin on Bed B, Bed C, and Bed E. The first mines opened at Karthaus were in Bed E and the layer was over six feet thick when later purchased and worked by Berwind, White & Company. In Covington township, some of the lower beds have been worked extensively for home consumption but the large mines at Karthaus have led farmers there trying to enlarge the openings in and around ville.

Between Curwensville and Irvington a number of openings (Continued on Page Twenty-

Big Business Recognizes Publicity.

By BREEN.

In latter years the biggest enterprises in this country have recognized the value of advertising. The men in charge of their advertising campaigns are paid splendid salaries. In fact, no branch of the business receives more attention. Publicity and advertising form the keynote of success.

If big business needs advertising doesn't small business need it?

Every man in business needs advertising. If his business is a success he needs advertising to keep it so. If his business is struggling liberal advertising will build it up.

The W. E. Hoffman Co

MANUFACTURERS OF

Superior Ice Cream

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BUTTER EGGS AND CHEESE

We have solved the great problem of the Ice Cream maker, which is the securing of supplies or raw material for our products, by having three of the finest creameries in the State.

Also, drawing from more than 600 dairymers, who are specializing on the highest grade cattle to be had.

And, this, with all of our latest improved Machinery---well trained and experienced men, who have been with us many years, is the reason why the demand is so great for our Superior Ice Cream, as well as for all our products.

W. E. HOFFMAN CO.

FACTORIES

Philipsburg, Altoona, Tyrone, Mifflintown, Barnesboro.

CREAMERIES

Tyrone, Baileyville, Mifflintown

PENN HIDE & LEATHER CO.

CURWENSVILLE, - - PA.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Rich Coal Fields of Clearfield County Have Been Developed Rapidly Until Now Mining Forms The Foremost Industry of The County

(Continued from Page 27)

made in Bed D, and a very high de of fuel secured. A large num- of country banks were opened years ago on beds A and B in locality but seldom was more three feet of coal found, and a poor and sulphurous quality. ese workings have been abandoned allowed to fall shut and the ex- t of the beds cannot be determin-

ed E was opened and exhausted ew years since by the Clearfield minous Coal Corporation in the nity of Gazzam, where the bed eraged about four feet in thickness. ar Pennville a five-foot vein of the me bed is being worked which eatly resembles the fuel taken from e same strata in the First basin.

n the third basin of the county, ch is a continuation of the Punx- wney coal field, the majority of mines take coal from the D or ver Freeport Bed. The central art of this basin from near Winterburn southwest to Brady township is cupied by the Barren measures and he veins at Winterburn and Penfield are supposed to be Bed F. At Tyler

H. E. BODINE
Managing Secretary Chamber of Commerce
Clearfield, Pa.

forkings are in a four foot vein I E coal but because of the fact is of a very sulphurous nature [illegible] washed and coked before being shipped.

The Famous Moshannon Vein

"Clearfield Coals," are known throughout the United States as a standard of high grade bituminous coal and it is the fuel from the Moshannon or "Bed E" vein that this grade is taken which has given the Osceola-Houtzdale region its wide reputation. The Moshannon vein varies in thickness from two feet to ten feet but its average and normal thickness is a little under five feet.

Concerning the nature of this bed a historian in the year 1885 wrote: "The coal from the Moshannon field became noted for its freedom of very little of it was "coked," was too good to coke, and coal was used in its raw state for the operation of steam (especially locomotives and ocean steamers), for rolling mills, and blacksmith forges and for the making of glass, and other products, requiring specially made coals. Its freedom from sul made it very desirable as a car

SAMUEL TONEY
Notary Public
Third Street, Clearfield, Pa.

ocean-going vessels, and [illegible] of ocean steamers, as there danger incurred from spontombustion.

coal is not screened for the but "slack" and "lump" is together, and commonly as the "run of the mine." coals did not win their way in- ular favor without the usual ks. It was not generally at the purer the coal the ld be mined, and as there very few lumps in the did not make the fav- or "run of mine coal," numerous [illegible] coal

A. W. LEONARDSON
Merchant
Clearfield, Pa.

tain more pure carbon than bituminous coal generally, and their superintendents of the mines near the region concluded to try it on their locomotives, upon which it was found to be far superior to all other steam producers, not excepting anthracite coal, and at once it jumped into public favor, and today (1885) all the important railroads in Northern New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, use coal from these mines, while the great Pennsylvania road draws nearly all of its supplies from the county for its system eastward of Tyrone; and many of the large ocean-going steamers derive their power from the wealth that once laid in the hills of this country."

The Moshannon vein as it was known to our ancestors is no more, the scattered beds which are now being worked being small ones which seldom have a greater thickness than 30 inches, while the early operators refused to work such small veins and confined their mining to the larger

A. B. COULD
Shoes and Furnishings
Clearfield, Pa.

ones, where coal from 4 and 5 feet thick could be worked. Even then the early miners got comparatively careless methods and left a good deal of the fuel in the mines which since then has been taken out by modern operators who have come into possession of the abandoned mines.

There are still a large number of operators who are taking out a paying quantity of the Moshannon coal, among these being the McCassidy mine at Hyde, the Harrington mine of the Peale, Peacock & Kerr Co., at Glen Richey, the operations of the Carnwath Coal Co., at Carnwath, the Caldwell mine at Curwensville, and the Webster mine at Ramey. Throughout Bigler and Gulich township, in the southeastern corner of the county there is a large quantity of Moshannon coal in the hills but it is of a shallow nature and seldom exceeds three feet in thickness. Because of this fact the vein is extremely difficult to mine and the expense of getting it out is proportionately greater.

Many of the "local banks" in the country surrounding Clearfield are on the "E" or Moshannon Bed but the coal in none of these mines is of sufficient quantity to warrant production on a large scale.

The First Railroads.

For a half century after Clearfield county has been established there was no railroad connection between that section and the adjoining counties, and because of the admirable facilities afforded by the streams of the county for the transportation of lumber to market and the undeveloped condition of the mineral deposits it was thought that railroads would be of [illegible] value. The Moshannon

C. A. WEISGERBER
County Superintendent of Schools
Clearfield, Pa.

with the eastern market by a route independent of the already existing roads. In the lower part of the county, between Irvona and Cresson, the Cresson, Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railway was constructed in 1886 for the express purpose of hauling lumber and coal although passengers were carried over it.

Rapid Increase in Mining.

During no year previous to the advent of the railroads into the county did the exportation of coal amount to more than a few thousand tons, all transportation being by way of the river or arks. In 1842 [illegible] Tyrone and Clearfield [illegible] had been constructed [illegible] Mills, the "Pennsylvania" [illegible] between Muncy Ridge [illegible] shipped 7279 net tons [illegible] and thus began the coal [illegible] on a large scale.

Previous to this date there were many mines in this section which sold fuel to citizens of the vicinity, but none shipped to any great distance with the exceptions of the mine on the Goss farm in Decatur township, which sent coal by wagon to

GEORGE E. ZERFOSS
Superintendent of Schools
Clearfield, Pa.

Spruce creek before 1840 and the Perry mine near Philipsburg, which hauled coal on a tram road to that borough's furnace where it was used for local use.

The Decatur [illegible] in Clearfield [illegible] market coal [illegible] the Powe[illegible] [illegible] located [illegible] railroad [illegible] in 1841 the Perry [illegible] of Philipsburg [illegible] constructed its railway [illegible] the depot and shipped [illegible] total production to market.

Other Early Mines.

The next mine which [illegible] railroad was the [illegible] N. Cassanova and the Cuba Coal Company. In 1864 "Fulton's Folly" was opened near Osceola Mills by a Mr. Fulton but soon abandoned after shipping a few cars. The "Philadelphia" colliery was also opened near Osceola in this year under the name of the "Smith."

From the 7,229 tons shipped in 1862 the production of the county jumped in 1863 to 24,330 tons, and in 1864 to 65,380 net tons. In 1865 the amount shipped dropped to 60,629 tons but in the following year, with several new collieries adding to the production, the tonnage of coal shipped was 107,878. In 1867 shipments amounted to 169,219 tons and in the next year following the opening of the "Beaverton" colliery by the Beaver Branch Coal Company, which was the largest mine in the region at that time, although today it would not be considered very large, the production of the county reached 171,238 tons. The amount shipped from the section in 1869 was 259,994 tons.

During the year 1870 White and Lingle opened the "Eureka" mine on the lands of Dr. Houtz, near the borough of Houtzdale. The coal found in this mine proved to be the purest thus far found in the region and the coal layers were without a "fault." In 1874 Berwind, White & Company purchased the mine and continued to work it until 1886 when it was practically closed.

The Beginning of Morrisdale.

In 1867 the Morrisdale Branch Railroad from Philipsburg was begun and extended toward Loch Lomond in order to accomodate the lumber business of that section. At Hawk Run, where were located the important mines "Decatur" and the "New Decatur," a branch road was extended northward, near the end of which Wigton, Doris, Holt and others opened the first of the Morrisdale collieries. The openings were made upon a tract of land which had originally been warranted to Robert Morris, the distinguished Revolutionary patriot, and were named "Morrisdale" in his honor. After the retirement of Doris and Holt the firm became known as R. B. Wigton & Sons, which operated six "Morrisdales" in the vicinity of the first opening, a fire brick works near Philipsburg, and a fire clay mine at the head of the Coal Run Railroad. The Morrisdale Coal Company is now the owner of these interests and operates eight Morrisdale mines.

The Famous Houtz Lands.

Several thousand acres of valuable coal and lumber land in the center of Woodward township became in 1852 the property of Dr. Daniel Houtz, of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, who made purchases from Philip Loast, George Bigham, Jacob R. Howell and William Johnson. Dr. Houtz held the property undeveloped until 1869, when he leased to Henry H. Shillingford, of Philadelphia, the right to mine coal upon the land and to cut timber necessary for mining purposes, his royalty being fifteen cents per gross ton shipped. Six months later the Kitanning Coal Company, of which Mr. Shillingford was president, opened the "Franklin" colliery and established shipping connection with the Moshannon Branch Railroad. The boroughs of Houtzdale and Brisbin are located in about the center of this vast tract.

During the first year of operation the Franklin colliery produced 47,095 tons and added to its output every year. In 1886, when it was transferred to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company its daily output averaged 1,100 tons. This mine was abandoned long ago. The Penn mine, noted for the purity of its coal, was another of the early mines in this section and was owned by J. A. Blattenberger & Company on the Houtz lands.

One of the most important law suits having its scene in the bituminous coal fields was over the title to a large portion of the old Houtz property when, in 1878, Edward J. Pruner and Jacob Burley endeavored to eject Hannah E. Brisbin and others of the Dr. Houtz heirs from the parts of the land known as the Bickham and Howell tracts. The case was tried in Clearfield and later in Center counties and the decision was given in favor of the defendants, the Houtz heirs. Pruner and Burley contended that they had purchased and secured title to the land at a date subsequent to its purchase by Dr. Houtz. The case was handled for the defendants by the late Senator William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, who gained victories in both the lower and the higher courts over his opponents; Governor Beavor and ex- Solicitor-General Jenks representing the plaintiff's before the higher court.

Other early mines in this section were the "West Moshannon," opened on land adjoining the Houtz property, in which rope haulage was first used; the "Atlantic," opened on the land of Wallace, Reading & Company, two miles above Houtzdale, in which the "cable" or endless rope system of haulage was first used. Beadling Brothers, The Leonard Coal Company, R. H. Chipman & Co., Atalanta Coal Co., Holt, Lewis & Co., and Holt, Chipman & Co., were a few of the many firms and individuals who between the years 1880 and 1890 leased coal lands in the Houtzdale region and shipped the famous Moshannon fuel to market. The mines operated by these concerns were all taken over by other and larger operators, most of them passing into the hands of the Berwind-White Mining Company, or the Elizabeth Coal Mining Company, who exhausted the coal in them and abandoned them over a score of years ago.

The coal which made Clearfield county famous, the rich Moshannon vein, is now practically exhausted and but a few scattered mines are to be found where operation in the "E Bed" is going on. Around the year 1890, when the Moshannon bed had been well worked out, several of the operating companies which had title to the old mines, went through them and "crippled" them, thereby recovering a large amount of the valuable coal which the earlier operators, in the haste and extravagance incident to their idea that they had a boundless supply of the fuel, had left in the mines when they abandoned them.

But the Houtzdale-Philipsburg field today is shipping more coal than in the Halcyon days of the Moshan-

(Continued on Page 29)

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Rich Coal Fields of Clearfield County Have Been Developed Rapidly Until Now Mining Forms The Foremost Industry of The County

(Continued from Page 28)

non bed, but it is the coal of the lower beds, the "E" and "C" strata, which the operators mine and sell. While Nature has, of course, set a limit upon the amount of these grades of coal to be found yet the supply in the lower beds is considerably greater than that of the "E" bed and it is estimated that at the present rate of consumption the supply which lies under the soil of our country will last for nearly a century more.

Best Equipped Mine

That here in Clearfield county is located the most extensive operation in the entire Bituminous section of the state is a fact that all can well be proud of. This mine, known as "Eureka No. 25" belongs to the Berwind-White Coal Mining company and is located a few miles out of Houtzdale. It was opened early in 1914 and had a total production for the year of 104,532 tons, employing 117 men and making use of 11 mining machines and one of the most modern automatic tipples made.

The shaft is in the center of an

PROF. SALVATORE IMPALLOMINI
Director Italian Band
Clearfield, Pa.

area of 2,000 acres of a bed of "B" or lower Kittanning vein of coal, also known as the Miller vein, which in this district has taken the place in the market of the celebrated Moshannon vein, which made the Houtzdale district famous the world over but is now almost exhausted. The shaft is 177 feet deep and its horizontal dimensions are 12 x 21 feet, it being divided into four compartments, two for the hoisting of coal, one for an auxiliary cage for the handling of materials, and one for the pipe lines, air lines and electric cables.

Down in the mine labor-saving devices are being employed wherever possible and equipment of the most modern kind has been installed. Mining machines of the chain wall electric driven type are used for undercutting the coal measure, which in this bed has an average thickness of 56 inches. No mules are used in the working but electric locomotives are used for gathering and hauling the coal, and two 1,200 gallon electric-driven centrifugal pumps have been installed to handle the water.

The operation of the automatic tipple is exceedingly interesting especially when one considers that a maximum of 2,500 tons a day can be handled by one weighman and an assistant. The cages have two compartments, the lower decks being used exclusively for the loaded cars and the upper decks for the empty ones. When the cages reaches the top of the shaft the gate to the shaft is automatically tripped open and simultaneously the deck of the lower compartment is pitched to a five per cent. grade, allowing the loaded car to roll out upon the track, the grade of which soon becomes slighter and permits the gravitation to carry the loaded car to the tipple 60 feet away from the shaft. While the loaded car is gone from the cage by the automatic pitching of its lower deck, empty car, released from the tip-

F. M. FULLINGTON
Proprietor Bus Line
Clearfield, Pa.

ped

in this district, Decatur No. 11, as well as two large ones over the border in Center county.

The Irving Coal and Coke Co., is turning out a large amount of coal from its several mines at Irvona. The Janesville Coal Co., of which F. G. Betts, of Clearfield is superintendent, and the Bulah Shaft Coal Co., also have good mines in the district. S. J. Mountz & Co., Maderia-Hill Coal Mining Co., Leland Coal Mining Co., Thomas McGlynn, Betz Coal Mining Co., S. Hegarty's Sons, W. A. Gould & Brother, W. R. Gallaher & Brother, Standard Moshannon Coal Co., Henrietta Coal Co., Gatehouse & Shoff Coal Co., Atlantic Coal Co., Fernwood Coal Co., Clark Brothers Coal Mining Co., Maryland Coal & Coke Co., Bulah Coal Co., Beverly Coal Co., Scott Coal Mining Co., Vivian Coal Co., Ramey Coal Co., E. W. Turley Co., Michael Burns, Lobb and Andrews, Moshannon Coal Mining Co., Cambria Smokeless Coal Co., Henry Liveright, Ladysmith Coal Mining Co., Craig Gould Coal Co., Nevling Coal Mining Co., and Sterling Coal Mining Co., complete the list of individuals and firms which are operating in the southeastern part of the county. Of the latter two R. F. Nevling, of Clearfield and A. E. Woolridge, of Woodland, are the superintendents, respectively.

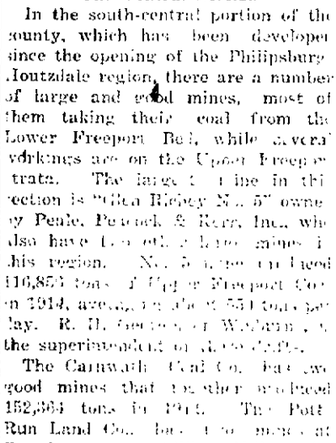
F. W. SCHMITT
Bakery and Confectionery
Clearfield, Pa.

The Central Section

In the south-central portion of the county, which has been developed since the opening of the Philipsburg-Houtzdale region, there are a number of large and good mines, most of them taking their coal from the Lower Freeport Bed, while several workings are on the Upper Freeport strata. The largest mine in this section is "Glen Richey No. 5" owned by Peale, Peacock & Kerr, Inc., who also have two other large mines in this region. No. 5 alone produced 416,857 tons of Upper Freeport Coal in 1914, averaging 1,346 tons per day. R. H. George, of Winburne, is the superintendent of these mines.

The Carnwath Coal Co. has two good mines that together produced 152,364 tons in 1914. The Pott Run Land Co. has two mines at Boardman on the "B" or Miller vein under the supervision of F. E. Kerr, of Clearfield.

The Reed Colliery Co. operates a mine at Berwindale, the Clearfield & Cambria Coal & Coke Co., has a mine at La Jose, and the Grant Clay and Coal Co. has one at Bells Landing. Kelley Brothers Coal Co. took over the mines at Olanta of the Olanta Coal Mining Co. and recently abandoned one of the drifts. A. D. Lytle, of Mahaffey, is the superinten-



FRANK W. ROESSNER
Brewer
Clearfield, Pa.

dent of the mines of the Easton Coal Co., near that place.

The Western Section

The portion of the western part of the county in which coal is found and which adjoins the coal-bearing fields of Indiana and Jefferson counties was not opened until a comparatively recent date, although almost two score of years ago. In this region most of the coal is taken from the "D" or Lower Freeport Bed and the veins are usually between five and six feet in the latter, varying in magnitude to the old Moshannon vein and being in contrast to the comparatively thin veins which are characteristic of the coal strata in this county.

The largest producing mine in the western section in 1914 was the [illegible] of the Northwestern Mining and Exchange Co., located at Ells[illegible] from this city

M. A. McGINNIS
Manager, The Dimeling Hotel
Clearfield, Pa.

station at Clymer in order to supply electricity for its mines in that section. The power plant will cost in the neighborhood of $200,000, and was designed by Frederick W. Prosser, a promising young mining engineer connected with the Corporation, who has been a resident of Clearfield for several years.

Kelley Brothers Coal Co., Victoria Coal Mining Co., Osceola Coal Co., Ashman Coal Co., Galen Coal Co., Moravian Coal Co., Irish Brothers Coal Co., Goshen Coal Co., E. J. Goodyear, Rembrandt Peale, W. F. Holt, White-Dugan Coal Co., Atherton and Barnes, A. B. Lansberry, Woodland Cannel Coal Co., Cuba Coal Co., Dunbar Coal Co., Lane Coal Co., Inc., Potter-Bigler and Potter Inc., Glenview Coal Co., Ajax Consolidated Coal Co., Hill Brothers, Edward Harris & Sons, John Barnes & Sons, R. B. Mull, H. Barnes and Co., Royal Coal Co., Conquest Coal Co., Bald Hill Coal Co., and Canard Coal Co., are some of the operators who have from one to six mines in the district. The last four named have entered the field lately with new mines.

The Corona Coal and Coke Co. and H. B. Swoope and Co., operate six mines near Madera which in 1914 produced 468,128 tons. The superintendent of these slopes is John Stevenson, of Madera.

The four "Eureka" mines of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., located at Houtzdale of which W. R. Cameron of that place is the general superintendent, had a total production in 1914 of 881,927 tons. All of these mines are in the "B" or Lower Kittanning Bed, one of them being No. 29 which is described elsewhere as having the most elaborate labor saving devices in the Bituminous field.

The Grampian Coal Mining Co., of which A. K. W[illegible] Clearfield, [illegible] and mi[illegible]

mentioned were taken 556,052 tons of coal, an average of 2,346 tons a day, and 46 compressed air mining machines were utilized in the work. The vein in which the Eriton works is one of the thickest in the county, measuring from 5 to 8 feet through, and with an average depth of 78 inches.

The two next largest mines are the DuBois Nos. 1 and 25 of the Buffalo and Susquehanna Coal and Coke Co., located at DuBois in a vicinity which thirty years ago was thought to be barren of coal. These two shafts in 1914 produced 477,583 tons from the Lower Freeport bed.

The Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Co., secured 359,959 tons from its "Helvetia-Stanley" mine at Helvetia in 1914, the second largest individual mine production in this section during that year. Sixty-one compressed air mining machines were used in the work. The Maderia-Hill Coal Mining Co. also has two large mines at Clover Hill in Bell township.

In the northern part of the district are several good mines, the Penfield Coal and Coke Co., operating a draft at Penfield over which L. W. Smith, of Penfield, is superintendent, and the Cascade Coal and Coke Co., having two good mines at Tyler. The coal from the latter mines, because of the sulphur contained, is coked before being shipped to market. The Falls Creek Coal Co. operates the "Hopkins" mine near DuBois, the "Clear Run" mine is owned by George Manns and located in this section, as is also the "Rochester" mine of the Rochester Coal Co.

Mines Near Clearfield

In the vicinity of Clearfield and Curwensville boroughs are literally dozens of mines which are being worked with good results but on a small scale and are known as "local banks," their product being used solely for consumption in the homes of the residents of the towns and in the manufacturing plants and lumber yards. One of the largest mines of this immediate section is the "Pyramid No. 1" of the Pyramid Coal Mining Co., located near Curwensville, of which M. J. Kelley, of Curwensville, is the superintendent. Other mines near Curwensville are the Bickford Fire Brick Company's mine of which F. W. Bailey and C. O. Norris of Curwensville, are the supervising officials, and the "Caldwell No. 2" mine of the Clearfield Colliery Co., of which A. W. Bigler, of Clearfield, is the general superinten-

J. S. BEAHAN
Groceries
25 South Second Street
Clearfield, Pa.

dent. The latter mine takes its coal from the Moshannon vein. Near Grampian is located the "Penn No. 5" mine of M. Burns.

Near Hyde and on the North side of the river the Cassidy Coal Co. opened their "Cassidy" mine in 1911 and are doing an extensive operation in a bed of Moshannon coal, which is carried from the mine, which is a considerable distance back from the shaft, to the tipple by means of an overhead bucket system which is modern and adequate. M. A. Caldwell and C. O. Norris, of Curwensville, are the general superintendent and superintendent, respectively, of this mine.

On the opposite side of the river from Hyde the Auxiliary Coal Mining Co. has their "Carbon No. 1" mine, over which H. H. Horner, of Philipsburg, is the superintendent. Near it is located the "Riverside" mine of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., of which N. McQuillen, of Clearfield, is the superintendent, and J. M. Baker, of Woodland, is in charge of the mine. This company also operates the "Plane" mine at Woodland.

The Miners' Organization

About thirty years ago the bituminous coal miners of this county were united with the organization known as the Knights of Labor, which included in its membership workers in all of the various crafts. Through their affiliation with this society the miners endeavored to secure concessions from the operators which they deemed themselves entitled to and in other ways sought to better their working conditions and maintain harmonious relations with their employers. Soon it became evident that the interests of the miners [illegible] an organization of their own and in 1890, when the [illegible] of Ameri[illegible]ized bituminous miners of Central Pennsylvania withdrew from the Knights of Labor and affiliated with the new organization, forming District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers.

District No. 2, now embraces all of the mining counties between the Anthracite region on the East and the Pittsburgh Bituminous region on the West, and is divided into territories which in turn are divided into the local unions, or localities, of which there are about 160 in the district. The offices of the district are located on Reed street, in Clearfield, and the officials of the organization, who are well known Clearfield men, are: James Purcell, president; Charles O'Neill, vice-president, and Richard Gilbert, secretary and treas.

The Operators Association.

The operators of the coal mines in the bituminous district of Central Pennsylvania effected an organization among themselves a number of years ago which is known as The Association of Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania, which has among its objects and purposes the promotion of harmonious relations between the operator and his employees, the securing of legitimate and just wage agreements, the protection of the members in their rights as employers of labor, and to desiminate proper and correct information to its members as to conditions in this and other coal fields. More than 90 per cent. of the operators in the district belong to the Association, of which B. M. Clark is the president, Harry Boulton, of Houtzdale, is the vice-president, and John C. Forsyth, of Clearfield is secretary. The offices of the organization are in the Keystone Building, in Clearfield.

How Differences Are Settled.

The wages to be paid to the miners, the working conditions, the penalties to be inflicted on employees breaking the contract, etc., are negotiated and agreed upon in what is known as the "Scale Agreement" which is contracted by representatives of the miners' and operators' organizations. The scale upon which the miners of the Central District are now working was made on April 15th of this year at Philadelphia and covers the period between April 1, 1916 and April 1, 1918. The scale was later ratified by the operators and miners, the vote of the latter being taken by local unions.

When any difference arises over matters which are not provided for in the scale agreement the matter is presented before the Arbitration Board, which is composed of Richard Gilbert, of Clearfield, and F. E. Waite, of DuBois, who represent the miners, and Harry Boulton, of Houtzdale and W. R. Wilburn, of Philipsburg, representing the operators. A permanent umpire who presides over the meetings and casts the deciding vote where such is necessary is J. J. O'Laughlin, of Clearfield, who was elected by the miners and the operators in open meetings.

Production of the County.

Since the railroads penetrated this country in 1867 the growth of the coal business has been remarkable, a vague idea of which may be obtained from a perusal of the following figures taken from historical documents and official reports:

1867, 169,219; 1870, 379,683; 1875, 926,854; 1880, 1,739,872; 1885, 2,889,-999; 1890, 6,549,546; 1895, 5,442,299; 1900, 2,819,109; 1908, 6,012,442; 1909, 7,012,442; 1910, 8,030,[illegible]; 1911, 7,-575,994; 1912, 7,700,809; 1913, 8,098,-976; 1914, 6,932,556.

From unofficial figures it may be computed that since 1867 this county has sent to market the enormous quantity of 195,256,930 tons of bituminous coal, which amount, large as it may seem, does not cover all of the fuel produced.

The cause of the great decrease in the amount of coal shipped in 1900 was that in that year the mines were closed for all but a few months on account of a strike which rivaled in magnitude any other labor trouble the nation has known. In 1911 the total production of the county fell below that of the five years preceding because of a slow market and a cessation of manufacturing. The year 1915, however, is known to have been a banner one and the production of the district attained an unprecedented figure, and 1916, while the year is but half over, gives ample evidence to those acquainted with the situation that it will show a record production, greater by half the best year heretofore experienced.

THE VOICE OF CONSCIENCE

In spite of scoldings, Helen persisted in running away from home. One day, after a longer absence than usual, her mother asked, "Helen, dear, does not your conscience trouble you when you are running away from mother?" explaining that her conscience was a little voice speaking within. Helen answered:

"Oh, yes, mamma; that little voice is always saying: 'Run faster, faster, Helen, your mother is after you!'"

CORRECT DRESS FOR MEN

You [illegible]ul Officer—"You really must send [illegible] new breeches today. I'm off to France to[illegible]orrow, and I believe my regiment [illegible]s a batt[illegible]on for the [illegible]d."

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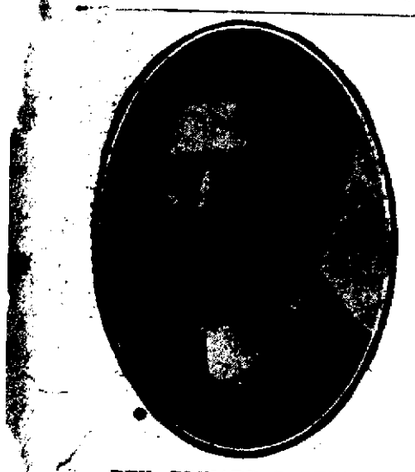
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Presbyterianism in Clearfield dates back to 1803, when in April of that year, the Presbytery of Huntingdon directed two of its ministers to visit Chincleclamouse one day at their discretion and preach. From that time, supplies visited the neighborhood at least two or three times a year and preached at various points as circumstances dictated.

No precise date can now be assigned as that of the organization of the Clearfield church. It appears to have been in existence in 1818, with Archibald Shaw and Hugh Jordan as ruling elders. The first pastor was Mr. Garry Bishop, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, who was installed in 1826. He had for his charge the congregations of Clearfield and Pike or Curwensville. Mr. Bishop practiced medicine also, being forced by a meagre salary



REV. EDWARD C. REEVE
Pastor Presbyterian Church
Clearfield, Pa.

from the ministry to resort to other means of support. His pastorate terminated in 1834.

During the next six years, the congregation was without a pastor. Supplies from other churches of the Presbytery preached occasionally and during a part of this period all of the churches in this county were under the charge of Home Missionaries. It seems, however, to have been a period of growth for the Clearfield church, and a desire for a church building became felt. On [illegible] 29th, 1836, a meeting was held in the Court House and the first trustees were chosen, with the view of acquiring a lot and building a church. Some months later an agreement was made for the purchase of the lot on which the present church stands, and shortly thereafter, on March 31st, 1837, by special Act of

D. E. YOUNG
Superintendent Lower Works
Manager Spring Park
Woodland, Pa.

Assembly, the church was incorporated under the title of "The Trustees and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Clearfield town," which till remains its legal title.

The pulpit was again filled in 1840, when on November 11th, of that year, Rev. Frederick G. Betts was installed pastor of the Clearfield and Curwensville churches. Mr. Bett's labors were not limited to these two congregations, however. He rode on horseback to preaching points all through the county. His efforts were eminently successful, considering the difficult conditions under which he labored; the congregation was strengthened, the first church building was completed and was dedicated in July [illegible]th, 1841. Mr. Betts continued as pastor until his death in January, 1845, being taken away while still a young man and in the prime of his usefulness.

1845, Rev. Samuel N. Howell installed over the two churches, remained only a short time. He was dismissed in July, 1847. After vacant for more than a year, [illegible] but was again filled by Rev. [illegible] Merwin who remained until when Rev. Samuel M. Cooper [illegible]alled. Mr. Cooper's pastorate [illegible]ed only two years when failing health compelled him to resign. [illegible]rch was again without a pastor about two years. In the fall [illegible] M. Galloway was chosen and began his labors, although he was not installed until August 27th, 1858. His pastorate was terminated by his resignation in September, 1864, on account of poor health. He died in the Clearfield parsonage. His work resulted in numerous accessions to the membership and in great advances in the way of organization.

The next pastor, Rev. J. G. Archer was installed June 20th, 1865. Mr. Archer's labors were very successful and with the growing importance of the town the church entered upon a period of great prosperity. The membership increased to 192 forty-two persons being added at a single communion in March, 1866. The present church building was practically completed during this pastorate. The undertaking was entered upon at a meeting of the Tustees on October 23rd, 1865, but the design was not accepted until July 9th, 1866. The building committee was made up of the following: William Bigler, chairman, Dr. A. M. Hills, secretary, James T. Leonard, treasurer, W. A. Wallace, Samuel Mitchell, A. C. Finney and J. F. Weaver. Ground was broken in March and the cornerstone laid in April, 1867. The building was dedicated June 23rd, 1869, the sermon being preached by Rev. John DeWitt. The total cost of the building and furnishing up to the time of the building committee's report in 1870, was $41,963, the building alone being $38,557. Several thousand dollars more were spent on it, however, in the next few years, before it was wholly completed.

Rev. Archer did not live to see the consummation of the work, for on

WILLARD SNYDER
Shipper, Fire Brick Works
Woodland, Pa.

January 12th, 1869, he was killed in a railroad accident. The date of the dedication of the new church building, June 23rd, 1869, was also the date of the installation of a new pastor, Dr. H. S. Butler. Under his charge, the church continued to prosper and the membership grew steadily larger. Besides caring for his own congregation, with success, Dr. Butler was instrumental in organizing six or seven other churches in the county. His pastorate, the longest in the church's history, continued until 1884, about fifteen years, when he was succeeded by Dr. R. A. McKinley. Dr. McKinley's pastorate of eleven years was marked by the same steady growth. Through his efforts at special services large numbers were brought into the membership at Pine Grove and Glen Richey, 74 at one time and 41 at another at Pine Grove

J. N. PALMER
Postmaster, Hardware, Harness Maker
Woodland, Pa.

and 110 at one time at Glen Richey. These members were organized first as branch churches of the Clearfield organization, but shortly afterward were established as independent congregations.

As a result of the growth during these two pastorates, the Sunday school building erected in 1869 in connection with the new church was outgrown and in the fall of 1892, the contract for a second or brick chapel was [illegible]. The same fall was ma[illegible]urning of the parsonage and Locust streets. This loss, however, did not seem to affect the prosperity of the congregation for on January 3rd, 1893, the congregation assumed the support of Rev. and Mrs. Simcox, foreign missionaries stationed at Pacting-fu, China. In June, 1896, a contract was awarded for the building of the present parsonage.

After a vacancy of about nine months, Rev. John M. Waddell was called to succeed Dr. McKinley and was installed October 21st, 1896. The building of the new chapel and parsonage had created a debt which in 1899 amounted to about $500, and on June 25th of that year a meeting was held, at which Hon. James Kerr presided, and $6176.25 were raised. Consideration of alterations in the church auditorium and Sunday school building was begun in 1901, and the present stone chapel was built in 1903, at a cost of about $11,000. The following year the Reedsville chapel was also built.

With all these undertakings, however, the congregation's gifts to benevolences were not curtailed. In March, 1900, the congregation assumed the support of two Home Missionaries in the West, Mr. Wagner and

F. B. SNYDER
Supt. Fire Brick Works
Woodland, Pa.

Mr. Harper, in addition to its Foreign Missionaries. In the same year the church was shocked by the cruel murders in the Boxer uprising in China of its representatives Rev. and Mrs. Simcox, with their three little children. In 1902, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. McDowell were chosen as Foreign Missionaries. They were then stationed at Van, in Turkey in Asia, but were later transferred to Ashitha, Persia. Mrs. McDowell died a few months ago at Urumia, Persia, largely as a result of the extra labor occasioned by the present war. Rev. McDowell still represents the Church in that field.

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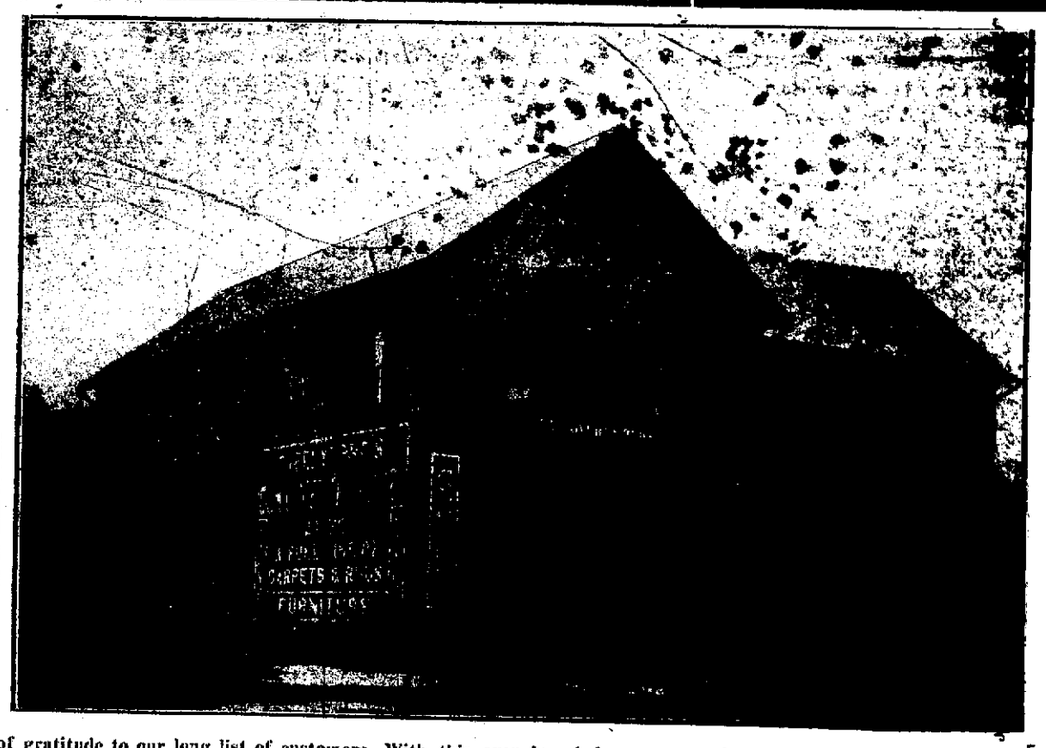

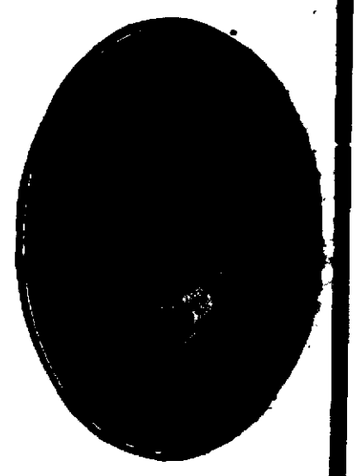

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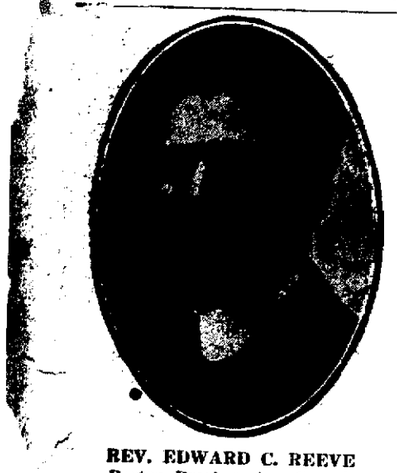
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Presbyterianism in Clearfield dates back to 1803, when in April of that year, the Presbytery of Huntingdon directed two of its ministers to visit Chincleclamoose one day at their discretion and preach. From that time, supplies visited the neighborhood at least two or three times a year and preached at various points as circumstances dictated.

No precise date can now be assigned as that of the organization of the Clearfield church. It appears to have been in existence in 1818, with Archibald Shaw and Hugh Jordan as ruling elders. The first pastor was Mr. Garry Bishop, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, who was installed in 1826. He had for his charge the congregations of Clearfield and Pike or Curwensville. Mr. Bishop practiced medicine also, being forced by a meagre salary



REV. EDWARD C. REEVE
Pastor Presbyterian Church
Clearfield, Pa.

from the ministry to resort to other means of support. His pastorate terminated in 1834.

During the next six years, the congregation was without a pastor. Supplies from other churches of the Presbytery preached occasionally and during a part of this period all of the churches in this county were under the charge of Home Missionaries. It seems, however, to have been a period of growth for the Clearfield church, and a desire for a church building became felt. On [illegible] 29th, 1836, a meeting was held in the Court House and the first trustees were chosen, with the view of acquiring a lot and building a church. Some months later an agreement was made for the purchase of the lot on which the present church stands, and shortly thereafter, on March 31st, 1837, by special Act of

D. E. YOUNG
Superintendent Lower Works
Manager Spring Park
Woodland, Pa.

Assembly, the church was incorporated under the title of "The Trustees and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Clearfield town," which still remains the legal title.

The pulpit was again filled in 1840, when on November 11th, of that year, Rev. Frederick G. Betts was installed pastor of the Clearfield and Curwensville churches. Mr. Bett's labors were not limited to these two congregations, however. He rode on horseback to preaching points all through the county. His efforts were eminently successful, considering the difficult conditions under which he labored; the congregation was strengthened, the first church building was completed and was dedicated in July [illegible]ch, 1841. Mr. Betts continued as pastor until his death in January, 1845, being taken away while still a young man and in the prime of his usefulness.

1845, Rev. Samuel N. Howell installed over the two churches, remained only a short time. He was dismissed in July, 1847. After the pulpit was vacant for more than a year, it was again filled by Rev. [illegible]. Merwin who remained until 1853, when Rev. Samuel M. Cooper was called. Mr. Cooper's pastorate lasted only two years when failing health compelled him to resign. The church was again without a pastor about two years. In the fall of 1857 J. M. Galloway was chosen and began his labors, although he was not installed until August 27th, 1858. His pastorate was terminated by his resignation in September, 1864, on account of poor health. He died in the Clearfield parsonage. His work resulted in numerous accessions to the membership and in great advances in the way of organization.

The next pastor, Rev. J. G. Archer was installed June 20th, 1865. Mr. Archer's labors were very successful and with the growing importance of the town the church entered upon a period of great prosperity. The membership increased to 192 forty-two persons being added at a single communion in March, 1866. The present church building was practically completed during this pastorate. The undertaking was entered upon at a meeting of the Tustees on October 23rd, 1865, but the design was not accepted until July 9th, 1866. The building committee was made up of the following: William Bigler, chairman, Dr. A. M. Hills, secretary, James T. Leonard, treasurer, W. A. Wallace, Samuel Mitchell, A. C. Finney and J. F. Weaver. Ground was broken in March and the cornerstone laid in April, 1867. The building was dedicated June 23rd, 1869, the sermon being preached by Rev. John DeWitt. The total cost of the building and furnishing up to the time of the building committee's report in 1870, was $41,963, the building alone being $38,657. Several thousand dollars more were spent on it, however, in the next few years, before it was wholly completed.

Rev. Archer did not live to see the consummation of the work, for on

WILLARD SNYDER
Shipper, Fire Brick Works
Woodland, Pa.

January 12th, 1869, he was killed in a railroad accident. The date of the dedication of the new church building, June 23rd, 1869, was also the date of the installation of a new pastor, Dr. H. S. Butler. Under his charge, the church continued to prosper and the membership grew steadily larger. Besides caring for his own congregation, with success, Dr. Butler was instrumental in organizing six or seven other churches in the county. His pastorate, the longest in the church's history, continued until 1884, about fifteen years, when he was succeeded by Dr. R. A. McKinley. Dr. McKinley's pastorate of eleven years was marked by the same steady growth. Through his efforts at special services large numbers were brought into the membership at Pine Grove and Glen Richey, 74 at one time and 41 at another at Pine Grove

J. N. PALMER
Postmaster, Hardware, Harness Maker
Woodland, Pa.

and 110 at one time at Glen Richey. These members were organized first as branch churches of the Clearfield organization, but shortly afterward were established as independent congregations.

As a result of the growth during these two pastorates, the Sunday school building erected in 1869 in connection with the new church was outgrown and in the fall of 1892, the contract for the second or brick chapel was [illegible]. The same fall was marked by the [illegible]rming of the parsonage [illegible] and Locust streets. This loss, however, did not seem to affect the prosperity of the congregation for on January 3rd, 1893, the congregation assumed the support of Rev. and Mrs. Simcox, foreign missionaries stationed at Paoting-fu, China. In June, 1896, a contract was awarded for the building of the present parsonage.

After a vacancy of about nine months, Rev. John M. Waddell was called to succeed Dr. McKinley and was installed October 21st, 1896. The building of the new chapel and parsonage had created a debt which in 1899 amounted to about $500, and on June 25th of that year a meeting was held, at which Hon. James Kerr presided, and $6176.25 were raised. Consideration of alterations in the church auditorium and Sunday school building was begun in 1901, and the present stone chapel was built in 1903, at a cost of about $11,000. The following year the Reedsville chapel was also built.

With all these undertakings, however, the congregation's gifts to benevolences were not curtailed. In March, 1900, the congregation assumed the support of two Home Missionaries in the West, Mr. Wagner and

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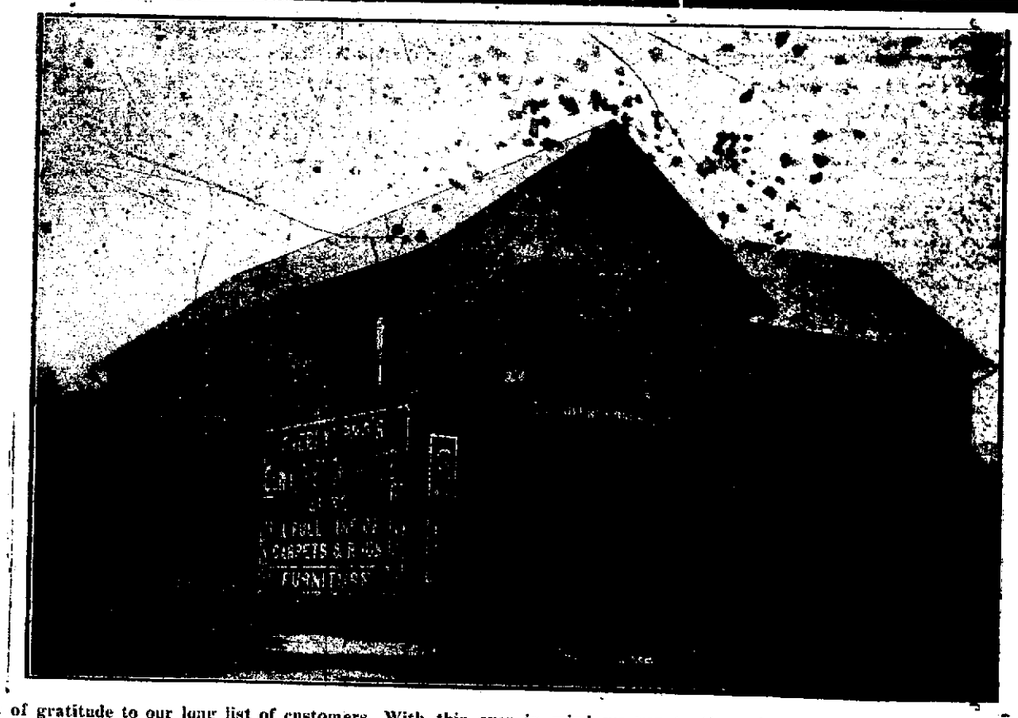

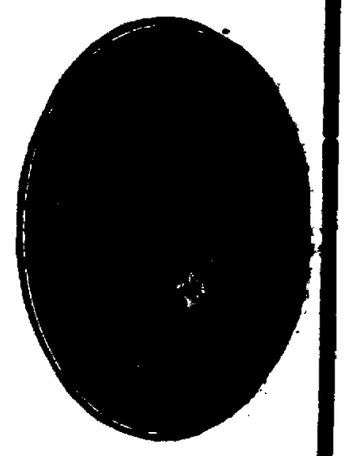

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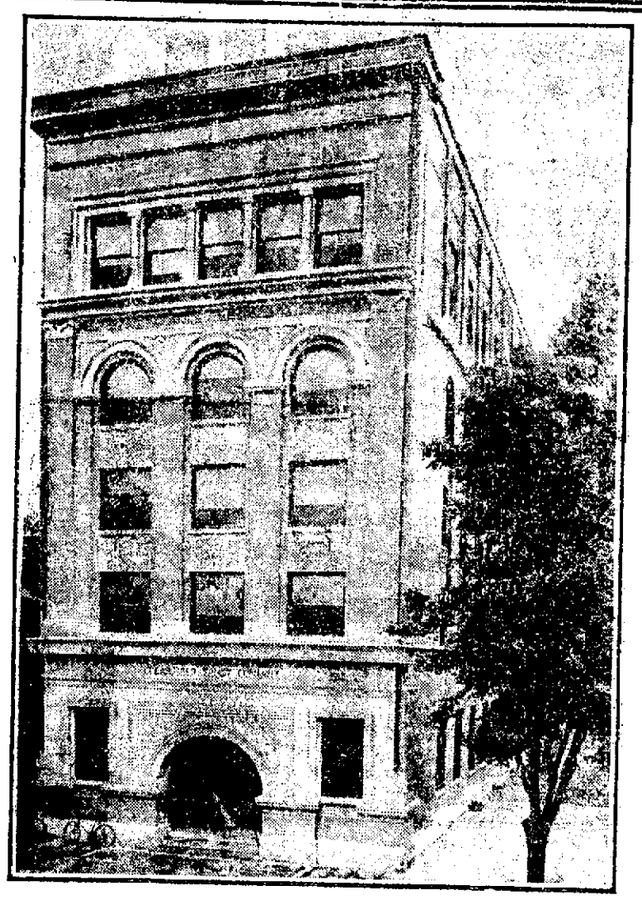

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Clearfield Trust Company

"Clearfield's Pioneer Savings Bank"

THE WOMAN'S CLUB

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Woman's club was held recently in the rooms of the club house on Market street.

After a short business meeting a very interesting program was given.

One of the most interesting papers, especially to old residents, was one read by Mrs. J. P. O'Laughlin, on the "Early or Legendary" history of Clearfield county.

It follows in its entirety:

The early history of Clearfield county is the story of fierce tribes of warring Indians; Shawnee, Algonquin and Iroquois fought over the soil where our town now stands.

By its Indian name of Chinclaclamoose, Clearfield is often referred to in the journals of the French and Indian wars. The great trail over which the French and English officers and their Indian allies travelled led from Buchaloius on Lake Erie past Chinclaclamoose and down the West Branch to Fort Augusta at Sunbury. In 1757 a party of soldiers sent reconnoitering from Fort Augusta came to Chinclaclamoose and found the Indian huts burned and few traces of inhabitants. In the next year it was reported to Fort Augusta that the French were building a fort at Chinclaclamoose and another reconnoitering party was sent out. On the second of August 1758 they came again to the spot where our town now stands and found that Indians had been there since the previous year and had left as a ghastly relic two poles painted red to which captives had been tied for torture. For many years the only broken spots in the vast wilderness were the famous Clear Fields which finally gave a name to the town instead of the beautiful old Indian one. Traces of the Indian town were found in 1797 by David Ogden, the first white settler of Clearfield. In 1810 there were less than 20 inhabitants in Clearfield and in 1819 there were only three houses in the town.

If there were to be as I hope there sometime will be a pageant of Clearfield county there would be in it some interesting personages, beginning with the Indians and the French and English soldiers who came here in 1757 and 1758. They might appear the representatives of the different races who have had their part in the development of the county. One of the most interesting and picturesque of these are those Frenchmen who came from their homes in the French provinces in the region of the Vosges mountains, across the ocean and through the wilderness to Covington township.

Their route was marked from New York to Clearfield on maps made out for them in France and when a sea captain wanted to disembark them at Portland, Maine, they insisted that they must be carried to New York.

The romantic figure of Dr. Coleman should not be forgotten; that mysterious man, who in 1809, gave the name of Grampian Hills to one of the most beautiful portions of the county; who lived there, practiced his profession and finally died there. He was said on good authority to belong to a noble Scottish family, to have quarreled with his people and to have cut himself off from all association with those who knew him. Before his death he asked that he might be buried in the middle of a large field, dressed in best suit of clothes with hat, boots and spurs, without a stone to mark his resting place and where the plow might ever after move over his remains.

If any one could be found to enact the part we should by all means have represented that heroic woman of Brady township who in her husband's absence heard the wolves attacking the cattle at night. She pushed back the blanket that served for the door and scolded the wolves until they left, and left, as one who tells the story says, with alacrity.

For this pageant there should certainly be a replica of the houses built in the very early days. They were just log huts or shanties plastered with mud and with split shingle roofs held on with large logs. There were no saw mills so no boards and no doors for these huts, and only sheets or blankets for doors and windows. While we are told that food was plentiful in those days, we should miss much of that to which we are accustomed when we remember that there were in the early days almost no gardens or fruit trees, no canned fruits or vegetables and no way of bringing any change in the food from the city markets. Still for awhile any of us might be willing to exchange some of our luxuries for the delicious venison that must have been so abundant when we hear of men killing ten deer in one morning.

We might reprodnce many of the interesting features of the early days of our county they tell us we can never reproduce the sturdy virtues of those days—that our lives are too easy and we have lost the fortitude and endurance of the pioneer.

This if often said but there are two things perhaps forgotten by those who say it. One is that the pioneer had no choice, he did not push away the automobile and the thousand and one conveniences that we have and select the ox-team and the hardships of pioneer life. Our forefathers lived lives as they found them and took advantage of such comforts and such recreations as came to them. That is all we are doing now—and there is another thing. On the other side of the ocean people reared in a luxury and leisure of which we know nothing have been divested of all these and have borne unexampled hardships with a fortitude the world has never seen equalled. I am sure it will be so with us when the hour strikes and we are put to the test. The descendants of the old Indian fighter will meet the enemies of his country in as brave a spirit as his great, great grandfather. The girl who has been foxtrotting or playing golf will do her duty in troublous times as heroically as her great, great grandmother, who brewed and spun and [illegible] wolves away. The [illegible] neers of Clearfield county has not become exhausted but still flows in the veins of their descendants.

Mrs. O'Laughlin added the interesting data of the Indian purchase and how the white men pushed the canoe up the West Branch of the Susquehanna to a cherry tree where the town of Cherry Tree now stands and where a monument marks the tree from which the town took its name.

Mrs. Harry Wallace gave an instructive paper on the political history of the county. Quite a few Clearfield men have been prominent in national and state politics. A list of offices held by these men follows:

Governor, William Bigler, 1851-4.

United States Senator, William Bigler, 1856-61; William A. Wallace.

State Senators, William Bigler, 1824; Alexander Irvin, 1847; William Wallace, 1861-75; T. J. Boyer, 1876; W. W. Betts, 1887.

Representatives in State Legislature:

G. R. Barnett, 1841-2; William J. Hemphill, 1850-8; T. J. Boyer, 1858-62-3-4; Thomas J. McCullough, 1867-8; Aaron C. Tate, 1877-8; Aaron G. Kramer, 1887-8.

Miss Sara Leavy told of some of the reminiscences of the grandparents, Heisey, who recently celebrated her 100th birthday.

Various members contributed spicy incidents of the olden days. A member of the Reed family journeyed to Baltimore on horseback returning with a much prized set of China dishes in the saddle bags. A slave who accompanied them on their journey also had a set of dishes but some were broken on the trip. Some of these dishes are still in possession of the Reed family.

THE DOCTRINE OF CHANCE.

He—"Was your father very angry when you told him of our engagement?"

She—"Not particularly. He said he had been rather fortunate in the stock market of late, and feared it was about time for his luck to turn."

THOS. V. BOWEN
Mahaffey Times
Mahaffey, Pa.

B. W. McCRACKEN
Postmaster and President Mahaffey National Bank
Mahaffey, Pa.

A. D. LYDIC
Department Store
Mahaffey, Pa.

L. H. PARVIN
Proprietor Tannery
Mahaffey, Pa.

Winburne Presbyterian Church

The Winburne Presbyterian Church was officially organized by a committee of Huntingdon Presbytery April 27, 1891 with 32 members. Prior to that time the [illegible] met in the school house but at the time of organization they were worshipping in the Union Chapel. From 1891 to 1897 the congregation was served by several ministers, among whom might be mentioned, Rev. Chappel, of Kylertown, Rev. D. [illegible] Kinley, of Clearfield, Rev. Dr. Struthers, of Bellwood, Rev. H. H. Mercer, D. D., of Bellefonte, and Rev. J. [illegible] Kelly, one of Huntingdon Presbytery's most faithful [illegible] resident at Sunbury, Penn.

In 1897 a call was made out for the services of Rev. [illegible] of Princeton Seminary, but it was declined. Later the Rev. Theo. McClatchey was called to [illegible] with the Kylertown Church. Rev. McClatchey's pastorate terminated in 1899, Rev. Haughawout being called as his successor.

Rev. Haughawout's pastorate ended Oct. 5, 1902 and June 30, 1903, Rev. J. H. Cowan was installed, continuing on the field until [illegible] 1st, 1905. During these 14 years the membership had increased from 12 members to 52.

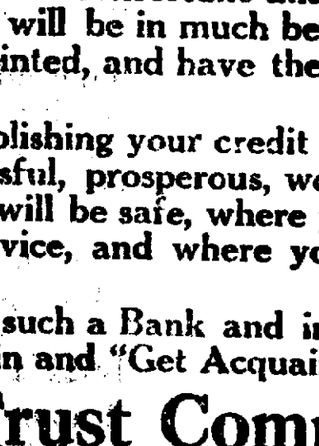
The church was without a pastor until Nov. 1, 1905, when [illegible] L. Norman Leith was installed. During Leith's pastorate improvements were made to the church property, a manse erected and the work carried on [illegible]

At the close of his pastorate April 30, 1914 the church reported a membership of 11[illegible] Sunday School and various [illegible].

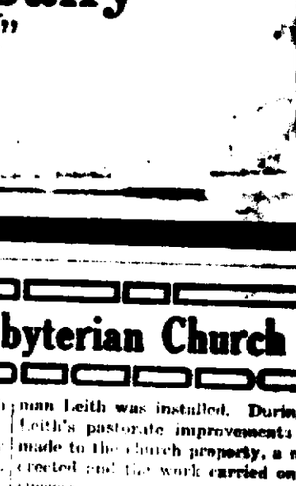
Rev. C. W. [illegible] the present pastor, was called June 19, 1914 Hannon, Ohio, and began his work on the field August 1st, 1914. Societies and [illegible] of church report [illegible] growth, the roll of the church now [illegible] 210 names.

During the quarter ending [illegible] 237 [illegible] have been enrolled members of the church. Of the members of the church three present active members of [illegible] generation.

After twenty-five years of [illegible] to the community with her membership over 17 times as large as its first member, the church looks [illegible] past called [illegible] ing off [illegible] the best interests of [illegible] community and forward to a future may not bring as large [illegible]



C. F. ZEAK
Jeweler, Newsdealer, Secretary Chamber of Commerce
Mahaffey, Pa.



SAMUEL POE
Hardware
125 Market Str.
Clearfield, Pa

as previous years have will afford larger opp up and lead into the with whom she h tact thru her va

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HARBISON-WALKER REFRACTORIES COMPANY

View Taken From Clearfield Fire Brick Company's Works

THE HARBISON-WALKER REFRACTORIES COMPANY manufactures a high grade fire brick used for all purposes where refractory brick is required, their works embracing the manufacture of fire clay brick, silica, magnesite, chrome and all other classes of refractory brick.

This company is not only the leading local manufacturer, having eight large modern works in the CLEARFIELD group, (two, however, being located across the line in Center County) but is also the largest manufacturer of fire brick and all other classes of refractory brick in the United States. Other plants of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company located in the State of Pennsylvania are in Cambria, Clinton and Huntingdon Counties, and in the cities of Pittsburgh and Chester. In addition to the plants in Pennsylvania, there are also works located in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Alabama. Capacity of all the works is more than a million bricks per day. The works in the CLEARFIELD region, manufactures only the clay brick, as our mountain clays are recognized to be the most refractory clays of any district in the United States. One of the most strongly fortified points of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. business is the vast amount of high grade raw material they control. The products of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. have the world for a market.

The Clearfield group of works is under the management of three superintendents: William Bigler and S. T. McClure, of Clearfield and C. R. Lesher, of Philipsburg. Nin McQuillen Superintendent of Mines.

H. W. CROFT, President
J. E. LEWIS, } Vice-Presidents
O. M. REIF, }

General Offices
Farmers Bank Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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The Newspaper That Goes Home and Stays

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

EIGHT PAGES
SECTION FIVE

Volume XI.

CLEARFIELD PROGRESS "GET ACQUAINTED EDITION"

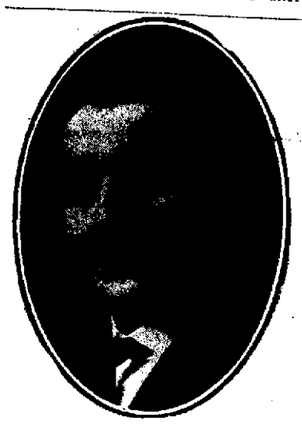
NUMBER 16

Three Great Elements of Prosperity, Coal, Lumber and Agricultural, Unite and Make DuBois a Natural Location For Industries

Modern Schools, Beautiful Churches And Pleasant Surroundings Make DuBois Ideal Location For Home

BORO OF DUBOIS

In early years the entire northwestern section of Clearfield county was a wilderness, roamed by deer of numberless herds, and the big "Beaver Meadow" (now between East and Central DuBois) was their undisturbed sanctuary. Today the same territory is the scene of one of the busiest communities in the west central part of Pennsylvania. Prior to the construction of the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, probably no more unfrequented place existed in the state than the spot where DuBois now stands.



J. A. SLAUGENHAUPT
City Treasurer
206 S. Main Street, DuBois, Pa.

It is useless to contradict the statement that railroads are civilizers for the very start of this busy place dates its rise from the location and opening of the Low Grade road. The meadows mentioned above were the regular camping grounds of the Corn-planters (or Seneca) tribe of Indians, who had a trail through here from Warren to Clarion.

Topographically, the place is located on what may be called the "geological breakdown," on the western slope of the Allegheny mountains at the point known as the big "Beaver Meadow," 1,390 feet above tide. The meadow is one of Nature's phenomena—a large, level tract five or six miles long and from one-half to three fourths of a mile wide. Its entire length is divided by Sandy Lick Creek. The engineers who surveyed the old State canal in Governor Ritner's time (1836), claimed that this meadow had only twenty-one feet of fall in a distance of five miles. The hills walling in this great tract at towards this breaks off abruptly, with the stratified rocks dipping towards this wonderful valley of the mountain. This feature with its high elevation, goes far toward the conclusion of a "geological breakdown." The adjoining country is hilly, here and there flattening into small plantens and an occasional knob.

Geographically, the city is located in the extreme northwestern part of the county, only two miles east from the Jefferson county line. The site is beautiful. However, in point of location, the finest and most salubrious site is not always the best for a large business town. Natural advantages and proper distances from other large business centers constitute what may be called "natural locations." With this city, all,—site, natural advantages, and location, are united—situated equidistant between Williamsport on the east and Pittsburgh on the southwest, 127 miles from either of these cities via the Low Grade railroad. An air line between New York and Chicago pass through DuBois, just half way.

Lumber, coal and agriculture, three great elements of prosperity rarely found together, seem to have smiled on this town by uniting so harmoniously around it. Two veins of limestone are known to exist within two miles of the city. The upper vein is a beautiful blue limestone six feet thick, the second or lower vein is an excellent white lime five feet thick, and beneath this is a magnificent bed of fire clay. The entire section is blessed with vast deposits of bituminous coal, being the "lower Freeport," better known as Reynoldsville

A. J. HAAG
Mayor
DuBois, Pa.

vein, it is seven feet thick. The town and vicinity are located in the third basin which is about ten miles wide,

IRA MORRIS GAST
Superintendent of City Schools
DuBois, Pa.

measured from the second to the third

Local History Dates Back For Over a Century When Dauphin County Residents Inhabited Present Site

anticlinal axis, which enters Clearfield county at Falls Creek, two miles west of DuBois and merges into Boon's mountain in the extreme northwestern corner of the county. The "third basin" is drained by Bennett's branch to the northeast and Sandy Lick Creek to the southwest and contains the coal of Luthersburg, DuBois, Penfield and the intervening country.

Local History.

John Casper Stober, of Dauphin county, this State, prior to 1812, pre-empted some land in western Pennsylvania, which after his death entailed to his daughter, Mrs. George Scheffer, mother of George, Jr., Frederick and Michael Scheffer. George Scheffer, Sr., and his wife, with the three sons and an equal number of daughters, left Dauphin county in the spring of 1812 to locate inherited land. The party reached Jacob Ogden's on May 12. The Ogdens were located at the point which is now about six miles south of this city, and were at that time the only family, except James Woodside, for twenty miles around. On May 13th the little family of settlers reached the famous spring near the old "Rumbarger House" where a bark shanty was thrown together to shelter them.

They had not quite reached the Stoeber pre-emption claim, which was situated a few miles farther up Sandy Lick Creek. The land on which the bark shanty was built and where DuBois now stands belonged to Col. James Chestnutt, of South Carolina. George Scheffer, Jr., bought it through one C. C. Gaskill, and by various transfers it finally, in 1865, came into the hands of John Rumbarger. The development by actual settlers was exceedingly slow, and after the organization of Brady township, in 1826 (to which DuBois originally belonged) the section where the city stands was generally designated as the "wilderness over on Sandy."

Here, from 1865 to 1872, John Rumbarger "smoked his pipe in peace." The latter year witnessed the opening of the Low Grade Division of the A. V. R. R. (now the Penna. R. R.) At the same time the latent spirit of his somewhat easy-going temperament was aroused and he conceived the idea of starting a town. In June of that year, he laid out a town plot and called it "Rumbarger." In July of the same year he sold the first two "town" lots. About this time John DuBois appeared on the scene. That fall Mr. DuBois commenced the erection of what was known as the "little mill," and in 1873 the "larger mill," completing the latter in 1876. The postoffice was established in 1874 and was called Rumbarger, which was changed to DuBois in 1876.

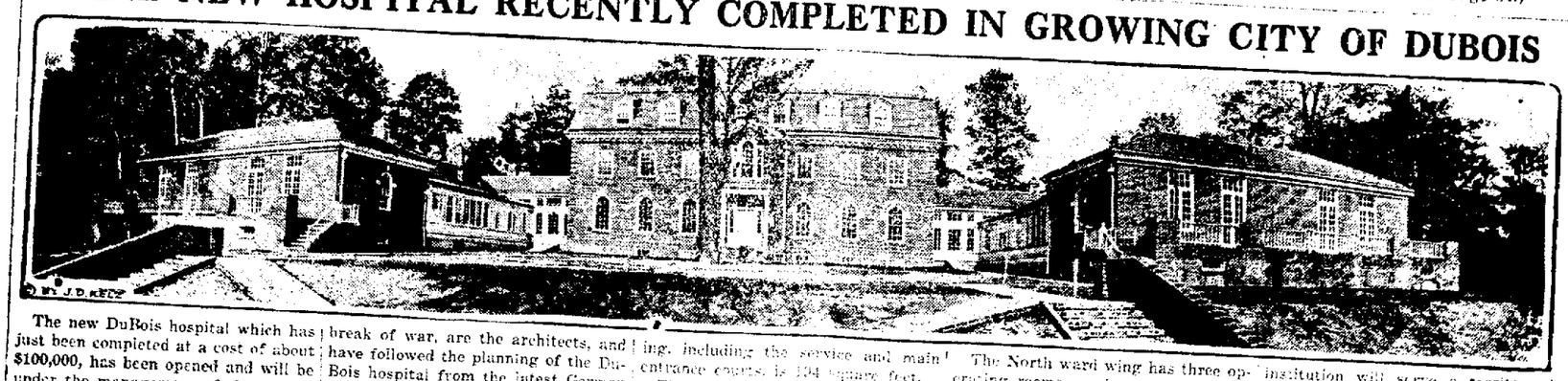
To show the rapidity which marked the growth of the town, population statistics from 1872 to date are given: Population of DuBois in 1872, three

FRANK HUTTON
Attorney at Law
DuBois, Pa.

families; 1876 (Weber's count) 726

(Continued on Page 34.)

FINE NEW HOSPITAL RECENTLY COMPLETED IN GROWING CITY OF DUBOIS



The new DuBois hospital which has just been completed at a cost of about $100,000, has been opened and will be under the management of the Sisters of Mercy, who have charge of the smaller institution for several years.

The hospital is one of the finest in this part of the state, consists of a central administration building and three wings, and built on the colonial style. Harrington & Howard, two DuBois young men, who spent several months in Germany before the outbreak of war, are the architects, and have followed the planning of the DuBois hospital from the latest German work of Dudolph Barchoz, of Berlin. In addition to being a very handsome structure, the DuBois hospital is very conveniently arranged, has a capacity of 50 beds, exclusive of the service beds, and is located in a little park in a quiet part of DuBois, our Main street, the principal residence thoroughfare.

The ground covered by the building, including the service and main entrance courts, is 194 square feet.

The administration building contains the general offices, and homes for the Sisters and nurses.

The East ward wing has the women's surgical, medical and maternity wards, private rooms and services for the same.

The West ward wing contains the men's medical, surgical and isolation wards and private rooms with services.

The North ward wing has three operating rooms, wash rooms, receiving rooms and hydro-therapatic room.

The kitchen, ray autopsy and storage are located in the basement of the administration building.

There is a separate building for the laundry and heating plant.

The people of DuBois are well pleased with their new hospital, and there is great need for an institution of that kind there. The nearest hospital is 25 miles distant and the new institution will serve a territory in which there are approximately 35,000 people. The hospital was enlarged and improved from the original intentions, so the cost has been considerably higher than anticipated, but because of the very efficient manner in which it has been conducted and the urgent need for the institution it is thought there will be little trouble in meeting the amount of money required to finish paying for it.

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Three Great Elements of Prosperity—Coal, Lumber and Agricultural, Unite and Make DuBois a Natural Location For Industries.

(Continued from Page 33.)

inhabitants; 1877 (Egan's count) 1807; 1880 (Official census) 2719; 1890 (Official census) 6149; 1900 (Official census) 9375; 1910 (Official census) 12,623.

These figures speak volumes for the future of the town. On, through and beyond the period of lumber activity, the community still continues to increase materially in population—averaging a little better than three thousand each decade for the past thirty years. When the facts that corporate

M. I. McCREIGHT
Banker
DuBois, Pa.

powers as a borough were not granted to DuBois until January 1, 1881, is taken into consideration, the growth assumes most commendable proportions. The place is frequently referred to as "DuBois City" in contradiction of DuBoistown, a borough in Lycoming county, this state.

Municipal Date.

Within the borough limits are 1894 acres of ground, varying from flat lands to hilly sections rising in places one hundred and fifty or more feet above the railroad grades, which pass through the town but a few squares removed from the heart of the business district. Long Avenue and Brady street are the principal business thoroughfares, the former lying northwest and southwest and intersecting it at about

E. A. BARCER
Sec. & Treas. DuBois Iron Works
DuBois, Pa.

at angles. The intersection of the streets named is the business center of the city. Upon or not far removed from this point, Long avenue, main street, are the leading retail business houses and hotels, street intersects Long avenue at the B. R. & P. tracks at a somewhat removed from the business center. The former being a residence street.

The town is compactly built and difficult to police. A chief of police, an assistant and three patrolmen are able to maintain good order. Many hotels are located, but the

F. J. HARRISSON
S. M. P., B. R. & P. R. R.
DuBois, Pa.

no evidence of the least of the part of the Criminals of and serious violence are of rare occurrence is made to resident residents, with

property, and have a very high code of citizenship. Fire protection is provided by an efficient volunteer department which has no paid men.

Municipal ownership of the water supply is one of the greatest advantages of DuBois. The plant is a large one and has ample capacity to supply both manufacturers and domestic users. Pure mountain streams furnish the water, and brought here by gravity. Analysis has proven it to be of excellent quality. Typhoid fever and other diseases which result from impure water have never been traced to that source. A large reservoir recently improved, has a capacity of 141,240,000 gallons, enough to insure an abundant supply for a town much larger than the one under discussion. The dressed area of the same is 85 acres, capable of supplying 5,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. The cost of the plant thus far has been about $225,000.00, and conservative authorities claim that it is worth much more than that amount. An abundance of excellent water at low cost is an advantage that has helped to make this a thriving and prosperous community.

Streets and Sewerage

The town has forty miles of streets five miles of which are well paved

CON ALLEN
Postmaster
DuBois, Pa.

with brick and asphalt blocks. Flushing, horse-sweepers and hand labor all contribute to the cleaning of the the pavements, which work is done in a most creditable manner. The paved thoroughfares present a very attractive appearance.

Alive to the necessity of a good sewer system, the city has been active along these lines. Separate sanitary and storm sewers have been constructed. Of the former alone, sixteen miles are in use.

Good drainage, a good sewer system and pure water, have produced excellent sanitary conditions in the town. No epidemics have arisen since the latter two improvements have been in use. A well organized board of health has charge of the

FRANK E. CLAWSON
Soliciting Freight Agent B. R. & P. R. R.
DuBois, Pa.

regulation of sanitary rules and organizations. Plumbing inspection has been a force here with excellent results since 1893.

Business Development

Transportation facilities are most satisfactory, and include the main line of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad, the Low Grade division of the Pennsylvania railroad, Bradford branch of the Erie and the Buffalo and Susquehanna railroads. Excellent traffic agreements afford delivery of freight to any market in the country. The city is in what is known as the trunk line rate territory, taking the same rate as Buffalo from eastern cities and Rochester from western points. Fourteen passenger trains arrive and depart every twenty-four hours.

The urban traveling facilities are adequately conserved by trolley lines to nearly all surrounding towns and villages. Good local trolley service is also provided by lines connecting the various parts of the town.

No small portion of the towns successful growth

E. W. GRAY
DuBois Courier
DuBois, Pa.

amount of capital invested and the prosperity of banking institutions reflect the growth of the commercial and industrial activity of a community.

The air of permanence and stability of the residences and business buildings of the town is impressed upon the visitor. On all sides good substantial stone and many brick structures are seen. Few places of like size can exhibit so many first class hotel buildings. Throughout the entire business section handsome hotels greet the eye—a pretty sure indication that the town is on the forward march. Fine churches, schools, banks, mercantile houses, a couple of Y. M. C. A.'s and other beautiful structures manifest the prosperous condition of DuBois.

Manufacturing Industries.

Before taking up the manufactur-

CHAS. J. BANGART
Printer
DuBois, Pa.

ies and industries that have made the town, a word should be said about natural resources. Bituminous coal heads the list. Within a radius of ten or twelve miles 2,000,000 tons of coal have been mined in the past twenty-eight years. The best authorities in this section have estimated that the territory will produce another like 450,000,000 tons. Here coal sells for building coke on each of two square miles adjoining the town. The hills contain unlimited beds of glass sand and clay, ideal for the potter or the brickmaker.

Among the manufactories now located here are a large number of

R. G. HOWARD
Architect, Deposit Bank Building
DuBois, Pa.

their works; machine shops and foundries, planing mills and factories for making all kinds of boxes, cartons, crates, etc.; tanneries, the largest in the United States; a brewery; the shops of the B. R. & P. R. R. including those for car and locomotive repairs; a large blast furnace; woodworking establishments; overall factories and other mills of a wide variety.

The stability of DuBois is unquestioned. It is one of the doorways of the great soft coal region of Pennsylvania and the railroad shops alone employ 1,100 men.

The agriculture surroundings of the town are encouraging and the future possibilities for this section are good. The soil is especially adapted for strawberries, potatoes, hay, oats, corn, etc. Much progress has been made along these lines and in a few years the town will be liberally surrounded by good farms, an invaluable asset of a manufacturing center.

Living Conditions

Living conditions are highly satisfactory in most respects. The good agricultural district which surrounds the borough has been briefly described heretofore. This feature assures the residents of an abundant supply of good vegetables. Horticulture, vegetable gardening and truck farming are carried with success. Indeed, it is claimed that for farming and fruit growing the country which environs DuBois can hardly be surpassed in western central Pennsylvania. Agriculture has always, and logically, been recognized as one of the three fundamental pillars and prosperity in nearly every country and nation. The moral influence is a distinguishing feature of it, and the energetic followers are assured of future prosperity, particularly in this section, which

N. R. MOORE
Funeral Director
DuBois, Pa.

offers large areas of high grade farming lands at very reasonable prices—so reasonable, in fact, that the question arises, "Why go West?"

In town, housing conditions are pleasant and sanitary. Nearly all homes are built singly and a double house is an unusual sight. The long rows, or blocks of houses found in many cities are not found here. When the streets were laid out and the work of home construction began, shade trees lining each of the residence thoroughfares. Land values are high, as also are home properties all over the town. This is a strong indication of prosperity.

Nationalities

The largest number of foreigners

J. P. HARRINGTON
Architect, Deposit Bank Building
DuBois, Pa.

are employed in the mines. Poles and Lithuanians predominate locally among the foreign speaking people. An estimate places their number at about 2,000 and the Italians at about 600. Many Slavs have started business under a partnership [illegible] in business [illegible]. Through the people and [illegible] by Slavs, [illegible] Slavonic [illegible] Slavs [illegible] Slavonic [illegible] Slavs [illegible] Slavonic [illegible] Slavs

Three Great Elements of Prosperity—Coal, Lumber and Agricultural, Unite and Make DuBois a Natural Location For Industries.

(Continued from Page 34.)

preferred by those seeking a home or place in which to invest, either in manufacturing or a commercial pursuit, for self-evident reasons. Considering the youthful age of the town and the fact that it is largely a mining, manufacturing and railroad community religious development has been rapid to an extent almost phenomenal. Nineteen different church organizations have grown up within the bounds. Of these four are Catholic; two each of Presbyterian and Methodist denominations; three Evangelical Lutheran (one, Emanuel, German; one Swedish, and St.

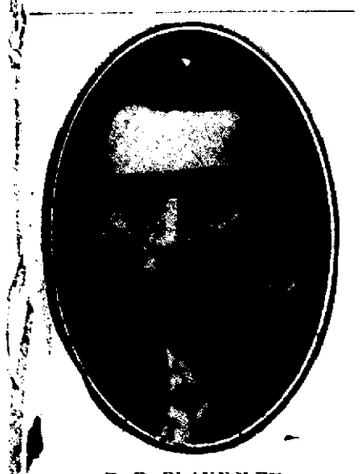
A. H. PATTERSON
M. of E. Accountant
320 South Brady Street
DuBois, Pa.

Paul's Evan. Lutheran; and one each of the United Evangelical, Free Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed, United Brethren, Congregational (a Swedish mission church), and Christian Science denominations. The pastors of the church are men of ability and of learning broad minded and wield a world of power for good in the community. Many of the edifices are beautiful and expensive and in thorough accord with the great growth and gratifying prosperity of the town. Through the various organizations and branch

W. A. WISCHMEYER
District Superintendent the Prudential Insurance Co.
123 West Long Avenue
DuBois, Pa.

missionary societies of the different denominations, much charitable work is accomplished.

One natural result of the church work is shown in the fine Central Y. M. C. A. and the B. R. & P. R. R. branch associations. Both organizations are in excellent condition. The Central association occupies a modern three-story stone faced building located in the heart of town and valued at $65,000.00. It is very completely equipped to fight vice and gather in the young men of the community. An innovation was made in



R. B. BLAKESLEE
Supt. DuBois Electric Co.
DuBois, Pa.

the shape of pool tables which resulted in emptying the local public pool room of high school boys and other young men, and drawing them into an atmosphere more conducive to good morals and manly development.

W. H. OVERDORF
Architect
Box 297, DuBois, Pa.

structure. The members use the Central organization's gymnasium. However, they have excellent bowling alleys, good baths and a restaurant, dormitories, pool tables, etc. Both associations have large and growing memberships and are in prosperous condition.

The Salvation Army has a handsome two-story stone citadel, located opposite the Central Y. M. C. A. on Long avenue. Need has arisen for a good temporary public lodging and eating house for the use of poverty stricken wayfarers.

THOMAS GAFFEY
Prop. Hotel Alpine
DuBois, Pa.

Social Advantages

In respect to social privileges, the town has many strong points, offering such varied attractions as to satisfy the most exacting inclination. Nineteen of the leading secret societies are represented, some having several lodges. Clubs and social organizations of a wide variety flourish including the Acorn club, the C. M. B. A., the Ladies of the C. M. B. A., the A. A. S. R. M., the C. T. A. U. of A Cadets, St. Bernards, DuBois Retail Merchants' association, G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Swedish American club, D. A. R., Elks, Eagles, Commercial Travelers, and many others.

S. J. SCHRECONGOST
DuBois, Pa.

Beautifully decorated and comfortable lodge rooms are enjoyed by nearly all of the organizations.

Two modern theatres and several motion picture houses furnish an abundance of entertainment of that nature. Some of the best theatrical productions of the country are given here, the same being liberally patronized, which establishes a high standard for the town on matters pertaining to the stage. In the same vein it might be stated that several good bands and orchestras are maintained.

The hotels of the community, eleven in number, can accommodate approximately 700 guests without crowding. The larger of these are very comfortably equipped modern [illegible] exhibit as many good hotels as DuBois.

Summary

To conclude, there was a reason for the birth and growth of the borough of DuBois. It was the favored location chosen by a business man of rare gifts and ability, as the site for a thriving town. The location was advantageous with respect to other trade centers and the immediate site was ideal for a big town. Inexhaustible beds of coal and other minerals surround it,—over all of which lay a fertile soil and thousands of acres of valuable timber. Transportation facilities were added to the rare natural advantages. A municipal water system was provided and natural gas and electricity came as time passed. An excellent natural climate was improved by modern sanitary measures. Unsurpassed public schools were developed and fine churches were erected. Up-to-date business houses and modern hotels and banking institutions grew

J. C. BUCHANAN
Secretary and Treasurer
Robinson Furniture Co.
Furniture, Carpets and China
DuBois, Pa.

into being. High grade bituminous coal was sold at prices that demanded consideration and with many other rare advantagese, prosperity was as certain to follow as day follows night. Today there is presented to the public a very complete community—a finely paved, brilliantly lighted, cleanly, well-governed municipality—well to the forefront among towns of like size in the state—young and vigorous—prosperous and wealthy—a manufacturing center—a railroad center—and the metropolis of its region.

SHE QUIT WORRYING.

The conscientious girl worried so much over having paid for two eggs with bad money that soon the unconscientious girl also developed a conscience.

"It really is too bad that you cheat the poor man," she said the next time they met. "I think I fell almost as bad about it as you do."

"Oh, don't worry," said the conscientious girl. "I am glad of it now. Both the eggs were bad."—Exchange.

DELIVERY OF MILK IN HOT WEATHER

In hot weather the best plan is to have the milkman put the milk directly into the refrigerator, because at that time of year milk cannot be kept properly without ice. If a refrigerator is not available, provide a small box containing ice, and if ice is unobtainable, provide some tight container with unsulated walls that keep the heat from getting rapidly to the cold milk. A home-made fireless cooker is admirable for this purpose, especially if partially filled with ice. In the absence of any of these devices, arrange with the milkman not to leave the milk in the sunlight, but to put it in the coolest, shadiest place around the house.

Handling Milk in the Home.

In handling milk around the home, do not pour it from one vessel to another until it is to be consumed. Do not let the bottle of milk remain out of the refrigerator a moment longer than is necessary. Keep the milk covered, using paper caps or an inverted tumbler on bottles, or storing it in covered utensils. Any household utensil that is to be used as a vessel for keeping milk should first be cleaned thoroughly and scalded.

Before opening a bottle of milk, wash and wipe the neck and outside of the cap with water and a clean cloth. The little depression on the top of the cap may collect dust or water and any milk that leaks out may attract flies. Lift out the cap with a pointed instrument, so that the outside of the cap, which may be contaminated, will not be pushed down into the milk. Each time the milk is to be poured from the bottle it is a wise precaution to wash the neck as decribed.

Milk in a Refrigerator.

The refrigerator where milk is stored should be cleaned regularly, especial care being given to keeping drip pipe free and clean. The ice rack also should be cleaned and any place where food is kept or milk stored should be scalded occasionaley with sal-soda solution. The refrigerator, even though cold, may quickly be contaminated by a few drops of spilled milk, or by small particles of food. No matter how clean the refrigerator, milk should never be kept in an open vessel. As milk absorbs odors easily, such as fish, cabbage, or onions should not be kept in proximity to it.

Clean Empty Bottles.

As soon as a milk bottle is emptied, rinse it thoroughly with cold water. Do not return dirty bottles and do not use milk bottles except to hold milk. Returning dirty bottles to the milkman may mea nthat a few days later either you or your neighbors will get contaminated milk. Milk bottles should never be taken into a sick room. In case of infectious or contagious disease, all bottles should be boiled thoroughly and should not be returned to the dealer without the express permission of the attending physician. Such diseases easily can be made epidemic through disregard of this precaution.

Where There Are Children.

Care of milk, important for all, is a vital necessity in a home where there are children. It is absolutely essential to the safety of babies. No intelligent mother will leave to an ordinary servant the task of caring for or preparing the milk for her baby. Mothers of small children should get, from their own physicians explicit directions for the proper handling of milk and for cleaning and sterilizing nursing bottles. Pamphlets on infant feeding may be obtained from the municipal milk stations or health officers. Milk for babies cannot be kept too cold, and too much care cannot be given to keeping it clean and covered.

Further information on this subject may be had by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 413, "Care of Milk on the Farm and in the Home."

Big Business Recognizes Publicity.

By BREEN.

In latter years the biggest enterprises in this country have recognized the value of advertising. The men in charge of their advertising campaigns are paid splendid salaries. In fact, no branch of the business receives more attention. Publicity and advertising form the keynote of success.

If big business needs advertising doesn't small business need it?

Every man in business needs advertising. If his business is a success he needs advertising to keep it so. If his business is struggling liberal advertising will build it up.

Progress.

SCOUT SHOES

The kind that wear. Made by one of the best factories in the country. They are made of soft pliable leather. They are light in weight and full of wear.

Men's Scout Shoes . . . $1.68 to $2.98

Boys' Scout Shoes 2 1-2 to 5 1-2 . . . . 1.48 to 2.48

Youth's Scout Shoes 1 to 2 . . . . . 1.00 to 1.98

Little Gent's Scout Shoes 8 1-2 to 13 . . . . . .98 to 1.68

All Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention. We Pay Postage.

A. D. GOULD

Market Street Clearfield, Pa.

Get Acquainted? Sure

We crave an opportunity to GET ACQUAINTED WITH YOU, that you in turn may GET ACQUAINTED WITH US, OUR STOCK, OUR PRICES and OUR BUSINESS METHODS, knowing that a larger and better acquaintance will be mutually beneficial. We assure you that we are leaving no stone unturned to merit your confidence and patronage and mean to have it if large, properly assorted stocks, well bought and equitably priced, prompt delivery or shipment, courteous treatment and the "square deal" mean anything to you.

We conduct both WHOLESALE and RETAIL departments, therefore invite the attention of merchants and consumers alike, to our LARGE STOCK of

BUILDER'S, MINE and MILL SUPPLIES, BAR IRON, HEAVY HARDWARE, EXPLOSIVES, ROOFING, IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS, MECHANICS TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PAINTER'S SUPPLIES, SEWER PIPE, CEMENT, FARM IMPLEMENTS, PUMPS, SHELF HARDWARE, CONTRACTOR'S SUPPLIES, STOVES, RANGES and COOKING UTENSILS, AUTOMOBILE and BICYCLE TIRES, AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.

At the proper time of the year we carry good assortments of HOLIDAY GOODS, FISHING TACKLE, BASE BALL and TENNIS GOODS, AMMUNITION.

Your inquiries and orders will be highly appreciated.

Telephone and mail orders receive careful attention.

Clearfield Hardware Company

125 Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Osceola Mills, Pleasantly Located on the Banks of the Moshannon Creek, is One of the County's Most Progressive and Enterprising Towns

This is the name of another bor ough which was taken from Decatur township. It is pleasantly located on the banks of the Moshannon creek, four miles south of Philipsburg and six miles east of Houtzdale. The ground on which the town is built rises from the creek all way so that it can be said that it is set upon a hill. The town faces to wards the south and is at the foot

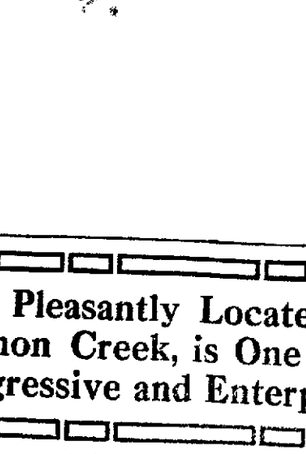
ARTHUR J BROWN
Postmaster
Osceola Mills Pa

the heavy grade, on the Tyrone and Clearfield railway which the road has to overcome the summit of the mountain is reached at a point six hundred feet above the Moshannon Branch creek. Upon the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad the product and all the freight is handled and shipped to Tyrone and from and dispatched from that city.

The first settlement in the town was made by Mr. Wa... the second was made by David Hoffman who cleared a piece of land near the junction of Pruner and Coal streets where he built an overshot saw mill. This mill stood about where the tannery is now. Mr. Hoffman ran the ... until 1849 when Thomas Gives the father of Mrs. ... bought the mill and moved his family to the place. At this time about twenty five acres were all the clearing land there was in the

J F RADEBACH
Supervising Principal Public Schools
Osceola Mills Pa

an. Mr. M... built and ned, clear... but by men... es, for ten... to Tyrone... neers, th... people... Mr. Hoffman... and sold W... 10 acres... on the... but very... than... has... the W... of the... L. Ve... other... Pike... and S... carline... shorter... ...



W H GEARHART
Clerk
Osceola Mills Pa

gans bought a third of the ... Mill ... mill ... 86 ... 86 ... Tyrone ... for ... ne ... her ... At ... with ... be ... of ... per ... were ... my ... mi ... new ... of ... or ... out ... and push ... gans bought ... Mill ... Hartford ... Harrisburg ... here ... the ... mmen ... ed ... on the ... ed ... ed ... ...

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGE OF MUSIC
Clearfield, Pa.

H. CLARK THAYER, F. C. M.
Proprietor & Director

In September of 1906 the Susquehanna College of Music first opened its doors for patronage, in the house at the corner of Fourth and Market streets. A. Lynn Shaw late of Clearfield was the founder of the College, and at the time of the opening secured the services of the present proprietor and director, Prof. H. Clark Thayer, who for a number of years past has been the successful directing and managing spirit of one of the well established educational institutions of Clearfield county.

Prof. H. Clark Thayer came to Clearfield in 1906 from the Dana Musical Institute, where he had taught for fourteen years. Under his direction the Susquehanna College of Music has grown into an established institution now housed in its fine new home, located on Locust street, Clearfield. This building, erected within the last year, is thoroughly equipped with airy, well lighted studios and practice rooms, and a beautiful, well arranged recital hall.

At the age of eight Prof. Thayer began the study of music; at sixteen was teaching and playing in public; at twenty graduated with honors, receiving the Degree of Professor of Music; then followed some years of travel and association with great artists and directors. During the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 Prof. Thayer conducted the Fifth Regiment Band, Ohio National Guards, at the Fair, at which time his work received much favorable attention. At the time of the death of President McKinley, Prof. Thayer was directing and managing a musical institute in the President's home town of Canton, and was appointed one of the Committee which had charge of the music during the funeral services of the martyred President. In 1903 his work had attained such recognition among the fraternity of musicians that his Alma Mater conferred upon him the Degree of Fellow of College of Musicians.

The graduates of the Susquehanna College of Music, as well as the certificated students of that institution, have won distinction in their professions and have met with not only professional but financial success as well, as teachers, concertists and musical directors in all parts of the country.

In addition to teaching voice, piano, theory and composition in the college of Music, Prof. Thayer has rendered a great service to the community through the medium of the Clearfield Choral Society, an organization that has given to the public some of the highest class music that has ever been written. His Orchestra has won for him and itself an acquaintance and recognition throughout Central Pennsylvania by the high class services rendered on many important occasions.

In the College of Music a staff of experienced, competent teachers assist in the training of the student under the direction of the Managing Director.

Prof. Thayer's compositions have won the recognition of some of the foremost musicians of the land, such directors as John Philip Sousa and others have favorably commented and accepted the same for use in their own organizations. Competent critics have been free to frankly class him among the masters of tone and technique building, a reputation which is sustained by his well known achievements in the local field. The success of the students of the Susquehanna College of Music is self evident of the ability of the Managing Director to impart to others the intimate and necessary knowledge of music which makes the finished and accomplished musician.

WHOSE HEAD?

A teacher was giving a lesson on the circulation of the blood. Trying to make the matter clearer he said, "Now, boys, if I stood on my head the blood, as you know, would run in to it, and I should turn red in the face."

"Yes, sir," said one of the boys.

"Now," continued the teacher, "what I want to know is this: How is it that while I am standing upright in the ordinary [illegible] the blood does?"

Why [illegible] hard, h[illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Allen and Family Group, DuBois, Pa.

Mr. Cornelius Allen, was born in New York City, N. Y., October 17th, 1867, where he resided with his parents until 1872, when he came to Clearfield, Pa., with his father and one brother and one sister, after the death of his mother, who died in New York City, in March 1872. His father, Thomas Allen, engaged in the shoe business with Mr. Short, (Mr. J. F. Short's father) in the old stand near the Allegheny house, Clearfield, Pa. After several years in Clearfield, Mr. Allen moved to Houtzdale, Pa., in 1875, where with Thomas Allen, he embarked in the shoe business, which business he conducted until his death in August 1893.

Cornelius Allen married Miss Laura Baumgardner, of Houtzdale, Pa., who is a daughter of the late Jerome Baumgardner, who for many years was engaged in business in Philipsburg, Pa., and Houtzdale, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen was married in St. Catherines Catholic church, at Houtzdale, by the late Rev. Father Michael Meagher, on July 8th, 1890. Fourteen children have been born to the union, eight sons and six daughters, the first born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen, a son, died when three days old. There are thirteen children living and all at home.

Mr. Allen has been a resident of Clearfield county for forty years, being absent only four months from the county during that period. He was elected to the office of treasurer of Houtzdale borough and held other elective office in said borough. He ran for the office of county treasurer of Clearfield county in 1905 and was defeated by a small vote by Leslie Stewart. In 1905 he was elected sheriff of Clearfield county, defeating Harry Carlisle in the contest. Mr. Allen was the first Democratic sheriff elected in Clearfield county in sixteen years. In 1913 Mr. Allen was appointed postmaster of DuBois, Pa., under the present administration. There were twenty contestants for the position. Mr. Allen is giving general satisfaction in his present position. During his administration the DuBois post office has been elevated to the grade of first class, which means much to the patrons of the office, beside increase in salaries to all employees, including the postmaster. At the present time DuBois is expecting to get a new feredal building and many of the citizens of DuBois claim that their success depends on the activities of their postmaster, which they claim is equal to the occasion.

Mr. Allen is one of the board of directors and treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce of DuBois.

Osceola Mills, Pleasantly Located on the Banks of the Moshannon Creek, is One of the County's Most Progressive and Enterprising Towns

(Continued from Page 36)

fall came he occupied the old "shook" shop as before. The town, according to the M. E. records, had only seventy-five inhabitants at that time, and but few of them Methodists. At the request of the people living at Dunbar, now Boynton, the reverend gentlemen moved his quarters, that winter, to Crane's school house, where he preached all through 1865.

During 1865 the first school house was built in town, and in 1866 the Rev. M. K. Foster being in charge he changed the place of holding services to that building, and preached there during 1867 and 1868.

In 1869 Philipsburg became a "station" and Osceola was connected with the Port Matilda circuit and Revs. L. N. Clarke and W. C. Robbins were the pastors. In 1870 Port Matilda circuit divided, and "Osceola" circuit was formed. It included Osceola Mills, Powelton, Coal Run and Moshannon, Rev. J. F. Bell being pastor. The handsome church of the society was built during this year and dedicated November 6.

R. L. McKIM D. D. S.
Harkins & McKim Dentists
Osceola Mills and Madera, Pa.

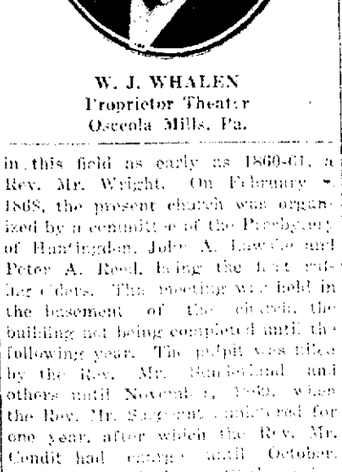
In 1871 two more appointments were added to this circuit, Houtzdale and Centre, and Rev. Bell worked among these woods by himself until 1873, when the Rev. W. W. Rees was appointed pastor and the Rev. B. B. Agne his assistant. They remained until 1876 when Rev. J. Brockman was appointed. He remained two years. The Rev. J. A. Woodcock had charge 1878-9, followed by the Rev. W. B. Wilson, in [illegible]. The Rev. A. W. Guyer was appointed [illegible] and under his charge the [illegible] parsonage was built. In 1884 the Houtzdale was made a "station" and the Osceola circuit was left [illegible] with a pastor by the [illegible] Rev. C. A. Biddle was [illegible] worked hard, he [illegible]

W. J. WHALEN
Proprietor Theater
Osceola Mills, Pa.

in this field as early as 1860-61, a Rev. Mr. Wright. On February 1868, the present church was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, John A. Lawson and Peter A. Reed, being the first ruling elders. The meetings were held in the basement of the church, the building not being completed until the following year. The pulpit was filled by the Rev. Mr. Sutherland and others until November 1, 1869, when the Rev. Mr. Sargent ministered for one year, after which the Rev. Mr. Condit had charge until October, 1872. From this date until the spring of 1875, the pulpit was only occasionally supplied. In the spring of 1875 the congregation began the erection of a parsonage, which was completed and occupied May 5, 1874.

On the 11th day of May, 1873, the Rev. N. H. Miller, then a theological student in the seminary at Allegheny, preached two sermons and again on the 25th of May the reverend gentlemen officiated, and all through that summer Mr. Miller supplied the church. Having graduated in the spring a regular call was given him by this congregation, which he accepted, and on the 9th of June, 1874 he was ordained and installed.

The first record obtained of the Roman Catholic church holding services around this section was in 1865, when the Rev. Father Frein, the German priest of Tyrone celebrated mass in the depot building on the Centre county side. The Father being in the diocese of Pittsburgh and the town being in the diocese of Erie, mass could not be celebrated in the town without the consent of the bishop of Erie. The Rev. Father also celebrated mass in the houses of William Quigley and Jeremiah O'Brien for sometime thereafter. Afterwards Father Tracy administered to his people (over the creek) until the Very Rev. K. O'Branagan was appointed in 1867 missionary from Clearfield to Ansonville. This good priest rode over his charge during all winds and weathers until 1871, when he was removed to Sharon, where he [illegible] Father Tracy had established a mission at Osceola Mills, and had [illegible] little church which is still standing on the south of the town and called after Father Brannagan, on his [illegible] which is now to this old building it had already become [illegible] into the parsonage. Rev. Father Henry McAleer became priest [illegible] Father Finch, who was [illegible] the coming [illegible] glad to [illegible] [illegible] he was succeeded by Father [illegible]



H. W. BROWN
Insurance
Osceola Mills, Pa.

commenced their present beautiful brick building, and on Sunday, the 15th day of October, 1881, the church was opened for divine service by the Right Rev. Tobias Mullen, bishop of Erie.

There were ministers of other denominations who held occasional services here, but no other church was regularly organized. The Anglican communion had a few adherants scattered here and there, and its ministers would hold service at times in the Presbyterian church, but there were never enough of its members here to make it a regular parish, and until their church in Houtzdale was opened the rectors of St. Paul's church at Philipsburg, kindly supplied all wants.

J. M. KENNA
Hardware and Novelty
Osceola Mills, Pa.

A banking house was instituted in 1871 by Lloyd Caldwell, Lawshe & Company, and afterwards the firm was changed to Loyd, Caldwell & Company. This firm failed in 1873 and the Citizens' Banking company was formed, who successfully managed a bank until the 1st day of January, 1881, when the Houtzdale Bank was started, this latter banking company comprising all, or nearly all, the members of the Citizens' Banking company. The affairs of the latter company were wound up and the first national bank was established and is now a thriving institution.

On May 20, 1875, the town was almost wholly destroyed by a terrible conflagration. The fire started from a woods fire, and first caught the Presbyterian church, and in less than three hours' time, what had been a town in which lived about one thousand two hundred people, and which had prided itself that morning as being the town of towns, was among the [illegible] that had been. One and a half millions worth of property had gone up in smoke and its inhabitants were scattered among the surrounding towns.

The people for a day or two were paralyzed, but they would not be put down. The Methodist church, being to the side of the ill-fated "burg," was saved, and was [illegible] for [illegible] missa

J. B. LUTHER P. T. SULLIVAN
J. B. Luther Undertaking Company
DUBOIS, PA.

DuBois Daily Express
A. E. HASBROUK, Editor
DuBois, Pa.

WM. G. JONES
FLORIST
W. Long Ave., DuBois, Pa.

HAY BROTHERS
Plumbing, Heating and General Repairing
134 W. Long Ave.
DUBOIS, PA.

JOHN C. ARNOLD
ATTORNEY AT LAW
DUBOIS, PA.

HOTEL LOGAN
GEO. H. SLOPPY, Prop.
N. BRADY ST.
DUBOIS, PENNA.

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THE WOMAN'S CLUB

While Lincoln McConnell was holding his evangelistic meetings in the tabernacle in the year 1913, Mrs. McConnell was doing her work among the women of the town trying to persuade them to organize a club which would be of help socially and intellectually to the ladies So in 1913 a "Woman's club" was organized with forty members and now it has an enrollment of one hundred and twenty

JOHN P. IRVIN
President of Council
Curwensville, Pa.

five. In 1914 the club was federated. The object of the Woman's club is to support a Rest Room, Woman's Exchange and Library which includes many good books for children. Immediately a committee was appointed to find a suitable house. The Bloom property on Market street was secured and arrangements were made to pay for the renting of it.

The second floor was let to roomers and the first floor was used by the club which consists of a rest room, exchange room, dining room and kitchen. Donations were asked for to furnish the house and the people responded liberally, making

JACOB SMUTZINGER
Seed Merchant and Undertaking
Munson, Pa.

house furnished comfortably and
It is perhaps not generally known
there are on an average of six
sight visitors a day in the rest
om and they are chiefly women
om out of town. Here they can
ve privacy for the care of their
children and opportunity for lying
down if they are ill and even a lunch
if they are obliged to wait over for
a train. Nowadays the subject of
bringing the country and town people
together is very much before the
public and surely this is an excellent
means for persuading our visitors
from the country to visit here and to
shop in our stores with a maximum
of comfort and convenience. When
the need of a rest room is more generally recognized and it receives some
financial support from the community

W. E. PETERSON
Munson, Pa.

will be put on a larger scale.
vember 1915 a Woman's Ex-
was opened in connection with
an's club which is great ad-
to the women of Clearfield.
ject of a Woman's Exchange
ring together the producer of
of needle work and food made
home and t would-be pur-
f such artic articles
d fo sal d with

F. A. RICHARDS
Agent N. Y. C. R. R.
Munson, Pa.

the consignors number and the price and placed on sale. Then as soon as an article is sold the exchange subtracts 10 per cent from the selling price as its commission and gives the remainder to the consigner. This is a splendid opportunity for women to earn a little money in their home. There are about one hundred and fifty consignors to the exchange and already over $500.00 have passed through the hands of the exchange.

When the women were looking for a way to raise the means of renting the house it was suggested that a fifteen cent lunch be served. The experiment proved a success and were found to profit both the club and the patrons. They were served at the cost of some sacrifices on the part of those who prepared them but as the running expenses of the house from month to month are paid by this means and about 30 regular patrons

are daily pleased with the house and cooking, the members of the club feel repaid for time and effort expended.

Meetings are held twice a month and the women are given subjects to discuss which they do both ably and intellectually. During the past winter some of the prominent business men of the town have given splendid talks on Civic government which have been very instructive and helpful. The club has been fortunate in

JOHN H. PATCHIN
Lumber and Building Supplies
Burnside, Pa.

securing several noted ladies, representatives of the state, Miss Pearl MacDonald and Mrs. Jean K. Foulke who spoke in a very enlightening and forceful manner on the subjects of home economics and reciprocity between town and country.

In the short time that this club has been organized it has been an honor to the town, helpful to the people of the town and has afforded the out of town guests a desirable and comfortable resting place. We hope that it may continue its splendid work.

ROSS B. McCARDELL
Milling
Burnside, Pa.

EXAMINING THE DOCTORS

"Ah, squire," saluted the village bore, "What are you doing for your rheumatism now?"

"Examining t one after another," snarle see how muc

The Clearfield Hospital

The Clearfield Hospital was incorporated in 1901. The Hon. W. D. Bigler, its first president, continued to fill the position until his death in April 1907. Mr. Bigler gave liberally of his time and means to the enterprise and his loss was keenly felt by those identified with the management. The present hospital proper was completed in 1905 at a cost of $38,358.09. The ground upon which it was built, about four acres, was donated by Miss Alice Mossop and Mrs. Mary R. Butler, and the cost of the administration building, about $20,000 was paid by these two ladies and the property given to the corporation as a memorial to their brother, the late Fred Mossop, who was an active director. The late Harry M. Kurtz made plans for the building of a nurses' home, but his death occurred before he was able to carry it out. The building was completed by his parents, brothers and sisters and given as a memorial to the decedent. A little more than one year ago Mr. A. W. Lee made a gift of $25,000 to the hospital, to be paid in annual installments of $5000. Other generous and public spirited citizens have assisted in many ways and today the Clearfield hospital has an efficient plant, including three public wards, a chemical laboratory and a finely equipped X-Ray apparatus, all of which stand as a monument to the charitable citizens of our community. When the full amount of Mr. Lee's contribution has become payable, the directors will be able to have other additions completed, which will make the institution even more helpful in caring for the sick of this region. The large number of charity patients which have been brought to the institution continuously, have entailed no small burden for care and maintenance, but the charitable citizens of the community have stood by the Hospital loyally and have met the demands in a most commendable manner. Much credit is due to the two woman's auxiliaries which have so faithfully and efficiently looked after the needs of the different departments. The chartered training school for nurses is under capable management and offers very good advantages for the training to young women who may wish to enter that profession. It is greatly to the credit of the charitable people of Clearfield that the management is able to state that no needy person who was a fit subject for hospital treatment has ever been turned away.

Once in a while a man doesn't marry because he's afraid he may have a large collection of his wife's folks to support.—Exchange.

THE CIVIC CLUB

In 1893 the ladies of Clearfield who were intrested in village improvment held a meeting in the court house and organized the Civic club which has done so much in making us proud of

FRED PHILLIPS
Photographer
Osceola Mills, Pa.

our town. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs Fielding, Vice President, Miss Kratzer, Secretary, Mrs. Reed, Treasurer, Mrs. Harder. And ways and means were discussed as how to raise funds for the work.

The first work that the committee did was to purchase a splendid street "sprinkler" and arrangements were

CHAS. S. SHOFF
General Merchandise, Madera, Pa.

made with council to take charge of keeping the streets watered.

The second and one of the most important things that was done was to have an ordinance passed to prevent the cows from running at large which was the turning point in making Clearfield a city and not a country town.

The work since then has consisted in planting trees, both useful and ornamental, wherever needed and promptly replacing any that did not grow and taking charge of two parks. Trees and shrubbery were planted in these parks, the grass kept cut and were kept in good condition in every way.

After repeated efforts the Civic club succeeded in the spring of 1905 in obtaining control of the unsightly grounds connected with our The l s prepared bed flowers was planted the same season. In the following spring trees were planted and a fountain was erected just outside, which through the courtesy of the Clearfield Water company is furnished with flowing streams of pure mountain water to quench the thirst of both man and beast. In another year this disreputable place was transformed into a little park which greatly enhances the beauty of our town.

The residents of Clearfield can look back with appreciation and joy on the excellent owrk which has been done and which is still being done to make this an attractive city and one for us to be proud of by the energetic, active, progressive, orthodox village improvers. The ladies of this society have done their work nobly and were always eager to find some new w to beautify our city.

W. M. FERGUSON
Proprietor of the Mahaffey Hotel
Mahaffey, Pa.

A. B. MOSSER
Mahaffey, Pa.

Oldest Insurance Agency in the County
Helmbold & Stewart
Fire, Life, Accident and Compensation Insurance
Offices---Clearfield and Curwensville

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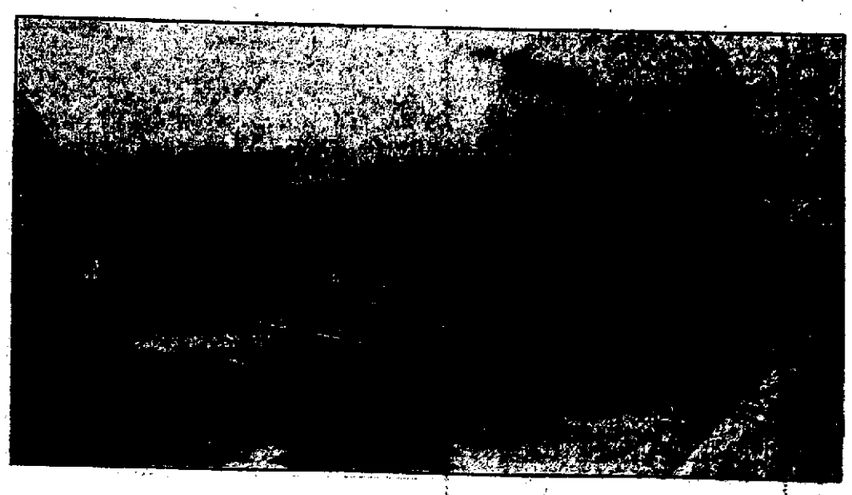
WHEN YOU THINK OF PAPER, PRINTING, OR ANYTHING MADE OF PAPER, THINK OF



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FOR THE PRINTING AND MANUFACTURING END
Kurtz Stationery Store for Newspapers, Magazines, Commercial Lines and all items incident to their use. If it's made of Paper, we can supply it.
KURTZ BROS. : CLEARFIELD, PENNS

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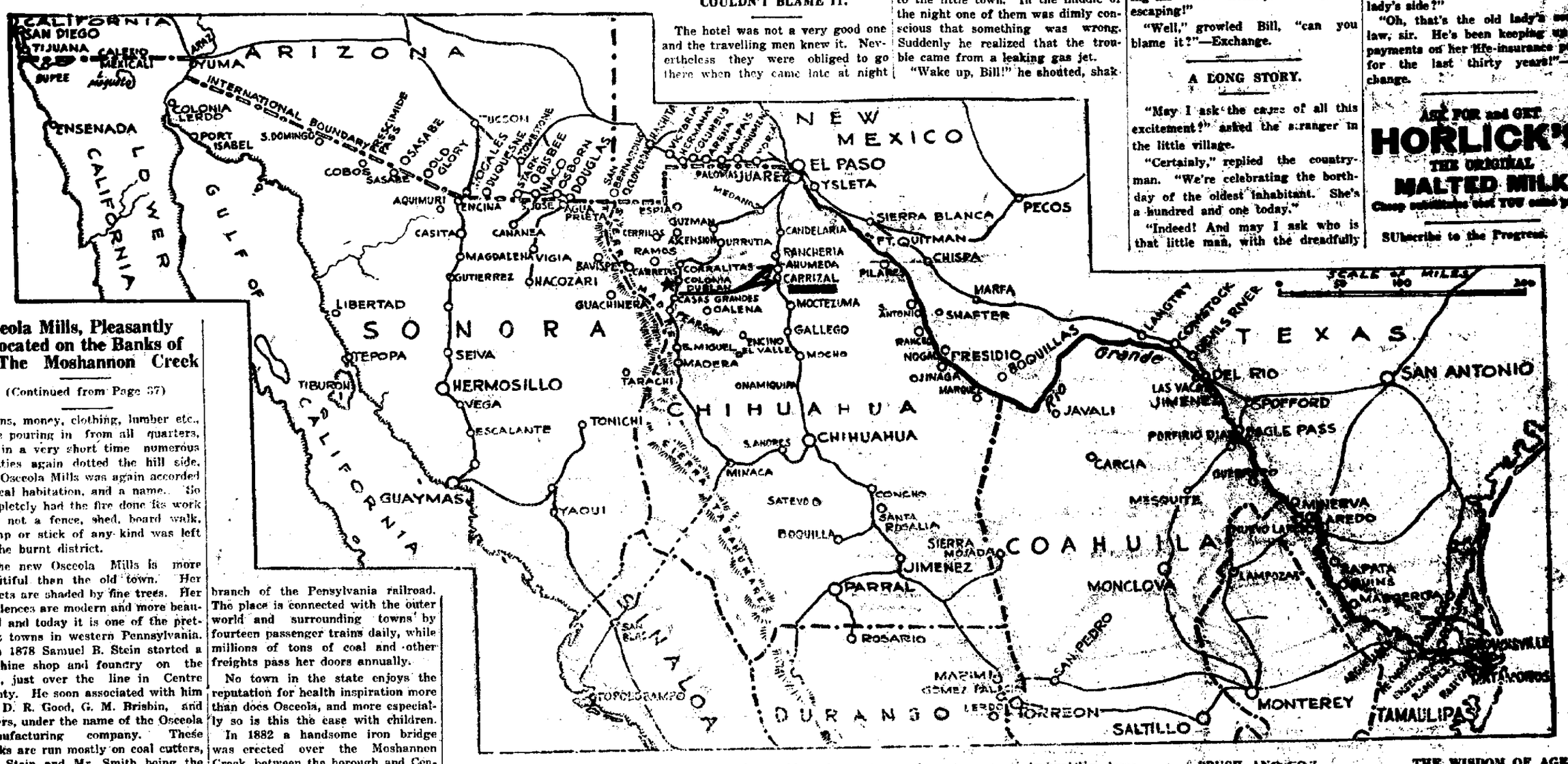

Osceola Mills, Pleasantly Located on the Banks of The Moshannon Creek

(Continued from Page 37)

visions, money, clothing, lumber etc., came pouring in from all quarters, and in a very short time numerous shanties again dotted the hill side, and Osceola Mills was again accorded a local habitation, and a name. So completely had the fire done its work that not a fence, shed, board walk, stump or stick of any kind was left in the burnt district.

The new Osceola Mills is more beautiful than the old town. Her streets are shaded by fine trees. Her residences are modern and more beautiful and today it is one of the prettiest towns in western Pennsylvania.

In 1878 Samuel B. Stein started a machine shop and foundry on the east, just over the line in Centre county. He soon associated with him Dr. D. R. Good, G. M. Brisbin, and others, under the name of the Osceola Manufacturing company. These works are run mostly on coal cutters, Mr. Stein and Mr. Smith being the owners of valuable patents for coal cutters. The proprietors attend to all kind of work given them, but their coal-cutting machinery was made their specialty.

The Walker brother's planing mill was also rebuilt after the fire and today is in the hands of R. J. Walker, he having bought out his brother's interest.

Some fifteen coal mines surround Osceola Mills and it is situated at the junction of the most important branch of the Pensylvania railroad. The place is connected with the outer world and surrounding towns by fourteen passenger trains daily, while millions of tons of coal and other freights pass her doors annually.

No town in the state enjoys the reputation for health inspiration more than does Osceola, and more especially so is this the case with children.

In 1882 a handsome iron bridge was erected over the Moshannon Creek, between the borough and Centre county, by the commissioners of Clearfield and Centre counties.

THE GRIEVANCE.

Burglar—"The only thing I'm kicking about is bein' identified by a man that kep' his head under the bedclothes the whole time. That's wrong."—Exchange.

Subscribe for The Progress.

COULDN'T BLAME IT.

The hotel was not a very good one and the travelling men knew it. Nevertheless they were obliged to go there when they came late at night to the little town. In the middle of the night one of them was dimly conscious that something was wrong. Suddenly he realized that the trouble came from a leaking gas jet.

"Wake up, Bill!" he shouted, shaking his friend violently. "The gas is escaping!"

"Well," growled Bill, "can you blame it?"—Exchange.

A LONG STORY.

"May I ask the cause of all this excitement?" asked the stranger in the little village.

"Certainly," replied the countryman. "We're celebrating the borthday of the oldest inhabitant. She's a hundred and one today."

"Indeed! And may I ask who is that little man, with the dreadfully sad countenance, walking by the lady's side?"

"Oh, that's the old lady's son-law, sir. He's been keeping up payments on her life-insurance po for the last thirty years!"—change.

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HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes may NOT suit you.

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STAE GUARDS AGAINST DREADED LOCK-JAW

Preparations have been made by Commissioner of Health, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, for the distribution of tetanus antitoxin to protect those injured on the Fourth of July. Last year in Pennsylvania, 299 people were reported as injured on the Fourth. Of these injuries 155 were by powder and fire-works, 17 by fire arms, 29 by cannon, 73 by fire crackers, and 25 by blank cartridges, but no cases of tetanus developed.

The early administration of tetanus antitoxin following injuries from fire works or gun shot wounds is the only certain way of preventing lock-jaw and Dr. Dixon has made arrangements for its State wide distribution. It will be furnished without cost to the poor.

Tetanus antitoxin should be administered within 24 hours after the wounds have been received. Physicians may secure immunizing doses of 1500 units on application to the stations listed if they will certify that the same is for the treatment of indigent persons.

Statistics which have been collected for the past eight years show that blank cartridge wounds are particularly dangerous as the cause of tetanus. Out of 1098 cases of tetanus reported following Fourth of July injuries, blank cartridge wounds were the cause responsible for 889 of them.

"PUSH AND GO."

A Liverpool cotton broker, choosing a new office boy, rang up another firm to inquire about the character of one of the applicants.

"Well," sai dthe head clerk, who answered the telephone, "he's one of these 'push and go' boys."

"Good!" said the cotton broker, eagerly. "Smart and efficient, and all that, eh?"

"Not at all," came the unexpected reply; "what I mean is that he only goes when you push him."—Exchange.

THE WISDOM OF AGE.

"Ma," demonstrated Bobby, "when I was at grandma's she used to let me have two pieces of cake."

"Well, she ought not to have done so, Bobby," said his mother. "I think two pieces of cake are to omuch for little boys. The older you grow, the more wisdom you will gain."

Bobby was silenced but only for a moment.

"Well," mas," he said, "grandma is a good deal older than you are."—Exchange.

H. B. SWOOPE
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Department
J. E. HALL
Manager

□ □ □ □
Madera Trading Co.
MADERA, PA.
Wm. S. MOORE
President
W. P. CONNELLY
Treasurer
□ □ □ □
Meat Department
C. W. MOORE
Manager
Hardware Department
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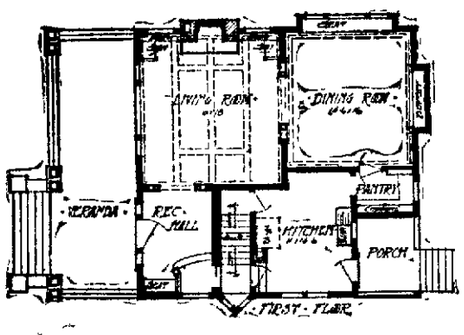
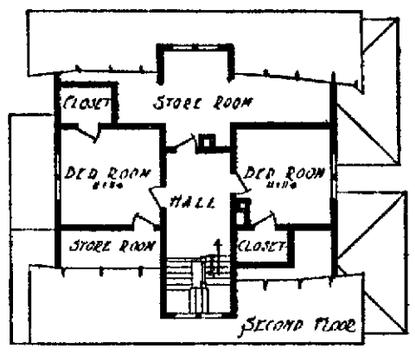
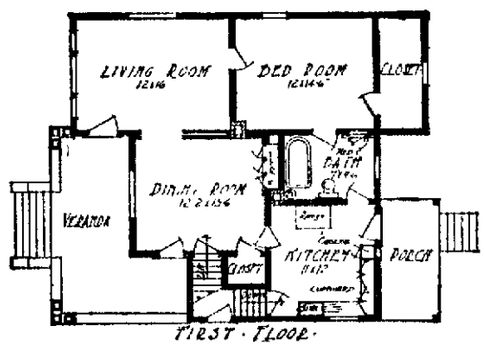
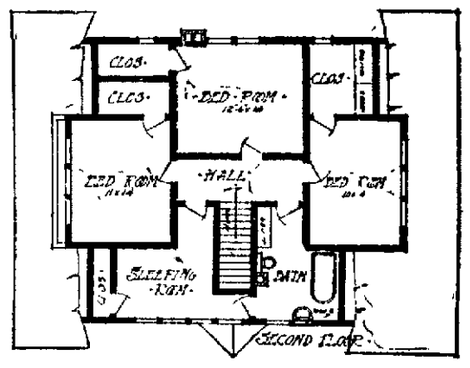




Blue Prints, Specifications and Bill of Materials, $5.00





Blue Prints, Specifications and Bill of Material, $4.00

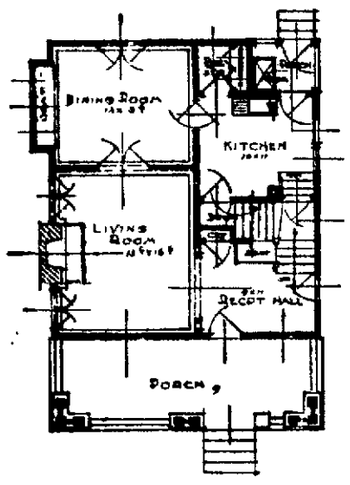
A REAL HOME---NOT MERELY A HOUSE

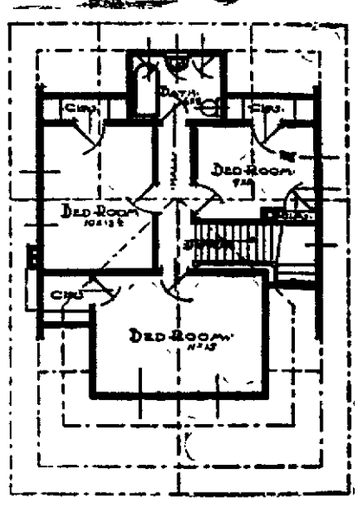
All the Lumber, Millwork, Shingles, Lath and Plaster Necessary to Complete This Building for $1,050

When you note the compact arrangement of rooms, conveniences of rear stairs, the large porches, the roomy closets and absence of waste space and the attractive arrangement of the reception hall with open stairs and colonade, you naturally wonder how we can furnish this at this extremely low price. Shingles are used on sides and gables with artistic results but the cost may be reduced without detracting from the appearance by the use of clapboard siding in place of the shingles on the sides.

Do not confuse our offer with the so-called "Ready-Cut" or "Knock-Down Houses" with rooms of playhouse dimensions and lumber that reaches you undersized and in lengths that necessitate a clothes basket for handling it Our offer as shown plans is for a house of seven rooms of ample size, in addition to pantry, bathroom and two porches, the building covering a foundation 26x39, and the lumber, we supply is of standard size, grade and length

Complete working blue prints, and bill of material for this house will be furnished for $5.00.





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THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

EIGHT PAGES SECTION FIVE

Volume XI. CLEARFIELD PROGRESS "GET ACQUAINTED EDITION" NUMBER 17

Clearfield County Schools Afford Students Excellent Opportunities In Industrial Work, Home Training And Agricultural Study

Efforts Are Being Made to Bridge Gap Between The Home and School By Organization Boys and Girls Clubs

SUPERVISION

The greatest need of the rural schools for years has been closer supervision.

Eminent authorities and educators maintain that no supervisor can supervise more than forty schools even where there are only short distances to be traveled from one school to the other.

The crying need of the public schools has been the lack of supervision. The borough usually have a superintendent who spends most of his time in supervising his teachers. In addition they also have special supervisors of music, drawing and writing. Excellent work can be done under such conditions with from fifty to

R. WILLIAM THOMPSON
Undertaker
Clearfield, Pa.

one hundred teachers under their supervision.

The country schools are handicapped from the fact that about five hundred schools must be supervised. The state has taken a step forward towards the solution of this problem in providing assistant county superintendents. The county superintendent and his assistants made during the year over 1300 visits.

In order to secure the best results from these visitations, results must be analyzed, and conferences held with teachers and efforts made to help them better to understand their problems.

Much of the haphazard work of the teacher is due to the fact that conditions are not analyzed and that there is no well worked out chart for the teachers' guidance, no definite end in view. A course of study is as necessary for the teacher as a blueprint is for the guidance of a mechanic. Every teacher must follow the state course of study.

Subjective scales are needed in the work of supervision so that supervisors may have a common standard by which to judge teaching when they visit classrooms.

A supervisor must not only have objective but objective scales, more commonly called standard tests.

During the year tests were given in Beginners Latin in the High school. Tests were also given in Arithmetic and the Ayer's test in spelling. These tests are eye openers to teachers of professional spirit and often form the basis for improved teaching.

Much help and assistance was given to the teachers as the result of our visits and conferences with them. We are endeavoring to be as helpful as possible where help is needed. The kindly cooperation of all the teachers, patrons, school directors and supervisors of the work will make for more efficient schools.

Fourteen educational meetings were attended during the year.

The Eighth grade examination was held April 1st, and one hundred forty-one pupils passed. Most of these will attend high schools besides many others who are admitted by high school entrance examinations.

During the year a special effort was made to clean up the school grounds. Many teachers with the help of their pupils and patrons improved the appearance of the grounds. Arbor Day was observed and in connection with the exercises many trees were planted.

In the many instances teachers raised money and had either the building improved or increased the library. Much credit is due to the initiative of the teachers. In order to set up some definite ideas and standards toward which the teachers may work we hope during the coming year, with their help, to establish a few standard schools.

STANDARDIZATION OF SCHOOLS

Standardization of the material equipment of schools is but an effort to bring modern science "down to brass tacks" in the service of the public good. The patrons of the public schools are far more willing to make possible a reorginazition of rural education to meet the needs of the country life problem, and they are seeking an answer. To practical students of rural sociology, it is a cause of great satisfaction to see how the farmers in every part of the United States are at work studying their problems; flocking to experimental farms, to demonstration trains and to lectures; taking farm magazines, experimenting with new devices and sending their sons and daughters to state colleges for rural life education. Wherever they find a real leader, a teacher in the school district, a county superintendent of schools, an enterprising farmer, or a state or national official sent out for the purpose, they are using him for all he is worth to help meet the situation.

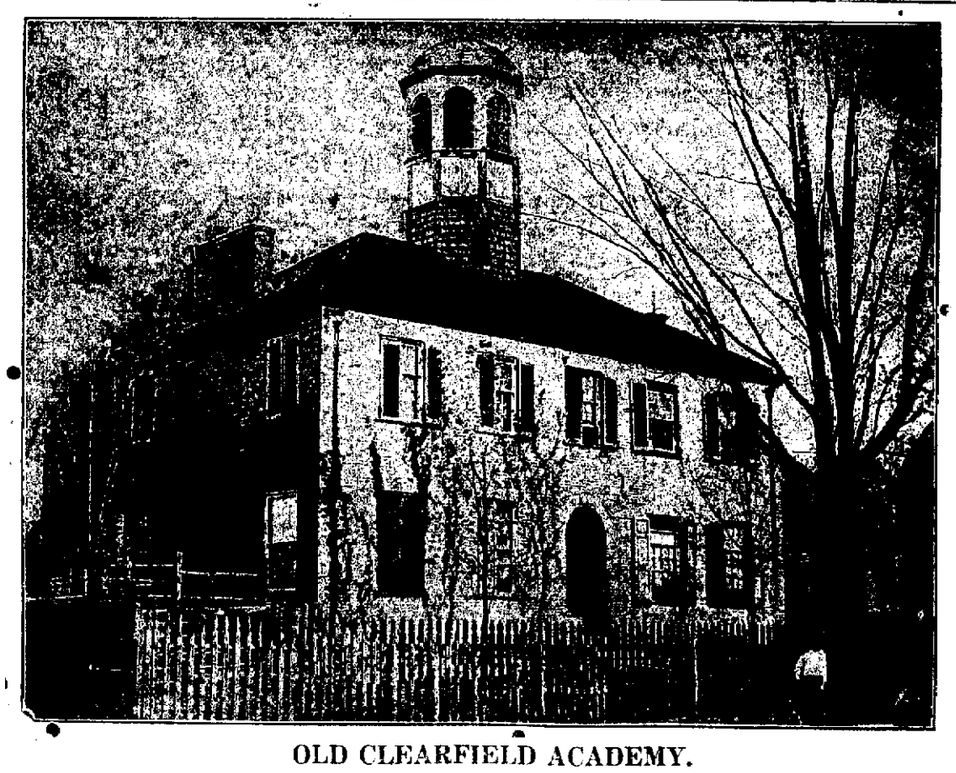
When we look over the country and see the results of thousands of progressive experiments for solving country-life problems; when we piece these together and see their meaning in combination; when we see the economic and social needs of the country scientifically analyzed and

ORVILLE C. WRIGLEY
Principal of Schools
Winburne, Pa.

demonstrated and the solutions clearly shown in actual objective form—then we are ready to say to the farmers seeking solutions of their many dilemmas, "Here is something definite and tangible which we know is a success."

The plan for rural life improvement is the combined opinion and effort of specialists in the particular phase of work, AND we want you to go over it with us and see just what it will do; and, if you are CONVINCED, we hope you will do as thousands of other communities are successfully doing, put the thing into practice. It will have some noticeable effect in keeping the boys and girls on the farm, instead of their running off to the city as early as they can; it will make possible an easier life, more happiness and desirable leisure; it will make possible the growing of superior apples, poultry, cattle, hogs and grain where you now obtain inferior products; it will make "mother less a slave" and will help to solve the middle-man problem. Do you want to try it?

One step toward the solution of some of our problems is the standardization of the rural school. A standard-bearer is a leader, one who help humanity on. The standard is an ideal, more or less attainable, for achievement and measurement. There are many angles and phases to this problem but the following standards are submitted as requirements for a rural school. The above material on standardization of schools is taken from school and society. The section on physical education is taken from Pennsylvania Rural school report. We are indebted to Mabel Carney for the material on the leadership of the teacher.



OLD CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

Students Are Encouraged Along Literary and Agricultural Lines by County Offering Many Attractive Prizes

COUNTY STANDARD SCHOOL

A. Inspection by the County Superintendent shall determine when a rural school is entitled to be rated as a "County Standard School."

1. When the County Superintendent shall determine when a rural school as a "County Standard School" he shall grant such school a certificate showing it to be "County Standard School" This certificate is to be framed and hung on the walls of the school room.

2. Certificates shall be furnished by the state when application is made for same by County Superintendent. The said application shall show to what schools certificates are being issued.

RICHARD GRAY
Mine Foreman
Winburne, Pa.

3. Appropriate exercises should accompany the presenting of certificate.

B. The rating of a school as "County Standard School" shall hold for one year only, annual inspections determining each year the status for each school.

C. The requirements governing "County Standard School" may be changed from time to time by the state and will be issued in printed form.

D. Requirements for "County Standard School."

1. Teacher.

a. Education—The equivalent of a first class high school course. Must have some training in agriculture in Normal school, Agricultural college or approved Summer school, also some preparation for teaching a rural school.

b. Certificate — Professional certificate or certificate of higher grade.

c. Compensation—At least $350 per annum.

d. Teachers' Meetings — Attendance at County Institute and active interest in other Teachers' meetings in the county.

e. Professional Advancement — must read at least two books on teaching each year and an educational journal each month.

2. Organization.

a. Classes and work well organized.

b. Use of Course of Study that

(Continued on Page 42.)

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Clearfield County Schools Afford Students Excellent Opportunities in Industrial Work, Home Training and Agricultural Study.

(Continued from Page 41.)

has been approved by the state.

c. Daily program posted on wall of school room.

d. All report blanks and books up-to-date and neatly kept. A classification of pupils according to grades must be left in the school room at the end of the term for the succeeding teacher.

e. Monthly report cards issued to pupils.

f. School term of at least seven months.

g. Enforcement of compulsory attendance law.

h. Attendance - At least 85 per cent allowance to be made for epidemics.

i. Spirit and discipline good.

j. Course of study must include nature study and agriculture.

3. School buildings.

a. House well built, in good repair and painted inside and outside.

b. Schoolroom colors—The best colors for the schoolroom in relation to lighting are: Ceiling, white or light cream. Walls, light gray or light green. Blackboards, black, but not glossy.

c. At least 15 square feet or floor space and 200 cubic feet of air for each pupil enrolled.

d. Light - Light area must equal at least 20 per cent of the floor space. Light shall be admitted from the side or the rear. (Left and rear preferred.)

e. Heat - Jacketed stove, ventilating heater or basement furnace.

f. Blackboards- At least 20 linear feet of slate blackboard, some suitably placed for small children. Must be kept clean and neat.

g. Interior walls neatly papered, painted or kalsomined.

h. At least four good wall pictures.

i. Interior neat and clean.

j. No marks or carving on outside walls.

4. Equipment.

a. Desks suitable for children of all ages and properly placed. Seats and desks should be individual separate adjustable and clean.

b. A good desk for the teacher.

Two clock and book case for each room.

Library of at least twenty five suitable for school children. A books to be added each year.

One large dictionary, or enough unabridged dictionaries to supply the needs of the pupils.

f. A set of wall maps, globe, thermometer and waste basket.

g. Sanitary water supply and individual drinking cups.

All needed supplies to be on hand on the first day of school in the term and no delay to be caused by the lack of supplies throughout the term.

Grounds.

If possible, one acre of ground, well drained, and free from tall grass and rubbish. The ground must be fenced with and at least half of it covered with a good sod.

Good walks and good porch.

house of proper size, in location

widely separated outhouses with entrances properly screened.

e. At least two shade trees.

f. Flag and flag pole.

g. Convenient and sufficient supply of pure drinking water.

6. Cleanliness.

The schoolhouse and surroundings should be kept as clean as a good housekeeper keeps her home.

a. No dry sweeping or dry dusting should be allowed.

b. Floors and furniture should be cleaned with damp sweepers and oily cloths.

c. Scrubbing, sunning and airing are better than any form of fumigation.

PAUL C. CANTNER
Pharmacist
Winburne, Pa.

COMMUNITY MEMBERSHIP

The opportunity of the country teacher is leadership. For, in the first place, the position of the teacher as a director of children requires that she be at least something of a leader; the more developed powers of leadership, the greater her influence both within and without the schoolroom. Moreover, people turn to the school as a center of authority, and look to the teacher, without jealousy or criticism, as one who has the right to lead. She is in close and varied contact with them and on the same level. She also embodies a new point of view with often a larger perspective than anyone else, and is sensitive to community needs and conditions. The fact that she usually comes from outside the neighborhood and has no pecuniary interests to promote also adds to her power. To these advantages may be added the further argument that country teachers of all rural social workers are most easily trained for leadership.

This is true because as a group they already possess the proper attitude and are at present better able than others to obtain special training for rural leadership.

The teacher who aspires to leadership should have a definite ideal of the possibilities and satisfaction of country life. She must hold a clear vision of what the local neighborhood with all its limitation may become. Having thus established a goal, she must be able to imbue others with this idealism and enlist cooperation toward its realization. This means that a program of work must be formulated for community building, employing all the talent of the neighborhood, and that she must have some idea of how to execute this program. In this idea of execution she must understand true leadership, not aggressiveness, but as a matter of suggestion and persuasion, she must realize that the best leader, like the best teacher, is the individual who develops the highest initiative and self-reliance in his followers, and most quickly makes his own direction unnecessary.

HOWARD BURNS
Winburne Hotel
Winburne, Pa.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The records of our State Board of Health show that the problem of health in the country is at least as serious as in the city. In fact, the difficulties of promoting health and normal recreation for the entire population in the rural regions are in several ways greater than in our largest cities.

A large majority of the rural schools of Pennsylvania have medical and sanitary inspection. In this they are ahead of most of the rural schools in the nation. These inspections have been the means of improving the physical defects existing among some of the pupils in our schools. School health exhibits and exhibits on the prevention of tuberculosis as conducted by the Y. M. C. A. during the year are agencies of educational value. Civic organizations in connection with High School work are stimulating interest in civic improvements.

The teacher's own health is of supreme importance in education. In her professional training and while in service teachers should become acquainted with the facts regarding the health of teachers such as are given in Termen's "The Teacher's Health" and elsewhere. Everything possible should be done to make them healthy, vigorous and joyous as becomes those whose work is with children and who as public officials of the state must be held responsible as guardians of public health.

Phillips in his "Fundamentals in Elementary Education" says it is his conviction that the American people have not been educated to know what to do with their leisure, or in other words, "how to play." This play instinct has in the past manifested itself in classical Greek games; in the Roman amphitheater; by the medieval knight, or by the modern baseball or football player. In all ages it has been used to teach fair play, cooperation, and the value of clean living.

The rural school should meet or help the needs of rural life and it has a fine opportunity at this point. Cutris on "Play and Recreation for the Open Country" started it off at this point. It is very important that the school have a good playground equipment, including swings, slides, horizontal bars, volley-ball equipment, basket-ball and baseball material. The teacher should get out on the playground at recesses and play with her pupils, for her own health and poise and for the better attainment of the goal of life play should be regarded as an opportunity.

W. D. HOOVER
Agent N. Y. C. R. R.
Winburne, Pa.

THE CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA DEBATING LEAGUE.

In order to stimulate public speaking and debating in the Grammar and High Schools the Central Pennsylvania Debating League was organized October 6th, 1915. This League has the support of the State Department of Education, Pennsylvania State College, Chambers of Commerce of Altoona, Harrisburg, Lancaster Huntingdon and Williamsport.

These schools took active part in the contest: DuBois, Clearfield and Osceola High Schools. The local contest was held in the Clearfield High School Auditorium, March 11th, all the debaters made a very creditable showing for their respective schools. The judges declared three of the DuBois High School students as the winners. The contest for the championship of Centre, Clair, Cambria, Bedford and Clearfield Counties was held at Altoona April 7th. The debate was conducted by George H. Mosser, of the Altoona Chamber of Commerce. The judges were Hon. C. C. Greer and Hon. J. E. Cubbs of Johnstown, and Prof. A. M. Rice of Huntingdon. Thomas Cooper of the DuBois High School colored one of the honors as being one of the best debaters in the entire district. The Frazier, of Bellefonte, second and Miles Thomas, of Tyrone, third. These three will represent the district in the debate of high schools for the championship of the State to be held at State College in May.

The committee selected the following question for debate:

"RESOLVED, That international peace would be best promoted by extensive warship preparations on the part of all nations."

A great beginning has been made and a great deal of interest has been aroused in the work of this League. While there were only three schools represented this year a number of others have expressed their desire and willingness to take part in this contest by another year. We hope to formulate some plans and regulations for conducting these contests before the next school term begins. It might be wise to make this a topic of consideration at the next High School Principals' meeting held at the opening of next term of school during the month of September.

MAX A. CRAIN
Postmaster
Winburne, Pa.

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS IN EDUCATION.

Every thoughtful person in these days is concerned with a type of extension education that definitely concerns, not only the Agricultural Colleges, but the rural and village school as well. All who have considered seriously and in terms of life itself, the educational problems of recent years, are agreed that no school that confines its work within the four walls of the schoolroom or laboratory can perform its proper functions. The institutions of today that are giving notable service have learned that the school district or the State is its campus. They are making an effort to lift all the pupils to a higher level.

We are all familiar with the existing system of education. The proposed system of extension education requires a different method, special agencies, different organizations, and the results, in a very large way, will be different from the results obtained from resident instruction at the school or college.

As a part of this work of extension education we have what is known as the boys and girls clubs, or extension work in agriculture and home economies for boys and girls. This type of work is related to the public school. It is the kind of work that the representative of the Farm Bureau will be interested in.

If the school and the teacher will extend school values to the homes farms, backyards and kitchens, by means of club project work, whether by means of corn, poultry, or canning projects, it will be an easy matter to bridge the gulf between the home and the school.

Boys' and girls' club work in an organized and definite form of extension work in agriculture and home economics, and "Back-to-the-home" movement, designed not only to offer vocational guidance, but vocational training in the business of agriculture and home making.

The club work is based upon definite home projects, by means of group organizations of boys and girls, it will offer opportunities for the development of local leadership, reinforced educational work, and through the club plan it gives a sustaining and reinforced value to the individual members in carrying on his particular work.

A great many people are constantly asking the question, "Why put the 'Club' into this home project work?" You might as well ask the question, "Why put the church into religion?" "Why put the State and National Teachers' Association into education?" "Why put a six-cylinder engine into your automobile instead of one?"

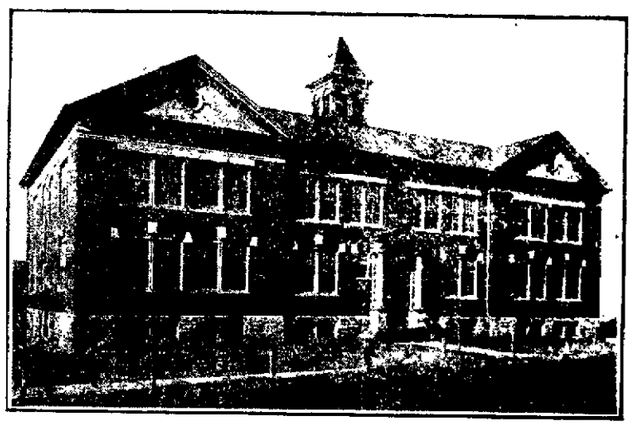
All this is for the sake of efficiency to prevent scattering and to prevent adoption of attic methods in our teaching farm and home values to children.

Team work is the thing that counts in all the enterprises of life. The armies of Europe, now see-sawing back and forth, are losing or winning battles based upon their ability to do team work—and back of it all are years of definite and early training in cooperative effort.

Plainly then it is the function of the public school teacher with these extension workers, to train our boys and girls, in a way that will make cooperators, in spirit and in practice as well as in name. Those who are responsible for the training of the young are as much interested in the proper training of our boys and girls in cooperative effort as they are in teaching them to grow larger yields of corn or potatoes.

The establishment of a Farm Bureau with a Farm Agent at the head of it, skilled in the practice and art of agriculture as well as in the underlaying theories and principles, is one of the greatest steps forward in the advance of education and in an effort to utilize and harmonize all the agencies in Clearfield county for the protection and uplift of the agricultural interests in the county.

OSCEOLA HIGH SCHOOL.



Looking today at our pretty little town of quiet homes and a fairly prosperous people, it is hard to imagine the distress and destitution of the summer of 1876. The great fire of May, coming without warning fed by wooden buildings and raging like a whirlwind, licked up everything in its path. So rapid was its progress that by the close of that dreadful afternoon, but few buildings remained and these few buildings became, that night and many nights after, a shelter for the homeless. With indomitable courage the people started a new town. A barn was built and became a priority dwelling, an old coal house was patched up and christened "Home" and as "Home is where the heart is," these little buildings multiplied, larger ones followed and today we may well be proud of Osceola.

From the dreadful fire of that summer, we may date the history of the public schools of Osceola. The children must have a school room and the board of directors must find the place. Two buildings escaped the fire, the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. The first floor of each church was offered and fitted up for school purposes. The children were divided in to three sections. The advanced and primary under the supervision of a principal and assistant (both women) were given the Methodist church and the intermediate pupils placed in the care of Mr. Peterson at the Presbyterian church, in one large room.

The Methodist basement contained two rooms, one large and one quite small. The last named, lighted by a tiny window of colored glass and heated by a pipe from the larger room. One bench around the wall was the furniture. In this little room the primary children assembled for one hour's instruction in the morning and less in the afternoon, some standing, some sitting, and all taught from a printed sheet tacked on a door. No books, no slates, no pictures. It was a bitter, bitter winter. Many of the children were thinly clad and it was certainly doubtful if the little miseries these babies received was worth the long cold walks and uncomfortable room.

The little ones dismissed, in came an advanced class, for a short period, then another and another until the session ended. As the room was too small for a blackboard, Arithmetic and Algebra were taught in the larger room. On that same blackboard (there was only one) was written, each day, the lesson in history, geography or grammar, for the benefit of pupil having no books, and place reference at that time books were not supplied by the board. These two teachers worked hard. Mr. Peterson worked hard and was most faithful, but the pay was liberal, the people were satisfied, the children were good and the bitter winter gave way to spring.

The next winter the "board" made a change in the schools, to the great advantage of the little ones, who that year had full sessions and fair attention. The same teachers were employed and the same salaries given. By the third year however, a new school house was ready for occupancy. Six large airy rooms and extra teachers. The first principal in the new building was Alec Read, brother of the late Dr. Read of this town. Since then, so many principals have governed that without references, it is impossible to recall the order in which they came, or even all their names. The schools increased so rapidly that an annex of two rooms was built, thus giving to Osceola 8 schools and 8 teachers..

The town prospered, the schools prospered, but citizens began to criticise the building they were once so proud of. The immense stove in each room was unsanitary and most uncomfortable. Children near these furnaces of fire were too warm, those far away too cold. There was no janitor for years and the coal was in the cellar. The school house became shabby; it needed painting and more rooms. Why not tear it down and put up a modern building of brick, with a library, a principal's office, a furnace in the cellar, electric lights in the rooms, an assembly room—a basement play ground and a janitor to keep the rooms warm and clean. At 28 the old "New School" house died and the new one took its place. We have the improvements. The pupils have all books and school necessities free—even their health is cared for and suggestions sent to parents. Defective sight or hearing, defective teeth and other impediments to health or learning are officially reported. Every thing, in fact, that will improve the child in body or mind is included in the public school system.

Look back 40 years and then tell the people of Osceola to be proud of its schools, proud of its board of directors so deeply interested in education, its able corps of teachers and its most efficient principal.

Success to the public schools of Osceola.

J. E. RADEBACH
Supervising Principal Public Schools
Osceola Mills, Pa.

DAILY LESSON IN HISTORY

One Hundred Years Ago Today

1816—Paul Hamilton, who was Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of President Madison, died at Beufort, S. C. Born in South Carolina, Oct. 16, 1762.

Seventy-Five Years Ago Today

1841 — The Great Western Railway of England was opened to traffic between London and Bristol.

Fifty Years Ago Today

1866 — The steamship Great Eastern sailed from Norway in a second attempt to lay an Atlantic cable.

King William arrived at Reichenberg to assume chief command of the combined Prussian armies in the war with Austria.

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Fresh and Smoked Meats and Provisions

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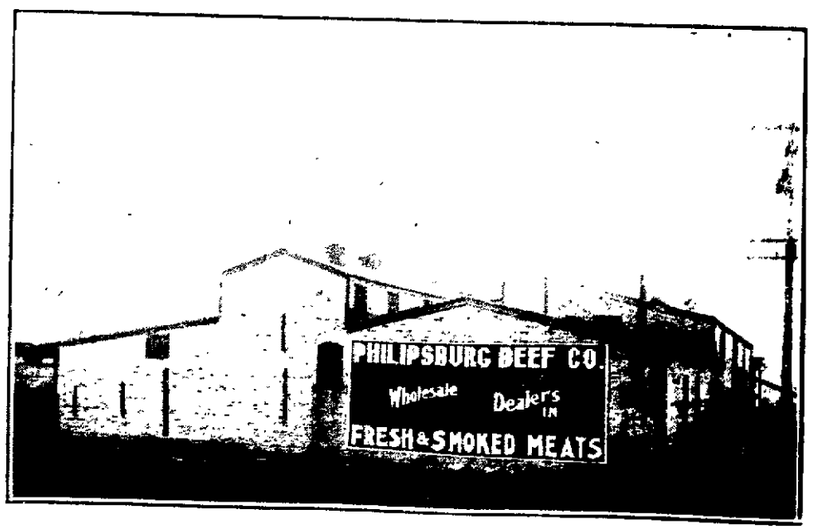
Bologna
A Specialty.
Pork Sausage
And Fresh.
Head Cheese
Blood Sausage
Jumbo Bologna
Pressed Meat
Minced Ham
Frankforters



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GEORGE W. JOHNSON

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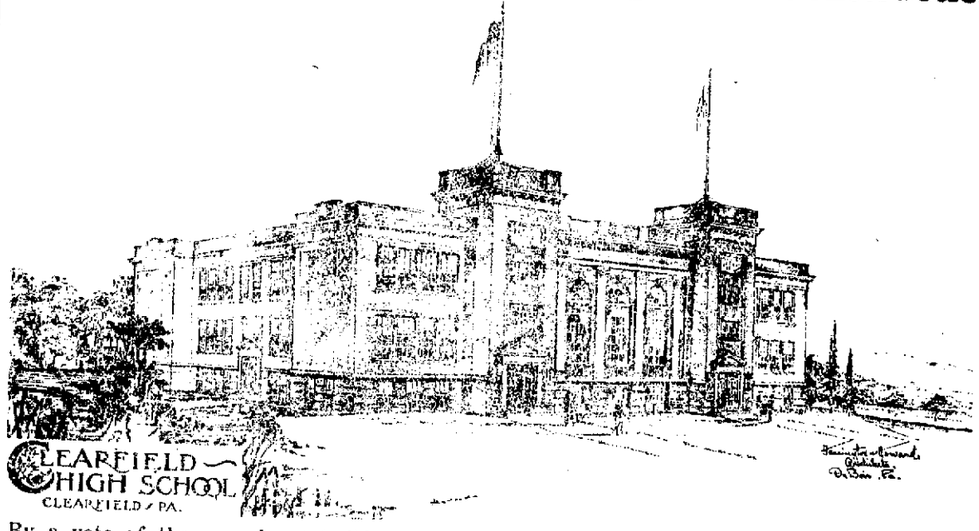
Heating and Ventilating

The New Clearfield High School Building

He Also Does All Kinds of PLUMBING, TINNING and SPOUTING. Call and See Him.

South Second Street Clearfield, Penna.

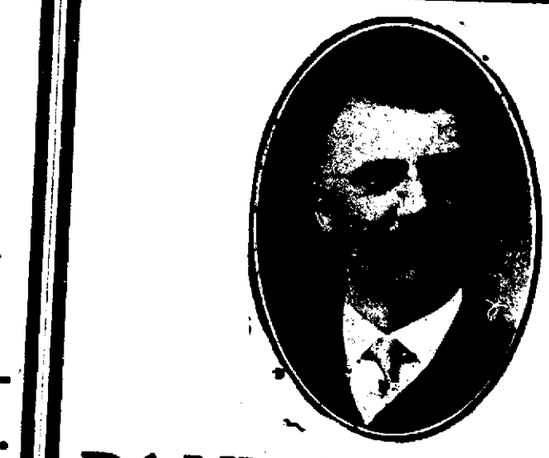
New Clearfield High School Building Under Construction



By a vote of the people of Clearfield at the 1915 May election, the school board was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000.00 for purchasing of a site, the erection and equipment of a new High school building owing to the increasing number of students which made the old building inadequate.

Work of constructing the new building at the corner of Market and First streets, was started in the fall of the same year. The concrete foundation was completed before winter weather prevented further erection. Early in the spring of 1916, work was renewed and has progressed rapidly during the past several months in spite of the unfavorable weather.

The building is now about one half completed, the basement in which the heating and ventilating system, the manual training and domestic science departments, and the gymnasium are located, is finished with the exception of the "finishing touches". The walls are now nearing completion and much work on the interior has been done.



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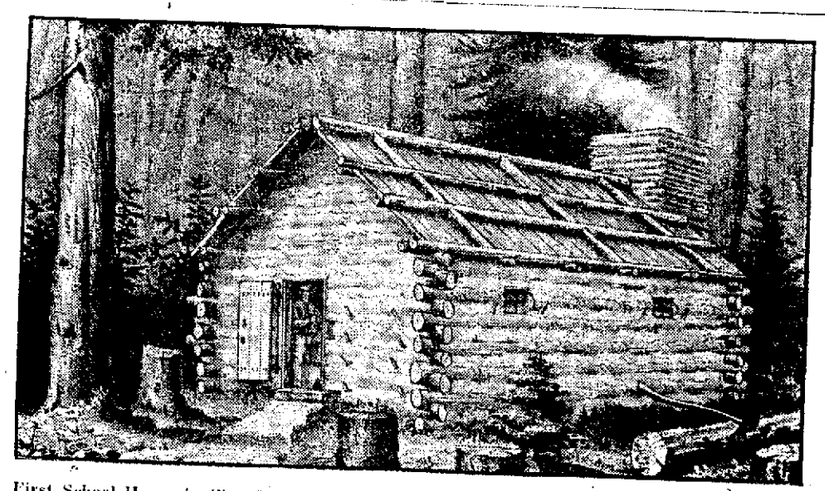
Lippert & Love

BRICKLAYERS AND CONTRACTORS

We Are Doing the Work on the New High School Building at Clearfield, Penna.

Estimates Furnished on Brick Work in All Its Branches



First School House in Clearfield Co., Pa. Built 1803, Hugh Hall, Teacher, Located on the Land now Occupied by McClure's Grave-Yard, in Pike Township.

WM. J. MOORE

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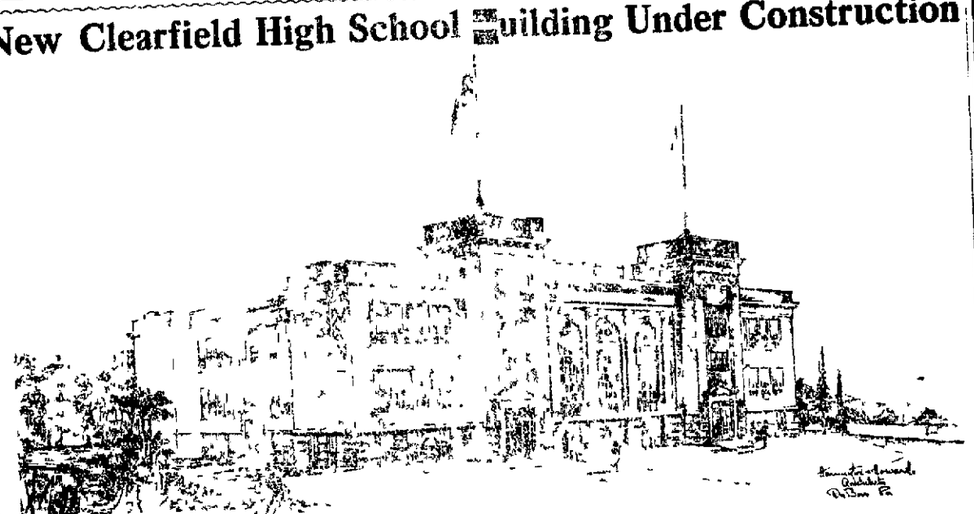

CLEARFIELD HIGH SCHOOL
CLEARFIELD, PA.

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School Children Will Send Many Exhibits of Work Done in School and at Home to The Clearfield Agricultural Fair

C. A. Weisgarber, superintendent
C. B. Wilson and David Yingling, assistant superintendents

Competition is limited to the schools of Clearfield county. All work must be accompanied with the following form or blank properly filled out and signed.

This is to certify that
..... age ..... is a regular pupil in the ..... Grade of the ..... School, of the town of ..... and is eligible to compete for prizes offered by the Clearfield County Fair association.

Teacher
.....
Pupil
.....
Post Office Address

This department has been created

H. B DOUGLAS
General Manager
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co.
Trust Building, Clearfield, Pa.

by the association for the purpose of encouraging the pupils of the differ[illegible] to take a greater interest in their school work. To this end the association requests a hearty cooperation of the pupils, teachers and school officers upon whom the success of the exhibition will depend. Since arrangements for holding the fair at Clearfield were made late in the school year, and since it is held so early in the school year next fall, the opportunity for getting material has been limited. Therefore, teachers are earnestly requested to send to the superintendent of the department any work which they may have for exhibition. It is the intention of the association to enlarge this department from year to year as the interest increases and the entries may warrant.

PRIZES

Suitable prize will be awarded to winners. The highest prize

J. WILLIAM WETTER
Chief Engineer
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co.
Trust Building, Clearfield, Pa.

awarded to any one scholar shall not exceed $10. No individual prize shall exceed $2.

Prizes will be offered for the best work in map drawing, drawing and painting. (pencil, pen, water color, crayon, chalk or charcoal may be used), mechanical drawing.

LETTERING.

[illegible] plate of lettering showing [illegible] alphabet of both capital and small letters and figures from 1 to 9 inclusive. The letters should be [illegible] and suitable for framing on the [illegible] drawer. [illegible]

COOKING

[illegible] loaf of bread $1.00, [illegible] 50c
[illegible] 50c
[illegible] $1.00, 50c
[illegible] of each [illegible]

At least two [illegible]

SEWING

Best domestic science outfit consisting of cap and apron for Seventh grade girls ..... $1.00 and 50c

Best domestic science outfit consisting of cap and apron for Eighth grade girls ..... $1.00 and 50c

Best dress. In judging the dresses, much credit will be given for economical selection of material used as well as skill in design and construction ..... $2.00 and $1.00

Best trimmed hat. In judging the hat, much credit will be given for economical election of material used as well as skill in design and construction ..... $1.00 and 50

Manual Training.

Best article made by a Fifth grade boy, $1.00, 50c

Best article made by a Sixth grade boy, $1.00, 50c

Best article made by a Seventh grade boy, $2.00, $1.00

Best article made by an Eighth grade boy, $2.00, $1.00

Best article made by a High School boy, $2.00; $1.00

Industrial Arts.

Exhibits of all sorts of constructive work, hand work, such as basketry, Weaving, etc., are included under this head. Any kind of hand work outlined under Industrial Education in the State Course of Study is solicited. A special call for exhibits especially constructive work and paper cutting from the Primary Grades.

Collections.

Prizes will be offered for the best exhibit of mounted dry grasses, mounted on card board or pressed paper and bound in a loose leaf book, $1.00, 50c.

Best collection of weeds, mounted as above named, $1.00, 50c

A. J. MUSSER
Purchasing Agent
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co.
Trust Building, Clearfield, Pa.

Best collection of grains. It is recommended that these be put in small vials and mounted on card board or other named or catalogued. 1.00, 50c.

Best collection of insects and named, any size, $1.00, 50c

and butterflies named showing life

Best collection of moths of moth history, $1.00, 50c

Best collection of mounts of wild flowers, $1.00, 50c

Best collection of tree mount showing leaf, bud, [illegible] fruit etc $1.00, 50

H. J. HINERFELTNER
General Superintendent
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co.
Trust Building, Clearfield, Pa.

Best [illegible] mount of leaves and [illegible] of oak, [illegible] and evergreen, 50c [illegible]

Above open to [illegible] not having [illegible]

The pet [illegible] and bird [illegible] size with [illegible]

Best model of a poultry house, feeder hopper or trough, chicken, coop, etc $1.00, 50c

Best typewritten business letter of not more than 150 words nor less than 100. Open to none who have completed the business course of the public schools. Paper should not be folded, $1.00, 50c.

Penmanship.

Best muscular movement of penmanship. The following form should be copied.

Date, name of school, grade, name of pupil, age of pupil, this is a specimen of my writing (three times), set of capitals, set of small letters, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

If anything is exhibited which is not listed, suitable prizes will be awarded by the judge. Other prizes than money may be offered.

Third Grade $1.00, 50c, Fourth Grade, $1.00, 50c, Fifth and Sixth Grade, $1.00, 50c, Seventh and Eighth

JOHN BENSON
Merchant
Houtzdale, Pa.

Grade $1.00, 50c; High School Pupils $1.00, 50c.

Corn and Potato Growing Contest

A special prize will be offered to boys between the ages of 8 and 20 years who will raise and exhibit corn according to the rules formulated by the Manager of the Department of Agricultural Extension of State College.

To the member of the Club who exhibits the best ten ears of corn or the best peck of potatoes raised by him, $10.00

To the member who exhibits the second best ten ears of corn or peck of Potatoes raised by him $5.00

To the member who exhibits the third best ten ears of corn or peck of potatoes raised by him, $4.00

To the member who exhibits the fourth best ten ears of corn or peck of potatoes raised by him, $3.00.

Fashion Hints By Margaret Mason

(Written for the United Press)

Said the porcelain dog to the china cat,
As they sat [illegible] on the [illegible]
"It's [illegible] the [illegible] on
[illegible]"
Said the China [illegible] Oh

New York [illegible] power [illegible] what [illegible] Now [illegible] No [illegible] cashion [illegible] may [illegible] mod [illegible] the to [illegible] pending [illegible] we [illegible] our [illegible] where [illegible] with [illegible] of old [illegible] fashion [illegible] why [illegible] down [illegible] bows [illegible] not [illegible] the [illegible] at [illegible] with [illegible] on [illegible] in [illegible] with [illegible] gs [illegible] e

Williamsgrove Brick Company

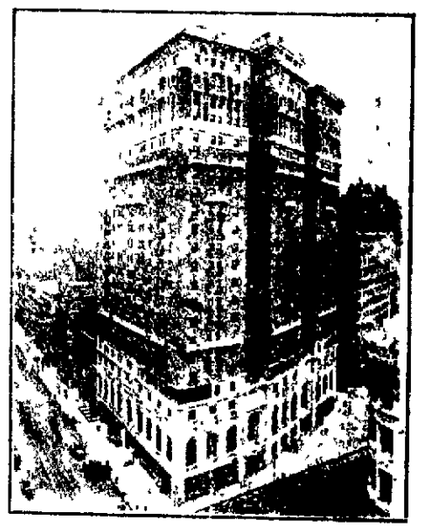
Incorporated

HIGH GRADE IMPERVIOUS FIRE BRICK

New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad Connections

BIGLER, - - PENNA.

We Furnished the Brick For This Building and Many Other New York Sky Scrapers



McAlpin Hotel, New York City

We Are Also Furnishing the Brick For the Clearfield New High School Building

Manufacturers of the Famous "Tapestry Brick" of Various Shades; Also Smooth Faced Brick.

DAVID ATHERTON, President — JOSEPH BARNES, Vice President — JOHN BARNES, JR., Secretary and Treasurer

soldier and Grandma as a bride adorn the mantlepiece, sharing the honors with an urn shaped potpourri jar of purple glass. Our smartest bifet[illegible] are penned with gay-hued quilt that rest as in days of yore in little painted glass jars half filled with gleaming shot.

On rush bottom chairs we rest (?) whose high straight backs are festive with painted garlands on their painted cross pieces.

The [illegible] and urn-shaped knife and fork [illegible] on our antique Sheraton buffet. Mezzotint [illegible] Hots, soup tureens and colored [illegible] cake stands have broken in on our [illegible] martest table and are [illegible] basking in our smartest kitchens.

Above stair we purn electric lights and grope our divers ways to bed with Lavberry candles in pewter candle [illegible] equipped with quaint and arcent snuffers.

Crawling under the rose of Sharon patchwork quilt we fall to sleep to [illegible] that we may yet be overtaken by a visitation of gilded pine cones, gilded rolling pins, gilden ginger beer jugs, tufted melon pincushions, [illegible] in the air and wax wreaths under glass for all the world like mushrooms "sous cloche" only not so gastronomically edifying.

No doubt we'll awake screaming and jump from bed to stumble over the porcelain poodle and the china cat.

The Hileman Hotel
E. L. McCRACKEN, Prop.
Madera, Pa.

JOHN F. EDLUND
MERCHANT
WINBURNE, PENNA.

Clearfield Produce Market

Everything in green goods, fancy cheese and lasty morsels that will assist you to prepare a dinner or a picnic lunch.

The Hotel Avondale
ROSS SHEFFER, Prop.
Winburne, Pa.

TORN BROS

WM. ZICHMER
Meat Market
WINBURNE, PENNA.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Eight New School Buildings Were Erected in The County and Forty Greatly Improved During The Past School Year

The following is a partial report of the supervision of schools in Clearfield county for the year 1915-16.

Total number of visits made during the year by the County Superintendent and his assistants, 1328. The Assistant County Superintendents spent, during each visit, on an average of an hour and fifteen minutes in each room.

Classes were instructed in Physiology in 40 different schools.

Classes were instructed in Civics in 8 different schools.

Classes were instructed in Reading in 100 different schools.

Classes were instructed in History in 79 different schools.

Classes were instructed in Writing in 9 different schools.

Classes were instructed in Geography in 99 different schools.

Classes were instructed in Grammar in 54 different schools.

Classes were instructed in Arithmetic in 75 different schools.

Classes were instructed in Algebra in 2 different schools.

Total number of model recitations was 426. The model lesson is one of the most direct ways of improving the work of the teacher.

The supervisors told stories, read poems, or gave talks to the pupils 592 times.

Poems and stories were recited by the pupils during visits in 119 schools.

Writing was carefully examined in 101 schools.

A copy for testing penmanship was left in most of the schools and the writing examined on second visit.

Daily program carefully examined and revised where necessary.

Statistics were collected during the visits regarding the following:

Teaching ability of teacher in assignment of lessons; in recitation of lessons; in discipline.

Condition of grounds and building outbuilding; stove; light; ventilation

Special effor twas made to assist the teachers in teaching phonics.

Special effort was made to assist the teachers to follow the State course of study.

Ventilation was found satisfactory in not more than one-half of the one room schools.

There are evidences that very good work was being done in Writing in 115 schools and in Phonics in 102 schools. The efforts on the part of the teachers in teaching Phonics has improved the Primary Reading, and we are sure that more of this kind of work will be done in the future.

Forty schools were improved during the year. Some were painted, both inside and outside and otherpapered. This tendency toward the

JOHN F. SHORT
Publisher
Clearfield, Pa.

improvement of buildings is gratifying.

Eight new buildings were constructed during the year.

In a very large number of schools sanitary drinking fountains and cups are used. They ought to be in every school. The law makes it mandatory on the part of School Boards to provide them.

There are about 25 schools in the county that have poor blackboards. Every school ought to be equipped with a good slate board. The old wooden board ought to be discarded.

Splendid efforts were made to improve the school ground by planting trees and removing anything that might mar the appearance of the playground. A splendid beginning has been made and we hope to continue this work with the cooperation of the teachers during the coming year.

Addition test in Arithmetic was given to 1224 pupils. Spelling test was given to 1008 pupils. State Eighth Grade Arithmetic test was given to 154 pupils. State Freshman Latin test was given to 113 pupils.

Eighth Grade Arithmetic Test.

The ten problems for this test furnished by the State Department and cover the entire subject of Arithmetic as taught in our District Schools.

Number of papers between 90 and 100, 10.

Number of papers between 80 and 90, 9.

Numbers of papers between 70 and 80, 9.

Number of papers between 60 and 70, 18.

Number of papers between 50 and 60, 15.

Number of papers between 40 and 50, 11.

Number of papers between 10 and 40, 10.

Total number of pupils examined 82.

Report of Latin Test.

The questions for this test were furnished by State Department to cover the subject of Latin as is taught the first year in High Schools.

Number of papers between 90 and 100, 6.

S. V. BORDER
Publisher
Clearfield, Pa

Number of papers between 80 and 90, 5.

Number of papers between 70 and 80, 7.

Number of papers between 60 and 70, 6.

Number of papers between 50 and 60, 9.

Number of papers between 40 and 50, 5.

Number of papers between 10 and 40, 11.

Total number of pupils examined 49.

Report of Standardization Test in Addition.

This test was given to 1,219 pupils with the following results:

E. J. GOODYEAR
Coal Operator, Goodyear Supply Co., Munson
Winburne, Pa.

Fifth Grade					
No. problems correct	0	1	2	3	4
	65	72	42	27	7

Total 213.

Seventh Grade					
	126	101	67	38	20

Total 352.

Sixth Grade					
	134	87	44	12	2

Total 279.

Fifth Grade					
	107	42	27	8	1

Total 185.

Fourth Grade					
	142	41	21	8	1
	574	313	201	93	37

Total 28 Grand total 1242.

There were four addition problem given in each test. The numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, represent the number of problem added correctly on each card.

Report of Standardization Spelling Test.

The following word were given 1 eight, 2 jail; 3 restrain, 4 objection, 5 pleasure, 6 fourth; 7 population; 8 weather, 9 forty, 10 personal, 11 second, 12 none, 13 station, 14 poultry; 15 until; 16 madam; 17 truly,

H. G. JONES
Dentist
Kylertown, Pa.

18 whole, 19 address; 20 raise; 21 Tuesday; 22 don't; 23 Thursday; 24 sudden, 25 know

These words were given by the Russell Sage Foundation Bureau to over 70,000 pupils in eighty-four different cities of New York and Pennsylvania with the following results:

Eight Grade averaged 1-4 of a word missed.

Seventh Grade averaged 1 word missed.

Sixth Grade averaged 2 words missed.

Fifth Grade averaged 4 words missed.

Fourth Grade average 6¾ words missed.

Third Grade averaged 12 1-2 words missed.

This same test was given in Clearfield county to 1,008 pupils in grades from Three to Eight with the following results:

Eighth Grade averaged 1 137-191 words missed; number pupils, 191.

Seventh Grade averaged 2 18-262 words missed, number pupils, 262

Sixth Grade averaged 3 97-120 words missed; number pupils, 204.

Fifth Grade averaged 5 139-187 missed; number pupils, 187.

Fourth Grade averaged 7 46-8 missed; number pupils, 118

Third Grade aged 11 7

Geographic Study of Mexican War Zone

The prominence which the Mexican state of Tamaulipas is occupying in the border news of the day makes the following bulletin, issued by the National Geographic society from its Washington headquarters, of timely interest.

"Owing to the border outrages committed by bandits who have invaded Texas at points opposite the Mexican state of Tamaulipas, public interest is focused on this political division of the southern republic which has immensely rich resources, both minerals and agricultural, but which has not been developed by American and European capital as have other sections of the country.

"Tamaulipas is about the size of Maine, but with only about one third the population of the New England commonwealth. Its gulf coastline, low, sandy, hot and moist, extends north and south for 250 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the mouth fo the Panuco river, where is situated the important seaport of Tampico with its fabulously rich oil fields. This coast is indented with many shallow lagoons formed by the islands and sandbars at the mouths of the Rio Grande, Conchas, Sotto la Marina and Tamesi rivers. In winter it is swept by violent 'northers' which are exceedingly dangerous to navigation and which cause great discomfort to the natives.

"That portion of the state bordering on Texas is flat and is very dry for eight months of the year but when irrigated is extremely fertile, producing bountiful grain crops as well as sustaining numerous herds of cattle. The southern and central sections produce sugar cane, bananas, coffee and tobacco in the well-watered valleys. In the mountainous regions, back from the coast, the state possesses immense potential wealth in its undeveloped gold, silver, copper marble, asphalt and salt mines. Even in the Tampico district the great underground reservoirs of petroleum have been tapped only within recent years.

"The mountains of Tamaulipas, which boast a salubrious climate, teem with game, and sportsmen of Mexico City make annual excursions to this region to hunt deer and the vast flocks of Mexico City make annual excursions to this region to hunt deer and the vast flocks of wild-fowl which nest in the neighborhood of the numerous lakes that dot the state.

"Tamaulipas owes its commercial importance largely to its ixtle fibre industry and to the great volume of trade passing through Tampico, which ranks next to Vera Cruz among the Mexican gulf ports. Its total commerce for 1913 was more than $83,000,000, while Vera Cruz' trade was $87,000,000. From Tampico to New Orleans by steamer is 705 miles, about the same distance as from Philadelphia to Savannah. From Tampico to Galveston is 450 miles. The capital of the state, Ciudad Victoria, has a population of about 10,000 and is situated in the mining district, 850 miles north of Mexico City and 150 miles northwest of Tampico."

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

Pity the Man Who Doesn't Advertise!

By EREEN.

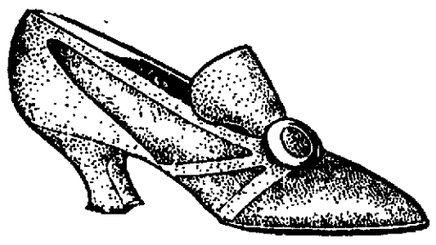
"I have an established business. I don't require advertising."

That is the answer of some self satisfied man to a request for advertising. Meanwhile his progressive neighbor is using printer's ink lavishly.

The result is obvious. It's only a question of time. The self satisfied business man soon finds his trade disappearing. His progressive neighbor goes ahead with leaps and bounds. Every business, no matter how firmly established, needs advertising. If it isn't advertised it will be in a rut a rut.

Good Reliable Shoes
AT
BROWN'S BOOT SHOP

Brown's Boot Shops are known for good reliable Shoes at popular prices.

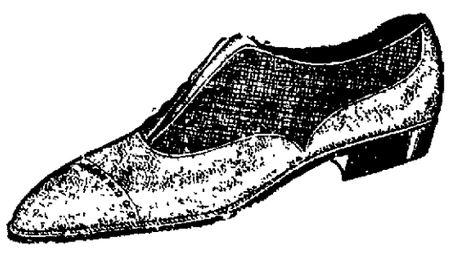


WOMEN'S SHOES

Our line of womens shoes are always up to the top step in style. We have the best lines in the country, in Armstrongs, Sherwood, Selbys, Smith and Reeds.

MEN'S SHOES

Our line of Brown's Vogue Shoes for men are wonderful shoes we carry them in 60 different styles for young men and men who stay young. We also have the wonderful Nettleson and Dr. Reeds cushion sole shoes for tender feet.



CHILDREN'S Shoes

We carry a big line of Children's Shoes in all the new styles and shapes at prices that are below the quality

BOY'S SHOES

We have the Shoes that will stand the kicks that your boy gives them at prices that cannot be equaled.

Brown's Boot Shop

Second Street Clearfield, Pa.

J. LEWIS LEIB
DRUGGIST
Curwensville, - Penna.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
James F. Dugan, Prop.
Osceola Mills, - Pa.

J. FRANK BROWN
Manager of The Maryland Coal & Coke Co.
Osceola Mills, - Penna.

ELIZABETH COAL CO.
S. B. ISENBERG, Supt.
Osceola Mills, Pa.

THE READ HOUSE
N. J. SCOLLINS, Prop.
Osceola Mills. - Penna.

J. ROSE
CLOTHING
Osceola Mills, Pa.

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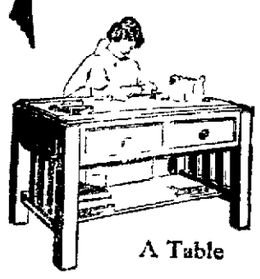
This is the Table That Went to Bed

The picture shows how a perfectly appointed Library Table is by "three twists of the wrist" transformed into a comfortable, sanitary bed.

Made in all finishes and in Elizabethtan, William and Mary, Chippendale, Jacobean and other styles.

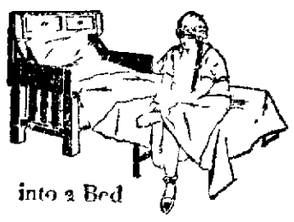
Not a cheap novelty, but sells for a very reasonable price.

Table Bed



A Table

instantly transformed

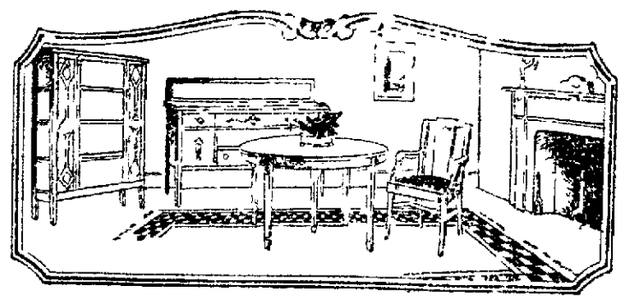


into a Bed

SERVICEABLE, SANITARY COMFORTABLE

Saves space and housework

Step in and allow us to demonstrate the Ta-Bed



Don't It Look Cozy and Neat

Dining room furniture should correspond with the room. We can match furniture with rooms. Dinning rooms furnished by us are complete and matched in every detail.

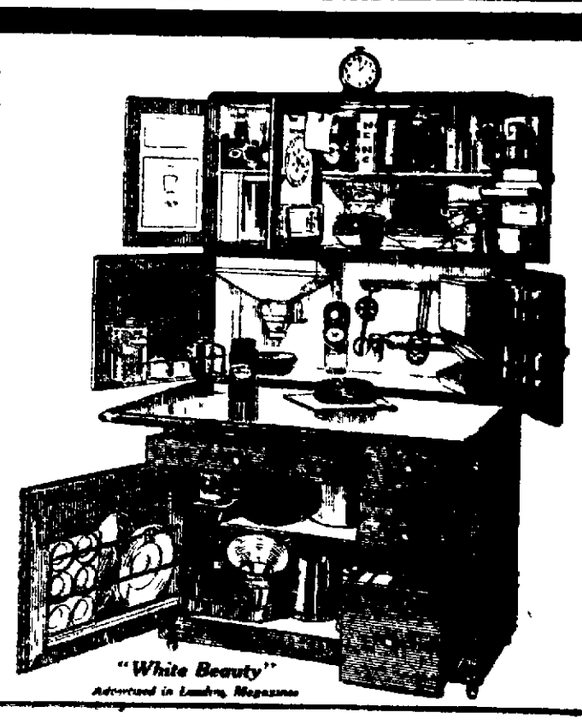
NO ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IS BEING SO GENERALLY USED AS A KITCHEN CABINET.

A Kitchen Cabinet will give you a feeling of pride, save your steps and time and puts within your reach dozens of conveniences.

It is at once a scientific pantry and a cupboard with brains.

It has a place for everything and is so arranged that it is most convenient for you to keep everything in its place.

The one shown here is the **WHITE BEAUTY.**



"White Beauty"
Advertised in Leading Magazines

Rosser Furniture Company

Opera House Block - - - - - - Clearfield, Penna.

Excellent Opportunities Afforded Rural Pupils In This County--Educational and Moral Value of Shcools Very High

Some Observatons on the Rural Schools

There are excellent opportunities in our rural schools for all the pupils who attend them The percentage of truly poorly taught schools is much smaller than anyone would suppose, who has not visited these schools The teachers are just as earnest and sin[illegible] as in any of the large schools of towns of our towns cities. Most rural teachers are well prepared for their work, however, first: Because the better trained teachers are drawn to the towns and cities where there is better pay and more conveniences, and second, because the teaching of a one room rural school is much more difficult than that of one grade in a well organized system of schools There are [illegible] and state and in the ministry and the accustomed ONE time tenure of teacher make them sound election generally precaution

Keep your teacher as long as you can and find all the fault you can, but assist in overcoming the difficulties, is the duty of every parent and director

There are two bad result from the partial enforcement of compulsory attendance law The educational loss to the community and the moral loss to the pupil If only part of your pupils are in school then you are not getting full value for your expense of running that school There is a direct educational loss to the community which no expenditure of money or effort in the future can correct There is [illegible] education law in America I cannot think of many worse examples to place before the young people of a community and in particular a foreign community than a partially enforced compulsory school law Allow children to [illegible] the first state law which they need and you cannot expect them to respect the state or its institutions

Some rural schools are well supplied with books and equipment but other are not No teacher can do

JOSEPH EISENHAULER
General Store
Kylertown Pa

gs which seriously hinder the effort work of rural schools None weak support from board of education in cases of discipline, the one in tenure of teachers, partial enforcement of compulsory attendance law the inadequate supply books and equipment

Teachers are criticised about presenting cases of discipline to the school board just as though such cases never arose in the best regulated home Teachers are often expected to take imputations from pupils parents until the teaching profession is such a disgrace and humiliation that the best class of young men and women often shun it A teacher should be given credit for training pupils and also for the courage in using it That is must be more than in our schools that our efforts must [illegible] interference from [illegible] parents our schools are to be what we all wish for them

As a rule in rural districts teachers are not elected to the same school for successive terms This is a mistake for any teacher should become efficient the second term All have their faults and because community has learned of a few of their teacher they only deceive themselves by thinking that every change they will find a [illegible] faults What ever nature of office is [illegible] fault [illegible]

WILLIAM MOSS
Farm Implements and Fertilizer
Kylertown Pa

effective to have in the office important subject Reading [illegible] have at least well [illegible] and and [illegible] ing Always [illegible] gimical [illegible] by [illegible] to [illegible] teacher for [illegible] years but

V. T. SHAW
General Merchandise
Kylertown, Pa

it grain with flails, would be considered a back number and in the economic and agricultural world or today in disgrace Wooden blackboards, on which writing can scarcely be read, a common water bucket and drinking cup, unprotected stoves and [illegible] which were made for a six footer but on which the six year old must be seated are also a disgrace to the rural community.

There are a number of other things by which we might make our schools more economical and efficient A good system of bookkeeping in regard to books and supplies would be a decided advantage This would encourage teachers to be economical with their supplies It would give the school board an idea of the effort made along that line Reports should be left in every room so that the teacher at any time could see just what work any pupil has done for the several terms in public schools There would be much saving of [illegible] motion in organizing the school during the first month of the term

Much effort and expense for improving the interior of school room has not been well directed. Dark colors make a room dismal, light colors make it cheerful, but they cost the same Kalsomining costs less than paper and it is more lasting In appearance it is just as good and often better

The lack of window shades is one

(Continued on Page 47)

Don't Crowd Your Ad.

B. BREEN.

Some advertisers make the mistake of trying to crowd a page of type into a few inches.

Display your ad. Make it catchy

If you buy a few inches in a newspaper don't try to make them carry a couple of hundred words Newspaper readers will not wear strong glasses to read small type.

When you decide to advertise a certain article pick out its best points Then briefly tell what they are. Emphasize in big type.

Then you'll get results.

Mr. Grocer!

Do You Keep

Thorn's Potato Chips

You will get calls for them so osder now.

Call us up.

CLEARFIELD PRODUCE MARKET
H. & C. Phone 384. ∴ Clearfield, Pa.

B. F. KYLER
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Kylertown, - Penna.

Bell Phone 3 Summerville Phone Farmers' Phone Red Bank Phone

Falls Creek Planing Mill Company

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Manufacturers of

Doors, Blinds, Glazed Windows, Frames, Mouldings, Brackets' Turned Work, Flooring

Plans and specifications on short notice

Siding, Sun Proof Paints, Paroid Roofing, Etc.
All kinds of Interior Finish.

General Planing Mill and Contracting Business
FALLS CREEK, PA.

Inspect our work on the New High School Building, also D. W. Speck Residence; R. M. Reed Residence; J. Frank Snyder Residence; E. E. Lindemuth Residence, and other too numerous to mention. For further reference SEE, W. A. LUKENS

CLEARFIELD, - - - - PENNA.

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FRED R. SHERKEL
Bakery, and Manager Opera House
Houtzdale, Pa.

Leader for 15 Years — This year more than ever the BEST Motorcycle

Indian

JAMES F. KELLY
Coal Operator
Houtzdale - Penna.

Excellent Opportunities Afforder Rural Pupils in This County—Educational and Moral, Etc

(Continued from Page 46)

of the crimes for which some on responsible in some schools Windows in horse stables of all intelligent farmers are covered with shades of some kind so as to protect the animals from the direct rays of the hot sun. We do not always find the same care exercised in the school room Sitting in the direct sunlight and trying to read for an hour at a time may seriously injure a pupil's eyes I sometimes wonder just who is responsible for such crimes. In court similar cases have had very direct termination.

Sweeping without dust-down is neither economical, healthful or lawful, and yet school teachers can hardly be expected to furnish it themselves.

The school is the best paying investment in the rural community and should always be given its due attention. It should be considered as one of its paying investments and not as a forced drain on its resources

There are other sources of higher education but by far the greatest factor available for the agricultural education of our boys and girls is the rural school. We must, however have better trained teachers to carry it out. The rural schools of today must educate the children to solve the problems of farm life.

As the methods of farming be an improvement. The farms require a better and more expensive equipment and better trained farmers Our schools require better and more extensive equipment and better trained teachers. A certain amount of faith is required for GOOD educational progress in any system of school We must not be too quick to condemn the new. We must have faith in our teachers and in new plans and wait for results before we form our opinions. This does not mean to blindly accept the conditions of today. Most communities have done much of which they should be proud but this does not release them from the improvement of their educational opportunities for their young people

C. B WILSON.
Asst. County Sup

MRS. ANNA GUELICH HEISEY

Mrs. Anna Guelich Heisey, who celebrated her centennial anniversary on May fifth last, and who clearly recollects the first school in the county, which was held in the jury room. She also remembers when the first school house was erected. She is the oldest living person in the county who was born and raised in Clearfield

Mrs Anna Geulich Heisey's recollections of the first school she attended in Clearfield are of a school held in the jury room of the old Court House (the jury room being the only part of the building that was completed) in 1824

Of the pupils who attended that school she remembers the following.

The Collins children, three Hemphill boys, Thomas, James and Constance, Mary Fulton, later Mrs Fullerton, Maria Reed, later Mrs Bigler; Jane Shaw, later Mrs. Lutes

She describes the Court House as a red brick building which was built from brick made at a small brick yard on the Marshall farm

A few years later a round log school house was built near the Second street bridge and it was used until the academy was built. The houses in town at that time were few, the ones Mrs Heisey remembers clearly are one which stood where Mr W. H Patterson now lives, one on the opposite corner, the Collins house, on the corner of Market and Third, the Shaw house, where Mr. Al Graham's now stands, the Hemphill house on the Snyder corner of First and Market and a log house on the Reed corner, at Market and First.

The first Sunday school was held in the Court House and was a union Sunday school, having been organized before any of the churches were established.

H. J. BROWN, TAILOR
carries the best line in town, will be glad to see you and is an authority on baseball.

Call and see him, over Specks wall Paper Store, across from post office.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. B. McFADDEN
Publisher, Leader Courier
Osceola Mills, - Penna.

1870 For Forty-Six Years 1916

This establisment has been at the service of the people of this city and county.

We take this means of thanking one and all for their patronage.

From a small town workshop we have developed into a modern establishment occupying one of the principal locations in our city.

Here you will find a large seasonable stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silverware, China, Leather Goods and Novelties at suitable prices.

A well kept stock of Optical Goods in a newly equipped Optical Department under the management of a graduate optemetrist. Examination of the eyes is given free.

A Watch, Clock, Jewelry and Optical Department where all repairs are made by expert workmen and satisfaction guaranteed.

Special attention to out of town repairs and a specialty made of work for railroaders. Call on us during the week of the County Fair and the Firemen's Convention.

1870 Kennard & Snyder 1916

Corner Market and Second Streets CLEARFIELD, PENNA.

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LEE GARAGE COMPANY

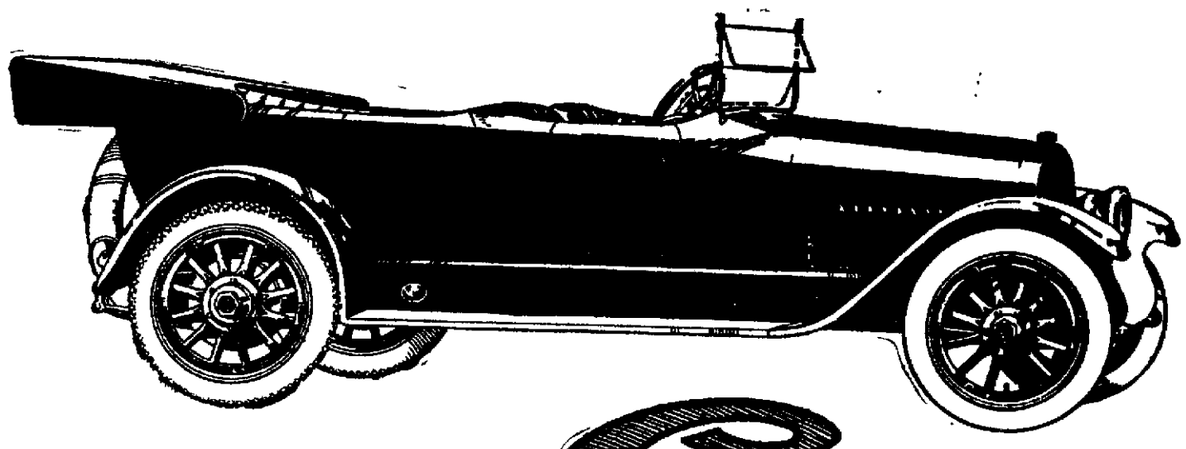
E. LOCUST ST.
CLEARFIELD

Agents for Overland and Cole Cars, America's Leading Automobiles

Persons Thinking of Buying a Car

Should Consult Us for Terms

**Let Us Arrange for a Demonstration Today.
You Will Be Under No Obligation.**



We Want to Give You A Chance to Convince Yourself

31 1-2 Horsepower

A Complete Car in Every Particular and It's a Car You Will Be Proud to Own

Model 75 B

$635

f. o. b. Toledo

4 cylinder en bloc motor
3 3-8" bore x 5" stroke
4-inch tires
Cantilever rear springs
Streamline body
Electric starter
Electric lights
Magnetic speedometer
Complete equipment
5-passenger Touring $635
Roadster $620

The new Overland Series 75 B is the world's most powerful low priced car!

No other car at any where near the price has power, pep, speed and snap!

In all parts of the country it is delivering 50 miles an hour!

20 to 25 miles on a gallon of gasoline is not unusual.

Come in for a demonstration and inspection.

COLE 8

$1595

70 horsepower—Eight Cylinders
Seven passenger Touring Car
Aisleway between front seats
127 inch wheel base
f. o. b. factory

The Latest and Largest Eight

Efficiency—Up-to-Date

That which was highly efficient yesterday is very inefficient today.

Don't stick to old standards. It's useless and costly. The world moves and improves.

The Cole Eight represents the highest type of present day motor car efficiency

For sheer speed; for power plus; for gas economy, for gear shifting elimination; for soft action; for the absence of all vibration; for lightning quick pick-up, the Cole Eight has established a brand new set of standards.

This is an age of "ability first."

The Cole Eight stands out as America's foremost motor car for all around efficiency.

Order yours now.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

JUST as that slogan—"A grade for each type of motor"—enables us to supply the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils for your car or motorcycle, so also it indicates the personal attention in all our service.

Our mechanics are experts; our accessories are the best we can buy. Our prices will fit your purse.

Oils and Greases, Gasoline, Tires, Auto Accessories, Repairing of all Kinds

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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The Newspaper That Goes Home and Stays

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

EIGHT PAGES SECTION SEVEN

Volume XI. CLEARFIELD PROGRESS "GET ACQUAINTED EDITION" NUMBER 18

Clearfield, The Coming Metropolis of Clearfield County, Affords Ample Fire Protection and Excellent Banking Facilities---Many Near-by Towns

The Clearfield Fire Department, Consisting of Four Companies, Equipped With Adequate Fire Apparatus

Fire is one of the most useful as well as destructive combinations of elements known to the human race. Every community recognizes the danger of the uncontrollable fires; elaborate and expensive organizations and equipment has been produced for preserving life and property from devastation of this dreaded destroyer.

Clearfield early recognized the necessity for such equipment and protection and the first step taken toward bringing those to this town are recorded in the proceedings of the meeting of the borough council held on June 19, 1843 when a petition signed by a majority of the citizens was presented to the council asking that body to purchase a fire engine and other necessary equipment.

The petition was continued until some information could be had from the cities concerning the purchase of such equipment as was needed. At a meeting of council December 1, 1843, an ordinance was passed ordaining the

A. P. SPANGLER
Secretary Clearfield Fire Department

duties of the fire wardens to be to examine all the chimneys, flues, hearths and stoves, etc., and report any deficiencies to the chief burgess. If any were found to be unsafe, the warden was to present the matter to the council which body should impose a fine on the property owners. The chimney was then ordered repaired, the work being required to be done within twenty four hours.

At the same meeting J. W. Smith and George B. Dale were appointed to prepare two ladders and four hooks and to locate a safe location for keeping the same at or near the center of town. This was the only system of fire protection which the borough enjoyed for nearly forty years.

On Sunday afternoon, July 3, 1881, one of the most disastrous fires which up to that time had visited Clearfield, occured when the Shaw house was totally destroyed. The Shaw House standing at the corner of First and Market streets upon the site now occupied by the residence of S. I. Snyder, was then one of the best hotels in the town.

The fire originated presumably from a defective flue in the attic and owing to the very dry season and prevailing wind the fire gained great headway in a very few minutes, threatening the entire town. Many of the small adjoining buildings caught afire from the burning embers carried by the high wind and for some time, it looked as if the entire town would burn before the flames were gotten under control.

This catastrophe aroused the citizens to the need of some effective system and modern apparatus for fighting fires and resulted in the Chief Burgess F. M. Cardon being sent to New York City to purchase the needed equipment. He bought a hook and ladder truck, the first piece of fire fighting machinery to be owned by the borough. The truck arrived in Clearfield August 2, 1881, and was immediately christened "Old Jumbo" on account of its size and weight.

On August 28, 1881 at a public meeting of the citizens in the court room, the Clearfield Hook and Ladder Co., was formed with A. W. Walters, foreman and A. J. Hugerty, secretary. This was the real beginning of the present Clearfield Fire Department. The Hook and Ladder Company continued in existence until July 31, 1894, when it was disbanded and the Clearfield Fire Company No. 1 was organized in its place.

The Clearfield Water Co., began operating in 1883 and from that time, fire hose and water have been employed in fighting fires, displacing the old fashioned "bucket brigade."

The Clearfield Fire department is the organization of all the fire companies within the borough limits. The officers are elected annually at a meeting of all the four fire companies which is held in December. The different companies each have their own officers and bear the same relation to each other and to the department as the different states do to each other and to the United States.

For many years the department consisted of but one company but in 1893 the Elk Hose company was organized and became a member of the department. In 1894 the West Clearfield Fire company was organized in the then borough of West Clearfield and on the boroughs consolidation in 1900, the West Clearfield Fire company became a member of the department, the name being changed from the West Clearfield Fire company to the Third Ward Hose company.

The last company to become a member of the department was the Second Ward Hose company which was organized May 2, 1911 and is now comfortably located in its new building located on Witmer street.

In 1883 the Central District Volunteer Firemen's Association was organized in Clearfield and surrounding counties. The Clearfield Fire Department immediately became a member. All of our companies and many individual members retain their membership in the association. This association holds its annual convention in Clearfield in August of this year.

The present equipment of the department consists of a hose reel in each company with a carrying capacity of 500 to 1,000 feet of three inch hose. Also Company No. 1 has a steam fire engine and horse drawn hook and ladder wagon, and last but not least is the splendid new auto chemical and hose truck of the Elk

(Continued on Page 50.)

THE CLEARFIELD TRUST CO.

The Clearfield Trust Company began business in the month of January, 1902, a little over fourteen years ago, being one of the first institutions of its kind to be established in Clearfield county.

The first Board of Directors chosen by the stockholders were as follows: W. D. Bigler, H. W. Croft, Geo. M. Dimeling, Frank Fielding, C. W. Smith and R. A. Shillingford.

These Directors selected as officers of the Company W. D. Bigler, President; A. W. Lee, Vice President; and E. E. Lindemuth, Secretary and Treasurer.

These gentlemen were all well known men in the community and active in the county and state at the time of the organization of the Company, yet as an illustration of how rapidly changes take place in the community, only two of the original directors, Messrs. Lee and Smith, remain on the Board at the present time.

When the Company first opened its doors for business, it had its temporary quarters in one of the store rooms in the Opera House Block, and remained there until 1903, when their present five-story office building on Second stret adjoining the Court House, was completed and ready for use.

Mr. Bigler was President of the Company until his death in 1907, when he was succeeded by A. W. Lee. Mr. Lee retained the office but a short time owing to the demands made upon him by his personal business affairs. Upon the resignation of Mr. Lee, Mr. Lindemuth was elected President and Mr. P. V. Davis, who had been connected with the Bank since its organization, succeeded him as Treasurer.

In 1911 Mr. Lind much resigned to accept a position with a Philadelphia bank, and was succeeded here by R. A. Shillingford, and upon Mr. Shillingford's death in 1913, Mr. Lee was again called to the presidency, and in which position he is now taking an active part in the business of the Company.

The Clearfield Trust Company has been successful from the day it opened its doors, and has always endeavored to maintain the reputation for sound banking established by the other financial institutions of Clearfield.

The Trust Departments of the Company was new to the majority of the people of the county, and that branch of its business has been of slower growth than the banking department but the people have come to realize the great convenience of such an institution, particularly when located in the county seat, and are each year making more use of the services it has to offer and to recognize the advantages and powers it possesses that an individual does not have when acting in any trust capacity. The services offered by Trust Companies in such capacities are universally recognized and in the large towns and cities a greater portion of such business revolves upon them. That department of the business is subject to the same rigid inspection by the Commissioner of Banking, as the banking business, and persons who entrust their affairs either during their life time or after they are gone, to a well established Trust Company can feel reasonably sure that their

(Continued on Page 51.)

Young Men's Christian Association Is Rapidly Becoming The "Community Center" of Clearfield

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

By W. I. Lewis

Who can see the forest in the acorn?

Seventy-two years ago twelve young men held a meeting in a little upper room in a mercantile establishment in the great city of London, and resolved to band themselves together for service to young men and boys. They voted to call their society the "Young Men's Christian Association" and thus was the acorn planted.

Their leader, George Williams, a strong country youth who had caught the vision urged upon them the need of securing headquarters and opening branches in other cities.

A room in a coffee house was rented for sixty cents a week, and, as the idea spread, "Y. M. C. A.'s" were organized in Scotland, Ireland, and different points in England. In 1851 the movement crossed the Atlantic and associations were started simultaneously in Montreal, Canada; and in Boston, Massachusetts, each unknown to the other.

Such was the beginning of a mighty enterprise that now encircles the globe carrying a message of uplift to all sorts and conditions of men. And the idea continues to grow. There are at present 2,583 associations with a total membership of over 700,000.

Over $13,000,000 was spent for current expenses by these last year. There are over 4,000 employed officers besides teachers, janitors and other employees. The Y. M. C. A. is a gigantic proposition, the local association being but a unit.

Such an organization demands local loyalty, and this assures the satisfactory growth of the Clearfield Association.

While the report for the fiscal year recently distributed, shows the most successful year this branch has ever known—the officers and directors are anxious to achieve still greater results.

The present equipment consists of the building at 21 North Second st., which contains a Reading Room, with all the latest and best publications, Social Parlor and Game Rooms, Cue Roque, Billiard and Pocket Billiard Tables, two Bowling Alleys, a Men's Club Room, a Gymnasium, a Rifle Range and Dormitory rooms, with first class accomodations for fourteen men. The association also has the use of a good tennis courton South Second street, and conducts a boys' camp at "Bo Nare." On the second floor of the building there is an attractive class room which is the center of the activities of the Educational Department.

The business affairs of this "Club House of Opportunity" is managed by a board of directors composed of twenty-four influential and representative men who are interested in the uplift of young men and civic betterment.

The activities of the Y. M. C. A. are not confined to the work in the building, but in many ways it projects its efforts into the community, and endeavors to be a very real and potent factor in this town.

Inefficiency blasts men's lives; and the Clearfield Young Men's Christian Association seeks by developing the four-fold life to increase efficiency among its members.

Well balanced growth embraces development spiritually, physically, educationally and socially—and this is the platform of the Y. M. C. A.

MAHAFFEY

The Borough of Mahaffey is situated on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, near the mouth of Chest creek. The town was named in honor of the late Robert Mahaffey, who was its founder, having located on the site of the town and made an improvement there in the year 1841. Mr. Mahaffey called the place "Franklin," and it was so designated for many years.

Mahaffey was incorporated as a borough in the year 1889. It has four churches, fine public schools and its

R. H. THOMPSON
Architect, Builder, Lumber
Osceola Mills, Pa.

industries consist of a large tannery and a grist mill.

Mahaffey is a junction of the Pennsylvania & Northwestern division of the Pennsylvania railroad with the Beech Creek division of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, both roads having branches leading to the different coal operations in the neighborhood.

BURNSIDE

The borough of Burnside was incorporated October 5, 1874, and is situated in Burnside township, in the southwestern corner of the county, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river. The town is located on high table land and surrounded by a beautiful farming country. It is reached by the Pocahontas Glory Line of the New York Central Railroad.

In the lumbering days of Clearfield county, Burnside was a thriving and prosperous community, but since the cutting out of the timber in that section of the county, the borough has been dependent for its prosperity upon the trade from the surrounding territory.

The town has three churches and a good school house.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Clearfield Fire Department Consisting of Four Companies, Is Equiped With Adequate Fire Apparatus

(Continued from Page 49.)

Hose Company, which was put into service in October, 1915.

The alarms of fire are given upon a recently installed Gamewell Electric Fire Alarm System which consists of a tape punch register in each hose house, and a public alarm horn erected on the Court House tower and operated by compressed air.

The service of the Clearfield fireman is purely voluntary. No member of any fire company receives any pay for doing fire duty, nor does he expect any. A sufficient reward is the satisfaction of knowing that they are giving their services to the community in time of greatest need.

The present officers of the Clearfield Fire Department are James D. Connally, chief; Austin L. McDevitt, first assistant chief; David L. Heck, second assistant chief, Alex. P. Spangler, secretary; Ed. B. Chase, treasurer

CLEARFIELD FIRE COMPANY NUMBER 1.

The Clearfield Fire Company No 1, the parent company of the Clearfield Fire Department was organized thirty-five years ago. At that time

FRED ANDREWS
Andrews Bros. Co.
DuBois, Pa.

Clearfield was a village of less than 2,000 people and although 95 per cent of the buildings of the town were of wood construction no effort was made looking to protection from fire to supplement that of the town Council away back in Nov. 7, 1843, when Hugh Leavy and William Merrill were appointed Fire Wardens and directed to make examination of the flues, chimneys, stoves and ovens, and see that same were put in safe condition. At this meeting also J. W. Smith and George B. Dale were appointed a committee to "prepare two ladders and four hooks and to fix a safe place for securing them at or

F. W. LINAKER
Chief Engineer Vulcan Soot Cleaner Company
DuBois, Pa

near the center of town." The Burgess and members of Council in favor of this measure of preparedness were Burgess, Dr. H. Lorain; Councilman: Wm. L. Moore, Robert Wallace, Josiah W. Smith, George B. Dale and Coustans C. Hemphill.

The above constituted the personnel and equipment of Clearfield's first fire company or department. No additions of any kind were made from time to time until more than a quarter of a century had elapsed.

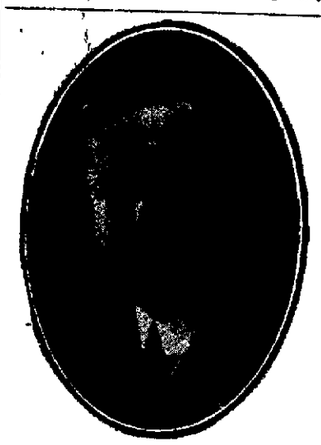
1881 Clearfield suffered two disastrous fires within a few days of each other. The first was the total destruction of the Fire Brick Company located at the corner of Fourth and Reed streets, on the site now occupied by Kurtz Bros. factory. This fire occurred June 26, 1881, and entailed a loss of $20,000. On July 4th, 1881, followed the burning of the Shaw house, a three-story brick structure, located at the corner of First and Market streets on the site now occupied by S. I. Snyder residence. At that time the alarm was given by word of mouth, the only force for fighting fire the "bucket brigade." Citizens in town were pressed into service on this occasion and every person in the town volunteered to serve in the ranks; double lines of men and women were formed from the two town pumps located at the old Mansion House (now the Dimeling) corner and at the Court House corner, and also from the river at Market street bridge. As fast as the buckets were filled they were passed down the line to the fire by the men while the empty buckets were returned by parallel lines of women.

These fires opened the eyes of the townspeople as to the necessity for

G. W. S. HUMPHREYS
Humphreys Drug Store
DuBois, Pa.

preparedness for fire fighting and accordingly a call was issued for a town meeting, for the purpose of organizing a fire department. The first meeting was held in the Court House Monday, August 15th, 1881, and was presided over by Al. W. Walters as chairman, with J. F. McKendrick, Esq., secretary. On motion of W. W. Betts, Ash Thorn, Jack Houlihan, E. A. Bigler, J. L. Kragle, James Kerr and A. M. Row were appointed a committee on membership and directed to present a list of members at a meeting to be held August 22nd.

On August 22nd, the committee reported a list of 176 names. Chairman Walters appointed J. F. McKendrick, Geo. C. Moore, Fred Johnson, E. M. Burchfield and John R. Bixler, a committee to draft constitution and by-laws and report at next meeting. Mr. Walters was chosen temporary



JOHN H. FULFORD
City Engineer
DuBois, Pa.

foremen with power to choose two aides, adjourned to meet August 24.

The next meeting was held Saturday, August 27, in the County Commissioners' office. Smith V. Wilson Esq., presided and John R. Bixler was secretary. The constitution was presented and adopted. This constitution conferred upon Council power to select a chief or the musical and two assistants who were to have entire control over all fire apparatus and ladder company. The company was then organized by electing the following officers

Foreman, Al. W. Walters; 1st assistant, George C. Moore, 2nd assistant, E. C. Reed, Captain of Axe, Ash Thorn; Secretary, A. J. Hagerty

WM. J. SMATHERS
Physician
6-8 S. Main St.
DuBois, Pa.

Treasurer, L. H. Ale; *Steward, W. B. Holmes.

*NOTE: W. B. Holmes has held that position continuously and is still in the harness.

A. B. Reed, A. F. Martin and J. F. McKendrick were appointed a com-

WALFRID JOHNSON
General Merchandise
Lanse, Pa.

mittee to wait upon Council and submit Constitution for approval.

The first regular meeting of the company was held Sept. 13th, 1881. The organization was finally perfected, all officers and committees were duly installed and the company announced themselves ready for business. George Johnson, A. B. Reed, Mike McDonald, W. D. Wallace, and T. W. Moore were appointed a committee to secure funds for uniforms.

Following the burning of the Shaw House, July 24, 1881, a special meeting of the town Council was called for July 27th, for the purpose of organizing for fire protection. At the meeting a petition signed by several hundred citizens was presented asking that such action be taken. Those present representing the borough were: S. I. Snyder, Burgess, and Jonothan Boynton, F. B. Reed, F. G. Harris and F. M. Cardon Councilmen.

J. M. BRADY
Sporting Goods, Repairing and Automobile Supplies
25 N. Brady Ave.
DuBois, Pa.

F. B. Reed, F. G. Harris and F. M. Cardon were appointed a committee to get prices on a hook and ladder truck and to ask C. Kratzer [illegible] a lease on the "market lot," when the borough building now stands to vacate same.

[illegible] Reed [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible]

A [illegible] [illegible] ing for [illegible] and [illegible] for August [illegible] of laying [illegible]

A [illegible] meeting of Council was

AUSTIN BLAKESLEE
President DuBois Electric Co.
DuBois Traction Co.
United Traction Street Railway
DuBois, Pa.

held August 10th to consider purchase of hook and ladder truck and on motion of F. M. Cardon seconded by W. M. Shaw it was decided to pay $550 to Chas. G. Brown, superintendent of the N. Y. Fire Apparatus Works, for a truck picture of which was shown. (This was the famous "Old Jumbo" known to the old time [illegible] boys. [illegible] was sent to New York to make the purchase and [illegible] expenses $17.00.

August 29th another special meeting was held "to consider matters in relation to the fire department and at this meeting constitution of recently organized company was adopted and list of officers and names of 30 members accepted, and truck turned over at Council meeting of September 5, 1881. G. L. Reed was elected chief marshal and W. D. Bigler and P. A. Gaulin, aides. The company's constitution was amended so as to provide that the chief marshal and his aides, with the Burgess and town Council should constitute a committee, any three of which to constitute a quorum, to decide where buildings should be torn down or removed. January 4, 1882, Council directed that "all steam whistles or bells in town give three short blast or rings in case of fire.

On February 13, 1882, Council decided to offer C. Kratzer $400 for his

C. L. MILES
Wholesale Produce
DuBois, Pa.

building on Market lot to be used as housing hook and ladder truck. March 6th, Mr. Kratzer accepted the refused offer of $400. Council decided to advertise for bids for the house and Market house. On March 28, 1882, Council entered into agreement with Clearfield Water Co. for 30 fire plugs at $20 each.

On May 15th, 1882, contract for building borough building on Mr. Kratzer lot was awarded to Thom & Boyd for $8366.83, on the completion of the building Company No. 1 moved into the present Market street house.

The company flourished for many years but along about 1892 apparently had outlived its usefulness and through personal differences among the members the property used by the Company was advertised at Constable's sale, but Council got busy at once and notified Constable that title to same was in the borough and the sale was called off. A few weeks later council disposed the com-

WALTER SCOTT
MI-TE Good Bread and Cakes
313 S. Main St.
DuBois, Pa.

pany and placed it where on the building.

[illegible] was [illegible] years [illegible] the company [illegible] that time until the present [illegible] was effected and completed by council. On February 24, 1[illegible], a petition of citizens asking that [illegible] hook and ladder apparatus be purchased was presented to Council, but same was laid on the table.

On July 1, 1895, [illegible] was elected [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] August 12, 1895, and the [illegible] chosen:

Foreman—J. H. R[illegible]
First Assistant—W[illegible]
Second Assistant—[illegible]
March 1—Wm. [illegible]
Secretary—J. D. Connelly.
Treasurer—J. G. [illegible]
W. P. Bradley was elected [illegible] of marshal and his election was confirmed by council at its meeting on October 1, 1895.

The company incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth and was chartered by the Clearfield County Court, May 6, 1895.

It has continued as an effective fire fighting organization ever since. With the exception of the $100 annual appropriation, telephone, light and heat provided by council it has been supporting and not only raised and invested some $2,000 in uniforms during the past twenty-two years but has purchased its own hose cart and much other equipment.

It is in possession of a hook and ladder wagon, steam engine (purchased by council in 1903) a hose truck, 1,250 feet of first-class fire hose and on May 12th contracted to purchase a $2,500 combination chemical and hose wagon, motor driven, same to be delivered about August first.

The company has a membership of eighty-five, with an average attendance at fires of twenty-two men during the past two years.

The present officers are:
Foreman—John P. Smith.
First Assistant—Wm. J. Sackett.
Second Assistant—Ed R. Taylor.
Marshal—O. G. Penteney.
Secretary—S. Boyd Smith.
Treasurer—Walter Welch.
Board of Directors—J. Ward Logan, A. P. Walker, August J. Kupfer

ELK HOSE COMPANY.

The Elk Hose company was organized by residents of the Fourth Ward on May 22, 1895 under the name of the Clearfield Hose Co., No. 2 and had the following charter members:

G. H. Hetzel, C. T. McFarland, V. L. Robbins, G. R. Lippart J. B. McClelland, Martin Clark, Peter Nebgeon, Hiram Meise, Paul Dietzel, James Shade, John Fallon, Geo. S. McCoy, W. S. Seville, Neal Barnhart, Harry Hoover, J. B. Ewing, H. S. Cobler, Conrad Muse, Ed Shade, J. W. Conner, T. J. Shade, Jack Lynch, N. L. Robbins, Ellsworth Schleffer, W. A. Bloomer, Frank McClelland, Amos Hixon, Wilbur Cowdrick, Alfred Dietzel, Henry Heath, William Brenise, James Gallagher, Hiram Wilson, Chas. B. Metcalf, Emil Pearz, Hugh Eckert, D. P. Rowles, C. A. Carr, John Kauffelt, Fred Barrett.

The first set of officers was as follows:

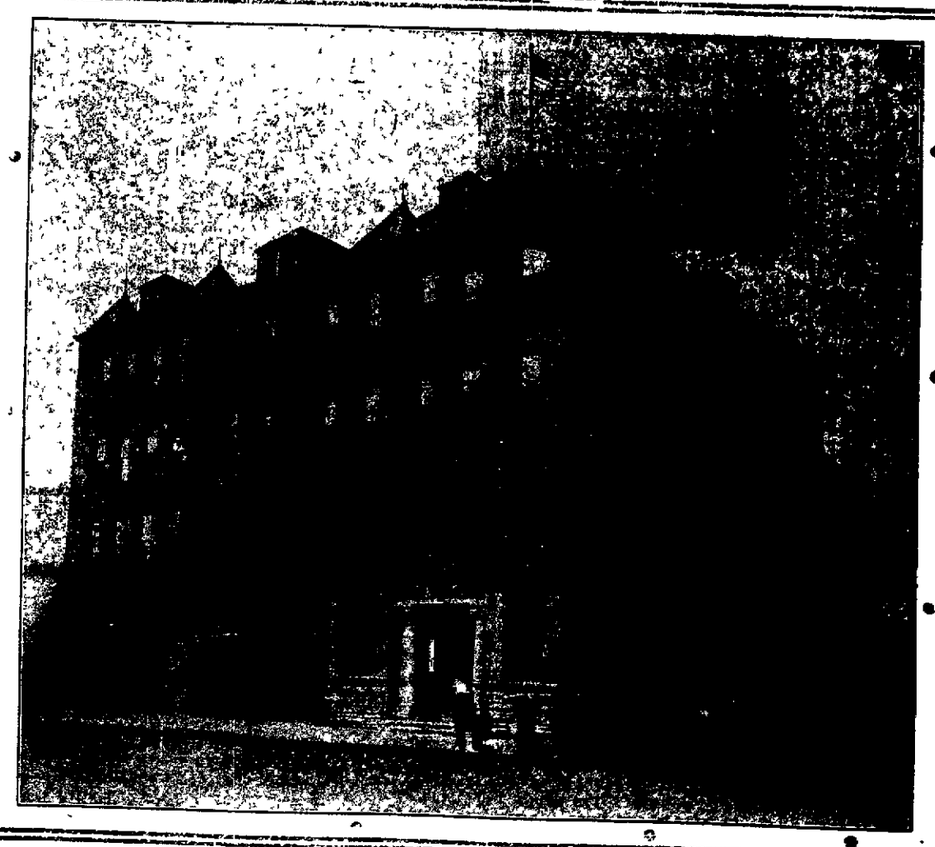
(Continued on Page 53.)

Clearfield Produce Market

Everything in green goods, fancy cheese and tasty morsels that will assist you to prepare a dinner or a picnic lunch.

THORN BROS

Deposit National Bank
DuBois, Penna.
Capital and Surplus, $300,000.00 Resources Nearly $2,000,000.00



A HOME BANK FOR HOME PEOPLE

A strong banking connection is a big advantage to any business. We have a conservative directorate, progressive management, and with ample capital and surplus. The accounts of all who desire prompt and efficient service are respectfully invited.

YOUR ACCOUNT IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Coming Metropolis of Clearfield , Affords Ample Fire Protection and Ex- nt Banking Facilities---Near-by Towns

Page 49.)

carried out, and ill not be misman- with those of other 's of Pennsylvania ients of the Depart- g are such that a cannot well go wrong en . a this capacity, even if y wanted to.

E COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

e Oldest Bank in Clearfield County. Capital, Surplus and Profits More Than $1,150,000.

The history of this bank runs par- l with that of the greatest devel ent of the resources of Clearfiel nty, the era of which began wit years of business revival follow the panic of 1873. It has been important factor in the building of the Borough of Clearfield and in the development of the busines enterprises of Central Pennsylvania.

The value of a financial institution to the community in which it is located is determined by the service which it renders to the community. From this standpoint the County National Bank has reason to be proud of its record. Through good times and bad times it has served its patrons faithfully, and has never been obliged to decline a loan to a customer whose financial standing justified the granting of it.

Its directors are identified with the business interests of the community. They are men who know the needs of Clearfield County business men and who are able to judge of the value of the commercial interest of our region. The directorate thus formed and maintained has been the most important factor in County National Bank service which has long been known for its efficiency.

The disposition to serve the business public would avail little if the bank lacked capital to accommodate its customers. Again, growth is just as important to the life of the financial institution as to animate existence. Being impressed by these two facts the plan of the management for many years has been to add liberally from the earnings to invested capital — as a result, since 1879, the close of each year has seen an increase in the total invested capital of the institution. Just what has been accomplished in this direction is best shown by the following statement of invested (capital, surplus and profits, at intervals of five years, beginning with 1879:

Year.	Capital, Surplus and Profits.
1879	$115,927.99
1884	155,497.80
1889	210,450.42
1899	368,685.00
1894	277,264.46
1889	368,685.00
1904	733,983.52
1909	971,642.13
1914	1,096,404.81
1916	1,164,435.27

Another item of the bank statement highly important is determining its earning power, security for deposits and ability to accommodate customers, is total resources. Very gratifying growth in this item appears in the totals taken from the statements of the years named:

Year.	Total Resources.
1879	$327,891.75
1884	658,972.87
1889	799,506.67
1894	1,087,184.77
1899	1,840,904.85
1904	3,451,297.25
1909	3,244,824.13
1914	4,270,315.21
1916	4,609,712.32

Viewed from every standpoint, therefore, the growth of the institution has been gratifying to the management and has been such as to give it an important place in the financial field. The policy, which experience has proven wise and prudent, has become settled in the minds of the directors and will be steadily pursued in the future.

THE CLEARFIELD NATIONAL BANK

Clearfield National Bank was ized during the year of 189? by mber of prominent business men earfield interested in the lumber ess. The three men most active organization were A. R. Powell erved as the first president. Mitchell, first vice president e present president, and Capt. McGaughey, who was a member the board of directors until his few years ago.

s organized with a capital f one hundred thousand dol- he building first owned and by the bank was located on econd street and is now oc- y Brown's Shop and Bros' gr

building was used as the home of the bank until 1905, when the present building was completed.

When the bank moved to its new quarters, the capital was increased from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand dollars which is the capital at the present time.

Since the bank's organization it has been very prosperous and is now one of the safest in the state. In 1905, the total resources were $561,000.00, which have since then grown rapidly until now they exceed one and a half million dollars. The capital and surplus at the present time is over $422,000.00.

The bank enjoys the reputation of paying to its stockholders the largest annual dividends of any bank in this section and has the largest number of individual stockholders. On July first, the bank paid one per cent. in addition to its regular six per cent. semi-annual dividend.

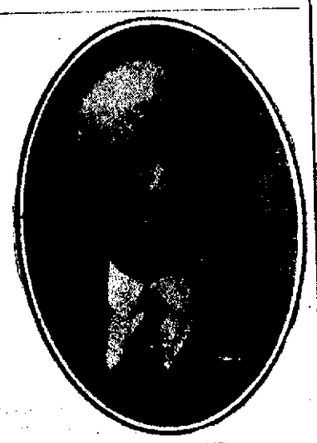
The present officers and directors are as follows:

James Mitchell, president; H. F. Whiteman, Jr., vice president and cashier. Directors: Singleton Bell, William I. Betts, John Dimeling, W. P. Hopkins, A. E. Leitzinger, James Mitchell, Thomas H. Murray, W. H. Patterson, H. S. Whiteman, Jr.

E. T. POOLER
Clearfield Garage
Repair Work, Oils and Gasoline
Rear of Allegheny House
Clearfield, Pa.

WOODLAND

Woodland, a quiet little town six miles from Clearfield has long been known as the producer of brick and men skilled in the art of brick making. A great many of the best men in the county served their apprenticeship at Woodland. The town is growing into a progressive spirit. It has a nice children's play ground which is largely patronized in the summer months. Within the last two years it was visited by a most disastrous fire but the effect of the fire was mag-



W. G. SPENCER
Wholesale Agent for "Royal Quality Flour;" also Manager of Clearfield Flour and Feed Co.
Hagerty Building, Clearfield, Pa.

ical. Substantial brick houses and business places have already been raised on the ruins and the fire appears to have been a blessing in disguise even though a number of property holders were heavy lossers. The people of Woodland are well known for their hospitality and love of home life and no town of its size has greater religious zeal. A large number of ministers of the United Brethren came from Woodland.

BIGLER

Bigler is one of the very small towns of the county and is perhaps better known outside of the county by the name of its post office. At one time Bigler lay dormant but with the coming of the brick industry to its doors it now fully does its part toward contributing to the general prosperity of the county. Building brick in fair quantity and excellent quality is manufactured. An annual camp meeting brings visitors from far and near to the beautiful woods at the rear of the town.

COVINGTON TOWNSHIP

Frenchville Principal Town and Scene of Largest Annual Picnic in County.

This township was erected by a decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County, to which Clearfield County was at that time attached for judicial purposes, at April Sessions 1817. The township is situated in the northwestern part of the county and is bounded on the north by part of the dividing line between the counties of Cambria and Clearfield, east by Karthaus Township, south by Cooper and Graham Townships and west by Girard Township.

This township was largely settled by people of French descent, the principal occupation of its people has been agriculture and the township contains some of the finest farms in Clearfield County.

Its population, according to the census of 1910 was 649.

The surface of Covington Township is hilly, broken and irregular. The township is well watered and drained—on the south by the West Branch and its tributaries, Sandy Creek, Mowry's Run and Rock Run. Sandy is a stream of considerable size and has Bigleman Run as its main tributary, besides a number of smaller ones. Mosquito Run forms the drainage system for the whole northern part of the township, and has been an important factor in the lumbering trade of the upper region. Along the banks of the Sandy Run are many fine farms. This stream has also been utilized for water purposes by many saw mills.

In 1817 Covington township had not over 80 inhabitants. The list of its taxable inhabitants in that year shows but seventeen names, and of these were single freemen. They They were as follows: Jonathan Deckion, Frederick Gelsenhamer, John Hanson, Jacob Michael, John Peters, Andrew Peters, Hugh Rider, William Russell, John Rider, Frederick Rider, Michael Rider, George Rider, J. F. W. Schnars, John Troutman, Harmon Young, the single freeman being John Neff and Michael Rider. Some of the above mentioned were residents of that part of Covington which was set off to the formation of Karthaus township in 1841.

While the earliest settlement in the township was made by the above mentioned persons, no active steps were taken towards improvements, and no material growth in population was accomplished until some twelve or fifteen years later, at which time the French settlements were began.

One John Keating owned an extensive tract of land both in Clearfield and Clinton counties, which he offered for sale. The first persons to locate on this land as near as can be ascertained were Nichols Roussey and Irene Piubel, who took up lands in 1830. They were followed in this vicinity by Francis Coudriet, in 1831, and also by Claude F. Renaud, in the same year. Coudriet became a prominent person the township and acquired a large estate. Soon after came many other French settlers, among them Peter Mulson, Hyacinthe Mignot, Francis Hugueney, Stephen Hugueney, Peter Brenool, Augustine Gaulin, John B. Fournier, P. Bergey, Alphonso Leconte and others. These French immigrants were, of course, unable to speak English, but were accompanied by an agent, Jacon Weiskopf. The central point of settlement was in the neighborhood of Frenchville, by which name the locality has always been distinguished. Since the date of the French settlement many other immigrants have arrived, French, German and American.

Among the early lumber men were Bigler & Powell, of Clearfield, Leon M. Coudriet, Augustus and Alphonso Leconte. Francis LaMotte built a saw-mill on the Keating lands on Sandy creek about 1837, and afterwards erected a grist-mill a short distance further down the creek. As help was scarce at that time, his daughters went to work in the mills, and, it is said, turned out both excellent lumber and flour. The property afterwards passed into the hands of the Coudriets.

Francis Coudriet built a grist-mill on Sanday creek about the year 1854. It was supplied with two run of French burrh stones of fine quality. The property was purchased by Leon Coudriet at the time of his father's death. Another saw-mill was built on Sandy creek by Claude Barmont about 1845 and afterward became the property of F. F. Coudriet. The Picard mill, one of the pioneer industries of the township was built on Sandy creek by John J. Picard, and was subsequently sold to Leon M. Coudriet. The firm of L. M. Coudriet & Co., also had another saw-mill built on Sandy, on [illegible] 1891 above [illegible] mill [illegible]

Ivey & Beauseigneur. In 1839 Alphonso Leconte built a saw-mill on tract 1892, it subsequently becoming the property of Augustus Leconte.

Another pioneer industry of the township was the Flood mill, at the mouth of Sandy creek, which was built when lumbering was in its infancy. One Lutz had an early interest in it, but it afterwards passed into the hands of Lawrence Flood.

One of the first merchants of Covington was Mr. Alexander, who established a store near Frenchville, about 1837. He was succeeded by the Maurers, who were in turn succeeded by Levi Lutz and others.

Frenchville is the principal town and a picnic is held annually and is attended by a large number of people from Clearfield and surrounding counties.

A school house was established near Frenchville about 1838, and it was followed by others at Mulsonburg, Fairmount, Mignot Union and other places. The French settlers have always shown a disposition to educate themselves in English, rather than their mother tongue, though French has been occasionally taught in the parochial school. The Rev. Father Deavey was the first priest in the township and said mass at the house of Irene Plubel. He was followed by other missionary priets, Father Oriack coming in 1841-42. About this time or soon after a log church was erected, which subsequently gave place to a more commodius structure—a substantial stone edifice, a few rods north of the Clearfield and Karthaus road. The Evangelical Lutheran church was built at Keewaydin in 1869, during the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Croft, a substantial parsonage being built. This was an offshoot from the Lutheran Church Society, whose house of worship was erected on Karthaus hill.

NEW MILLPORT

The first dwelling house in New Millport village was built by David Erhard, Sr., about 1834, near the millrace. The town was of slow growth, but the building of the Beech creek railroad through it in 1885, gave it a new impetus.

The first industries being mills, suggested the name—Millport—and the New, was added when the postoffice was established here to distinguish it from Millport in Potter county, Pa. The first postmaster was D. E. Mokel, appointed in 1855 or 1850.

The first school house in Knox township was located across the run from the residence of David Erhard. It was built in 1842. The first teacher was Benjamin Roberts, who afterwards became a citizen of the township, and improved the farm later owned by Robert Patterson. The township is now well supplied with good schools, teachers; also churches.

GENTLEMEN

This is the Best Place to Buy Your Shoes BECAUSE:

1. We positively give you the best values in the world for the money.
2. Our $2.98 shoes are actually equal in style, fit and wear to any other $3.50 shoes.
3. Our $2.48 shoes are fully worth $3.00 of the same
4. You pay $3.50 elsewhere for the shoes of the same value we sell at $2.98.
5. We carry the snappiest styles made, as well as staple ones. You can find many novelties here that you will not see elsewhere.
6. We are doing everything in our power to give you the best shoe satisfaction in every way.
7. We guarantee every shoe we sell to give satisfactory service for the price, and to be a little better value for the money than you can get elsewhere. Try one pair, then you'll know

MAX J. LIPEZ

"SHOES THAT SATISFY"

Third Street Clearfield, Pennsylvania

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WHOLESALE

FRUITS - PRODUCE - OYSTERS

DUBOIS, PA.

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CURWENSVILLE

The situation of Curwensville is one great natural beauty and utility. Sitting among the hills that tower on all sides, except where the West branch of the Susquehanna river, and Anderson creek, find their way between them and uniting their waters near the center of the town, flow onward past its northern boundary; it is protected alike from the ideal winds of winter, and the violent storms of summer, while the rolling land upon which it is located gives it most efficient drainage. Being at an elevation of one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven feet above the sea level, the climate is ever pleasant, even at the warmest season of the year. Surrounded by productive country, for-

R. VERNE BLOOM
City Clerk
DuBois, Pa.

abounding with game, and streams filled with fish, and having superior hotel accommodations, and excellent railroad facilities, the town presents to the seeker after recreation and health, inducements of attractions. The natural as the center of a large section of the county, and the terminus of the Tyrone and Clearfield branch of the P. railroad, Curwensville has for many years transacted a large business. The town is well built, contains many handsome residences and substantial public buildings, and its citizens are noted for their enterprise and liberality.

On December 10, 1769, John Curwen of Montgomery county, Pa., received from the commonwealth a warrant for three hundred and fifty-one acres of land on the banks of the Susquehanna river, at the mouth of Anderson creek, in what was at that

THOS. LOBB, SR.
Coal Operator
Brisbin, Pa.

Part of [illegible] this ground [illegible] 1. [illegible] 2. [illegible] 3. [illegible] and [illegible] Sr., [illegible] 1. Gra[illegible] called Pat[illegible] by Pa[illegible] Irvin [illegible] where the [illegible] lands, and the [illegible]

S. SHULTZ
[illegible] and Paint[illegible]
[illegible] Long Av[illegible]
[illegible] Pa

bear the date [illegible] named by the Misses Nancy and Alice Irvin. In 1812 Daniel Irish built the first house in the town proper, upon a lot corner of Satte and Filbert streets, where the Owens block is now located. James Moore, James Young, Mark Hurdon and Josiah Evans, Esq., built the next dwelling in about the order named. During the year 1818 William Irvin, Sr., the father of Colonel E. A. Irvin

J. E. MERRIS
Merchant
DuBois, Pa.

and John Irvin, Sr., the father of Colonel John Irvin came to Curwensville. John Irvin erected a saw mill and a grist mill near the present site of Irvin & Bigler mill.

After the completion of the Erie turnpike, in 1824, the progress of the town was rapid, and by the act of the legislature, approved the 2nd day of February, 1831, it was incorporated as a borough.

The limits of the borough has been enlarged several times, first by an act of the legislature approved the 21st day of March, 1878, and again by an act approved the 27th day of April, 1889, and the third time in 1891, on application of the inhabitants of the adjacent [illegible] the borough.

F. M. SPENCER
Spencer Bros. Furniture
[illegible] Market Square
DuBois, Pa.

[illegible] Curwensville [illegible] property a [illegible] and east [illegible] far as [illegible] Pa. The inclosures and [illegible] Presbyterian [illegible] The [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] and to the [illegible] The [illegible] was the [illegible] opened for [illegible] in 1874.

S. A. EISENMAN
Merchant
DuBois, Pa.

The present population of the borough is about [illegible] thousand five hundred.

IRVONA

The Borough of Irvona is situated in Bell[illegible] township, about two miles from Coalport. It is located on the eastern side of Clearfield creek.

The town was laid out by the Witmer Land & Coal company and was named in honor of Col. E. A. Irvin, of Curwensville, Pa., who was largely interested in that company.

The borough was incorporated September 2, 1890.

The town is reached by the Pennsylvania & Northwestern railroad and by the Clearfield & Jefferson branch of the New York Central & Hudson river railroad.

The borough is well laid out, with wide streets and the buildings are modern and substantial. It has three churches, good public schools,

A. J. BUTRICK
A. J. Butrick & Son
Banker and General
DuBois, Pa.

and it has a handsome and substantial opera house.

There are several factories and operations in the [illegible] of the town and also a [illegible] company. Irvona is also the business [illegible] for a considerable section of [illegible] and Cambria counties.

The present population is about five hundred.

GRAMPIAN

The borough of Grampian was originally known as "Plumville" and was incorporated December 6, 1865, but on account of the confusion arising by reason of the similarity of the name with that of Plumville, another town in the county, the name of the borough was changed to Grampian by a decree of the court, dated May

L. C. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

Grampian has long been known for the attention that its inhabitants have given to educational and literary affairs.

WALLACETON

The Borough of Wallaceton is situated in the northeast corner of Boggs township and contains about four hundred and twenty-six square acres of land. It was incorporated as a borough in 1873. The town is located on an elevated plateau about fifteen hundred feet above the sea level. The land on either side is rolling, giving the town good drainage.

It is on the line of the Tyrone & Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, and also on the line of the Beech creek division of the New York Central railroad.

The town has three churches and the principal industry is the large brick manufacturing plant of the Wallaceton Fire Brick company now owned by the Harbison-Walker Refractories company.

The town was named in honor of the late Senator William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, Pa., and has a population of about five hundred.

Big Business Recognizes Publicity.

By BREEN.

In latter years the biggest enterprises in this country have recognized the value of advertising. The men in charge of their advertising campaigns are paid splendid salaries. In fact, no branch of the business receives more attention. Publicity and advertising form the keynote of success.

If big business needs advertising doesn't small business need it?

Every man in business needs advertising. If his business is a success he needs advertising to keep it so. If his business is struggling liberal advertising will build it up.

For Your Stomach's Sake Eat Ice Cream EVERY DAY

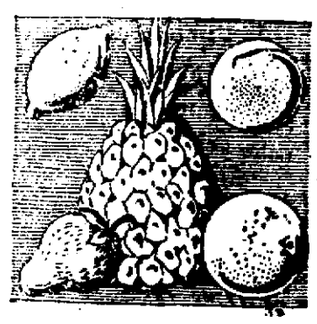
And Be Sure It's

A & R

MADE BY

ATHERTON & RUMBERGER Inc.

DuBois - Penna.



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Manufacturers and Jobbers of

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Manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of Coal and Clay Miners Tools and Supplies, also Founders, Machinists and Tinners, Spouting and Tin Roofing.

PHILIPSBURG, - PENNA.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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The Clearfield Fire Department Consisting of Four Companies, Is Equipped With Adequate Fire Apparatus

(Continued from Page 50.)

Foreman, Paul Dietzel; first assistant, James Shade; second assistant, J. B. McClelland; Captain of the axe, J. B. Nevling; treasurer, C. F. Bittel secretary, G. S. McCoy.

On August 2, 1895 the name of the company was changed from Clearfield Hose Co., No. 2 to the Elk Hose company under which name it still remains. On this same date the company received the contract from the Gleason and Bailey Co., for hose truck number 5, which is still in service and is in the best of condition. The

LESLIE F. HOPPER
Foreman Elk Hose Company

price paid for the truck was $175.00.

W. A. Blumer was elected the first delegate to the State Firemen's convention which was held at Reading October 1 to 4, 1895. A new hose cart was ordered soon after the first and arrived the latter part of August. By the last of September of the same year both carts were paid for in full the money being raised by public subscription.

During the fall of 1895, the Elk Tanning company, started the construction of the first home for the Elk Hose company which was completed February 28, 1896. The first meeting in the new building was held on the same date. The building was erected at the expense of the Elk Tanning company who gave the use of it to the hose company free of charge for as long as it wished to use it. This was used until March 2, 1915, when the Elk Hose company took possession of the present building. The Elk Tanning company further helped the hose company by donating them fifty dollars a year for a number of years.

JOE BENSINGER
Hotel Proprietor
DuBois, Pa.

[illegible] company [illegible] basis. [illegible] company has been in [illegible] years. [illegible] have been [illegible] for [illegible] and for furnishing [illegible] to be said to [illegible] Coal in Central [illegible] the company [illegible] purchase [illegible] Association [illegible] the home [illegible] for the Exercises [illegible] and spend their pare [illegible]

On April 2, 1915, President G. Knepp appointed the following committee to solicit funds to purchase an auto chemical truck: C. G. Weber, chairman, Secretary Jesse Clark, Barger, Hugh Wilson, Leslie F. Hopfer, Martin Sepsenol, Wilbur Kerr, Lynn Tukgon, Ralph Flegal and Alton Wilson. The committee under the faithful leadership of Mr. Wilson launched a campaign for raising the money and after much hard work had raised enough money to warrant ordering the truck.

The truck which cost $3150.00 was bought from the Hatwood-Bailey Mfg Co., of which Burgess Callahan is the representative. The truck was unloaded November 15, 1915. It has the following equipment:

2, 3 gallon chemical tanks; 2, 35 gallon chemical engines; 200 feet of chemical hose; 2 axes; 4 lanterns; 1 bar; 1, 12 ft. roof ladder; 1, 20 ft. extension ladder; 1000 feet capacity 2½ in. water hose body, seating ca-

pacity, 16 men; 50 horse power motor; 2 ton chassis truck; 5 front electric lights; 1 tail light; painted fire department red and decorated in gold leaf and black. All metal parts are nickel plated. This is a very durable and up to date piece of fire apparatus.

The Elk hose company was the first fire company in Clearfield county to purchase a motor driven fire fighter. The company paid $2,400.00 on the truck and signed it over to the borough on the payment of the balance of the purchase price, $750.00.

The membership of the company at the present time is about 100. The following are the officers:

President, Curtain G. Wilson; vice president, William McNerlin; treasurer, Charles G. Barger; secretary George W. Baldrige; foreman, Wilbur Kerr; first assistant, Charles Kisheli; second assistant, Carl Sullivan; automechanical truck foreman, Leslie F. Hopfer.

THIRD WARD HOSE COMPANY

What is known as the Third Ward Hose Company was organized in the summer of 1894, soon after the destructive fire which occurred at the corner of River and Front streets. It was known as the West Clearfield fire company, and was organized with 15 members. Joseph W. Birchfield was the foreman, and Ezra Brown

T. W. KENNEDY
Manufacturer Adriana Furnace Co.
DuBois, Pa.

was made chief of the fire department.

This organization though small in numbers was made up of young strong, active men, all residents of West Clearfield borough. We were then without hook or ladder, hose or hose cart, and no fire plugs for protection. Through the influence of this small body of men the council of West Clearfield borough was persuaded to provide plugs which they did soon thereafter to the amount of 12 they were located at such positions and places in the borough as would give the best protection to the inhabitants thereof.

The organization suffered [illegible] increase in number [illegible] and was a very healthy organization when the two boroughs were consolidated in the year 1900. This organization though small in number, was active in all the departments both at district or state conventions. We never failed to have a representative at either the district or state conventions whose ex-

DAVID REED
Retired Lumberman
DuBois, Pa.

penses and time were paid by the organization.

At the consolidation of the two boroughs the name of the West Clearfield fire company was changed to the well known one as the Third Ward Hose Company. At the organization of our organization we had no place for a meeting, social and no fire apparatus or fire equipment. The company met in one of the offices adjoining the office of Justice John C. Barclay over the meat market on the south side of Nichols Street. After purchasing the hose cart and 500 feet of hose it was kept on the stable in the rear of Nichols Street. From this crude and we might say, [illegible] condition the organization grew and expanded until it now numbers sixty-six well organized, active energetic firemen.

After the consolidation of the two boroughs the town council was persuaded to erect a hose house, and it now stands on the east side of West Front Street, a good two story brick building, well heated and lighted by all modern improvements. The company with its own resources furnished this building with good carpets good furniture, pictures and paintings. A pool table for the lobby, a piano for the business room and we have now, what we believe to be a good a building as any in Clearfield. The company is officered by active and conservative men. The foreman by rule of the coop by choices each year, but the offices of secretary and treasurer are hardly ever changed. Since the organization

J. W. SCHOCH
Wholesale Grocer
DuBois, Pa.

there has only been two treasurers. The first was John C. Barclay, who held the office for many years, and who is now an honorary member of the organization with all the rights and privileges of the organization, but is not required to do active duty as a fireman.

The second treasurer, Wayne Burge, has acted in that capacity for many years. By his fidelity and painstaking carefulness, he will in all probability take care of the finances as long as he is willing to serve in the capacity.

We were the first organization in Clearfield to establish a reserve fund which was kept and maintained prior to the Act of Assembly which now provides for the sickness and accident of any member who might receive injuries as the result of fire. For many years we were self supporting. While under the jurisdiction of West Clearfield borough the fire company received but little support from that corporation, but our expenses were maintained by donations

C. F. FETTERHOFF
Ice Cream Manufacturer
DuBois, Pa.

of public spirited citizens [illegible] by the [illegible] of the members [illegible] by them without any [illegible] complaint.

We did not [illegible] here for several years [illegible] that the [illegible] alone to protect [illegible] or citizens of [illegible] fire protection [illegible] Later it was seen by [illegible] young men [illegible] at the age of [illegible] membership [illegible] that time [illegible] increased in numbers [illegible] and would [illegible] companies in [illegible] we been desirous of [illegible]

Suffice it to say that we now have a good strong company, several thousand feet of good hose, good cart and lots of good chief boys [illegible] are always ready to answer the call regardless of snow, sleet, freezing and all kinds of inclement weather conditions. Third Ward is very proud of its army of fire fighters. And have reason to be. When they retire at night to their slumbers they can feel sure that the protection and care of the energetic and enthusiastic firemen will take care of their interests and see that their property is unharmed.

SECOND WARD HOSE COMPANY.

The organization of the Second Ward Fire Company in 1911 was brought about by the Clearfield Fire Department which realized the necessity of fire protection in the upper part of Second Ward, part of which is known as Reedsville. On the request of J. D. Connelly, present chief

HUNTON IRWIN MFG. CO.
Manufacturers Carriage and Wagons
113-119 Park Avenue
DuBois, Pa.

of the fire department, J. K. Potter furnished a list of the young men in that section of Clearfield who would be interested in the formation of a fire department.

This move resulted in the organization of the Second Ward Company in the spring of 1911 with fifty members. The officers appointed were foreman, J. K. Potter; first assistant, Albert McDevitt; secretary, Harry Davis; treasurer, John B. Davis; board of directors, H. B. Hartswick John A. Stock and A. L. McDevitt,

D. E. HIBNER
Manufacturer and Merchant
DuBois, Pa.

which board still continues to handle the affairs of the organization.

The company received its charter from the Clearfield County Court in 1912. From its organization until the present time the company has rapidly increased in numbers, the present membership being 98.

In 1914, a new two story brick hose house was erected by the company with the help of the borough council which appropriated $1,500 for its construction. The equipment of the company now consists of one hose reel, and one thousand feet of first class hose. Uniforms and other equipment purchased by the company, is valued at $1,250.

The hose house is one of the best in the county, comprising two stories, the first being used for housing the equipment and the second as a club room for the members where dances, festivals and other social functions are held. The hall is well furnished and offers pleasant recreation for its members and friends.

Since the company has been organized, the residents in that section of Clearfield sleep easier and more peaceful, knowing that the faithful members of the Second Ward Hose Company will render their property in case of fire. The officers of the company at the present time are as follows: foreman, J. K. Potter; first assistant, Ralph Gordon; second assistant, [illegible]

Timely Advice to Auto Owners

How much oil should be put in the crank case at a time?

Most engines have a pet cock on the side of the crank case, which determines the oil level. If not this, there should be a sight gauge. Not knowing the type of motor you have it is impossible to tell definitely the amount of oil necessary except to state that there must be sufficient oil in the crank case to allow the connecting rods to dip in a bath of oil and splash the oil in and about the various bearings, including the cylinder walls.

I am overhauling my car and find that the intake valve opens before the exhaust is closed. What is the reason for this? Would it not allow the exhaust gases to back up into the carburetor? Or, if not that, would it not impair the suction of the intake charge?

The point is often brought up as to why the exhaust valves are left open after the inlet has been opened and also why the exhaust is opened before the end of the power stroke, thus allowing some of the explosive pressure to escape through the valve opening. Examination of the conditions of operation soon dispels any thought that the exhaust should remain closed until the very end of the explosion stroke at least.

As a matter of fact, the practice is almost universal of leaving the inlet valve open until the piston has not only reached the bottom of its suction, but has actually started back on its compression stroke, ordinarily about one-half inch up. At first it would seem that some of the gas drawn in would be forced back again into the inlet passage, but the speed of the engine must be taken into consideration. At a normal rate of running about fifteen cycles would be completed in one second with a moderate speed engine, and at such a speed the piston has reached the lowest point of its stroke before the gas has all been able to get in because the gas moves slower. So even when the compression stroke has begun there is still some slight suction tending to draw more fuel in.

What is meant by three point suspension of a motor?

Three point suspension means that the engine is supported in the chassis at three points only. There is usually a support of either side of the flywheel and one in the center at the front. This allows the power plant to maintain a level position without regard to the twisting of the frame under any conditions.

Pity the Man Who Doesn't Advertise!

By EREEN.

"I have an established business. I don't require advertising."

That is the answer of some self satisfied man to a request for advertising. Meanwhile his progressive neighbor is using printer's ink lavishly.

The result is obvious. It's only question of time. The self satisfied business man soon finds his trade disappearing. His progressive neighbor goes ahead with leaps and bounds. Every business, no matter how firmly established, needs advertising. If it isn't advertised it soon will be in a rut. Don't get in a rut. Advertise.

Mr. Grocer!

Do You Keep

Thorn's Potato Chips

You will get calls for them so order now.

Call us up.

CLEARFIELD PRODUCE MARKET
H. & C. Phone 384. ∴ Clearfield, Pa.

J. F. HARTLE
BUTCHER
Kylertown, - Penna.

B. H. McBATH
BLACKSMITH
Kylertown, - Penna.

THE ST. CLOUD HOTEL
Wm. McKENZIE, Prop.
Houtzdale, - Penna.

EUREKA STORES
Houtzdale, - Penna.

LAWRENCE NUGENT
Munson, - - Penna.

Wm. BIGLER
BRICK MANUFACTURER
Clearfield, - Penna.

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HOUTZDALE

Fifty years ago the land now occupied by the town of Houtzdale, with its paved streets, substantial business houses and comfortable homes was a "forest primeval," a vast wilderness of waving hemlock and statelypines; the only roads were the faintly marked paths of the hunters and the only inhabitants were the hunters and the game and wild beasts they pursued. Not many years previous to that time, the late Henry H. Baughman, of Banborn, was obliged to fly for his life from a hungry pack of wolves, while passing through this valley, and during the Civil War a panther was killed upon the very spot where the Opera House now stands. There is an old road running along the top of Franklin Hill, which is said to have been made by Mad Anthony Wayne dring the Revolution, but there is no good authority for this statement.

The land upon which Houtzdale is built is known in the old surveys as

L. W. BEYER
Lumber and Coal
Houtzdale, Pa.

the Jacob R. Howell tract, as a warrant in that name was issued by the commonwealth in July, 1793. The land, however, seems to have been patented to one Richard Peters and the records show that William Rawle [illegible] Morgan, two Philadelphia merchants, purchased an interest. Rawle and Morgan subsequently conveyed their interests to Peters, who became the sole owner on the 16th of July, 1818. Peters died at Philadelphia in 1827 and although he left no will, his executors did not act, and the property was sold for a small amount to Dr. D. Houtz, of Alexandria, Pa., by Eli E. Price, the administrator of Peter's estate, on May 17th, 1853, and was still owned by Dr. Houtz when the town was laid out in 1869.

The history of Houtzdale begins with the development of the Clearfield coal region, or to speak more accurately, with the development of the Moshannon vein. The first coal operation in this vicinity was the Powelton mines opened in 1865 which was quickly followed by the "Wallace," "Enterprise," and the old "Decatur," but it was the old "Moshannon," "Sterling," "Franklin," "Eureka" and "Penn," opened in the order named that made the new town possible, developed the Moshannon [illegible] Clearfield county in the

H. H. SWEENEY
Undertaker
Houtzdale, Pa.

front rank as the greatest coal producing county in the state.

While there may have been hunters and woodmens camps found in earlier period, the first settlement was really made in 1868, long after the town was laid out, and before the owners of the land knew or ever dreamed of the fortunes that lay hidden beneath its surface. This settlement was but a lumber camp, and consisting of a saw mill, a few houses for the workmen and a boarding house, erected by Wallace & Company, a firm of Southern lumbermen who had purchased the timber rights, saw-mill and moved it here from Powelton. Houtzdale is the name which the town of Brisbin now bears. The mill was in charge of Captain Reed and was known as "Reed's Mill." The boarding house was built in the summer of 1868, and it is claimed by Mr. H. C. Howe, of Philipsburg, Pa., its first occupant, that it was the first building of its kind erected on the site of the new town; however, this statement is disputed by some of the older residents, who say that the log shanties occupied by the families of P. J. McCullough and H. J. McGowan and Pat Donnally, were in existance several years before the boarding house was built, and were placed there by the woodsmen who cut the timber for the Houtzdale mill.

One of those log shanties stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of William Witherson and was where P. J. McCullough lived, who always claimed the honor of living in the first house built in the town. The other shanty was made into a double dwelling and was occupied by the families of H. J. McGowan and Pat Donnally it was located midway between the points where Samuel Smiles residence and the store of Abraham Goose now stand, and would be in the center of Brisbin street if it were there today. The mill boarding house stood somewhere in the neighborhood of the junction of Hannah and Eliza streets.

While there may be some dispute as to the first building erected Mr. Ellis Howe appears to have been the first permanent settler, as he moved into the new boarding house in the summer of 1868 and remained a resident of the town for many years. He was the first Justice of the Peace and the first judge of the election, and held many offices after the town was organized into a borough.

The location of the town was suggested by General George M. Brisbin, of Osceola, who saw the advantage of a town located convenient to the mining operations, and Mr. L. C. Lingle, a mining engineer of some prominence laid out the town on a plan prepared by himself. Mr. W. H. H. Walters, late of Osceola, and J. E. McGrath, now connected with the

A. H. RUMBERGER
Hardware
Houtzdale, Pa.

"Pittsburgh Leader" were his assistants. The original plan covered only that part of the town lying north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as the land south of the railroad was covered by the waters of the mill pond. There were no roads except the railroad and built by the lumber company, and one of these extending to the Moshannon was used as a traveling way for a long time.

Many of the lots in the new town were sold before the plans were completed, and indeed many houses were in the course of erection before the streets had been properly located. George Charlton, Sr., father of our esteemed townsmen, Benjamin Charlton, John Charlton and George Charlton, was the first to register a deed, but James Diggins seems to have built the first house erected after the town was laid out. This house was located about the place where Tom Kelley's store now stands, and was afterwards purchased from Diggins by Timothy McCarty; as near as can be learned this house was built in the fall of 1869.

The first hotel was built by David Persing, who now lives at Cross Keys, and was located at the Northeast corner of Hannah and Brisbin streets, the present location of the Star nickelodian. The building put up by Mr. Persing was burned and was the first fire in the new town; it was soon rebuilt and after a number of changes in ownership became the property of James Dunn who conducted it as the Exchange Hotel for a number of years.

Shortly after the Persing building was erected, John Argyle, Mrs. Smiles, James Carter and James Haley, began the erection of buildings, and it is not clearly known which, the Carter and Haley building or the Argyle house was completed first. After these buildings came the Char[illegible]nney, Mrs. Downey, and P[illegible]ney buildings. The two former were built for hotels. A great many buildings were begun during the years of 1870 and 1871 and it is impossible to say which was completed first.

The building that was put up by Carter and Haley was used as a hotel and was called the Houtzdale House; it was licensed some time during the year of 1870, and, with the exception of the local option period, has been a licensed hotel ever since. Mr. S. S. Stanley, now living at Ginter, with his sister and his sweetheart took dinner at this hotel on July 4, 1872. It is now called the American House and is conducted by Mr. Shadrick Stringer. "Billie" Parker built the "Blue House" and conducted it as the "European Hotel" until 1876, when he erected the building at the corner of Good and Hannah streets, which he called the "Centennial." This building is now called the "Central" and is conducted by C. L. Fowler. The

W. P. HARPSTER
Justice of the Peace
Houtzdale, Pa.

St. Cloud hotel was built in 1877 and soon after became the leading hotel of the town. It has been licensed for many years and is now conducted by William McKenzie. In 1878 the Arlington hotel was built by Fred Wrese who conducted it for may years; the Arlington was burned on March 30, 1904. Patric Shields, Mrs. Smiles, Wm. Curran, Patrick Dunn, Frank Bolger and Richard Madigan also had hotels. Mr. Madigan's hotel was known as the Washington House and is now occupied by Madigan's Department store.

It may be interesting to know that Fred Wrese introduced the first Lager Beer into this vicinity; he first kept it in a cabin near the old Franklin mine in 1875, and afterwards sold it openly in the basement of a building then located on the present site of Feldman's store. Previous to this time the hotels only kept whiskey, ale and porter and sometimes one could obtain a bottle of wine.

The first store building erected in the new town is still used for mercantile purposes and stands on the northwest corner of Brisbin and Hannah streets. It was built by George M. Brisbin who conducted a general store at that point with Robert Butler as manager. Mr. Brisbin also put up a building on the lot now

JOHN SCOLLINS
Justice of the Peace
Houtzdale, Pa.

occupied by the Eureka store which might be called a general utility building. It was used as a railroad station, Adams express office, ware house, dance hall, theatre, for church purposes and for political meetings; this building was known as "Brisbin Hall," and it was a common thing to have a dance on Saturday and the services of three or four different churches conducted in it on the following Sunday. It was abandoned when the new station was built, and "Benns Hall" was erected on the front of the lot where the residence of Christ Falk now stands.

The town was first called Newtown, for want of a better name. The population increased so rapidly that a borough charter was granted to it, and the Borough of Houtzdale was created on March 20, 1872, in the old Brisbin hall, but the polling place was afterwards removed to Parkers' "Blue" house. P. J. McCaullagh was elected chief burgess and Patrick Tanney, D. E. Gates; Pat Quinn, P. Gallagher and W. C. Lingle were elected to council. Florence O'Learry was elected justice of the peace and E. C. Howe, judge of election. George Dunlap, who resides on Clara street was a candidate for council at that election, but fell by the wayside.

The census of 1880 gives the population of the borough proper as 2300 Sterling village 1100 and West Houtzdale almost 1000, making a total population of the three places almost 5,000, but the high water mark was not reached until 1885, at which time estimates made by competent persons, places the population of the three places at about 12,000; there was a parade of miners during the strike of 1886, in which 5,000 men and boys were in line.

Soon after Mr. Brisbin opened his store a number of other persons came in and entered into the mercantile business James J. Gleason of Dudley opened a store in George Hagertys' building, with William Curran as manager; James Dunn had a store on Good street; W. C. Langsford and John Charlton engaged in the musical instrument business and the sale of newspapers and periodicals after the strike of 1872 under the name of W. C. Langsford & Co. and are still engaged in the same business, proving their title clear to being the oldest business firm in the town.

Billie Charlton, Bennie Charlton and E. J. Duffy opened up small places and were followed by a number of others whose names have been forgotten.

James S. Moore and Jake Arnold, come in close in the contest for the honor of being the oldest firm, as

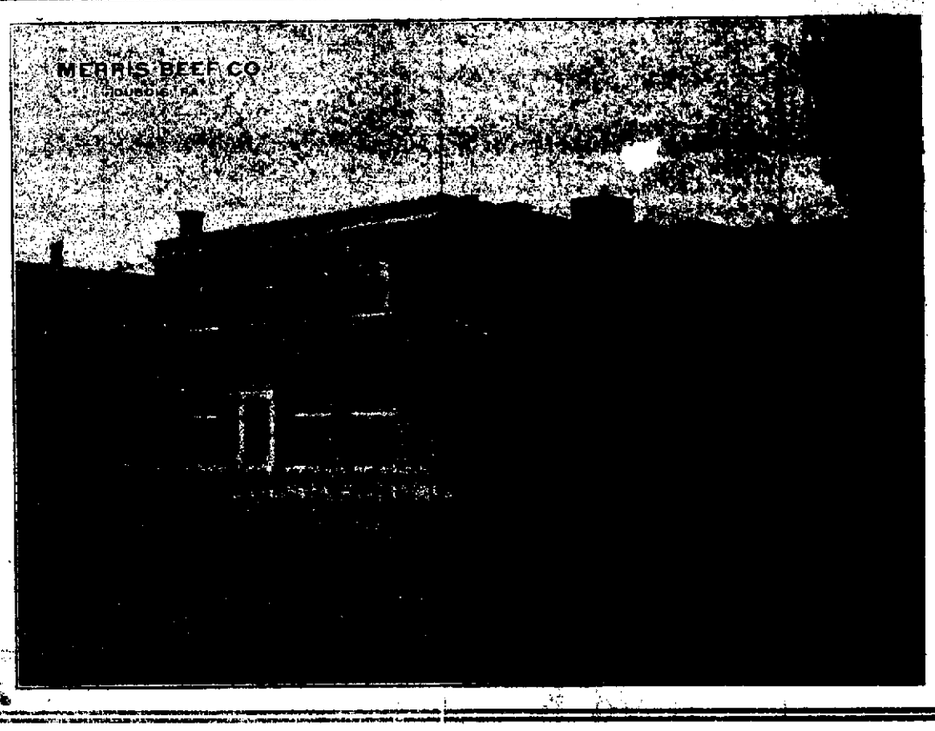
(Continued on Page 55.)

Merris Beef Company

DuBois, Penna.

FULL LINE OF ARMOUR'S GOVERNMENT INSPECTED MEATS

HAMS



BACON

The Hams and Bacon produced by us can not be surpassed. Ask your grocer and meat market for them.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE

Machine Shop Boiler Shop Pipe Shop
Foundry Pattern Shop

Osborn Machine Company

DUBOIS, PA.

Bell Phone Summerville Phone

Engineering Staff at Your Service
Prompt and Careful Attention to Orders and Inquiries

LET US QUOTE YOU

Make Your Requirments

Steel Stacks, Boiler Repairs, Plate and Sheet Metal Work, Fire Escapes, Structural Steel Work, Steam Pumps, Oxy-Acetylene Welding-Field or Shop, Electric Pumps, Machine Work, Cylinder Reboring-Field or Shop, Mine Shaft Safety Gate, Iron and Brass Castings, Belting, Lubricators, Valves and Inspirators, Pipe and Fittings, Tools and Accessories, Mine and Mill Supplies.

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Houtzdale

(Continued from Page 54.)

both began business shortly after Mr. Langsford, and if Bennie Charlton had continued in business for two months more, he would also have been in the race.

The first drug store was opened by "Billy" Sharbaugh, who is now practising medicine in Altoona, Pa., in the room immediately under the Bell Telephone exchange. Mr. Sharbaugh sold out this store to Dr. Martin, who was succeeded by "Jake" Arnold. Mr. Arnold moved the store to the Dr. Rhodes building where he still continues to conduct the business.

Mr. Sharbaugh afterwards opened a drug store in the room now occupied by Dr. Woods' Drug store on Hannah street.

The first Hardware store was opened by T. J. Fries in the building now occupied by Henry Ribbling and Sam Morris.

The first doctor to locate in the town was Dr. McMonigal, who was followed by Dr. Ferd Todd who has but lately been called to the better world. Dr. Todd continued to practice medicine here from 1873 until his death last year. Dr. Blandy of Osceola, Dr Edwards of Janesville and Dr. Caldwell of Glen Hope, each had some practice here. Dr's. Hoag, Whittier, Wesner and Stitzel became residents of the town in the '80's. John Sweeney was the first undertaker and still engaged in that business. Octave Miller was the first plasterer to settle here and Geo. Swank, first stone mason; Jacob Wadlinger was also a stone mason who came here very shortly after Swank. Thomas R. Carboy and Henry Rebling were among the first painters and "Bid" Hamilton and "Chance" Saupp opened the first blacksmith shop; Mr Saupp is still in the same business and Mr. Ribling is now in the Undertaking business. James S. Moore was one of the first butchers, also Richard Jays, who conducted a shop on Good street. Mr. Moore was succeeded in this business by the late Austin Kerin.

Among others who came later and engaged in business were: G. W. Dickey, who continued in business until his death, C. W. and Theodore Van Dusen, A. D. Ashton, Samuel Hitlinger, Andrew Gleason, Dr. J. W. Rhodes, Abraham Goose, who is still in business, Philips Kohn, Morris Lang, Freddie Dando, John Wesley Stewart, O. P. Galer and C. A. Lindsey, who advertised himself as the "Square Man." Also Philip Renard, the Burkets, Cornelius Kerin, William Curran, Richard Madigan opened the Madigan department store, and Ad Hansen and John Bensen who bought out the Houtzdale Co-operative store and continued it as the Scandinavian store; Mr. Benson is still in business and continues to conduct the Scandanivian store. Jonas Westfield came among the early settlers as manager of the Eureka stores and Abe Feldman succeeded Morris Lang. Robert Fleming who was the first agent in the new Pennsylvania station opened up a hardware store and conducted it until his death. O. P. Galer also conducted a hardware store about 1885 at the corner of George and Hannah streets.

The post office was first located in a small building that stood about where the house of Mrs. John Pryde now stands. John Brisbin was the first post master. The post office was removed to the saw mill companys' store and Jacob Burkstresser assumed the duties of post master and served the people in that capacity for many years. The office was kept in the old store until 1875 when it was removed to the room now occupied by myself (John B. McGrath) and was later removed in 1880, I believe, to the rooms now occupied by Squire Harpster.

Theodore VanDusen succeeded Mr. Berkstresser in 1883 and was succeeded by C. W. Dickey in 1887 then came W. P. Harpster and Jos. Delehunt. Mr. Hunt succeeded Mr. Delehunt, and he was succeeded by H. H Sweeney the present post master.

The Houtzdale Water company was organized in 1885 and obtained its first supply of water from a deep well. During the last few years the company has succeeded in laying pipes to the head of Mountain Branch and are now supplying the purest water in the world to its customers.

The Fire company was organized in 1887 but in the absence of any records it is impossible to give the names of the officers.

The Methodist Episcopal were the first religious sect to erect a church in the new town. They began a church building in 1872 but it was destroyed by fire before it was completed, they rebuilt and in December 1872 the new church was completed and dedicated. This building was originally intended as a Union church; it was completed under the pastorate of Rev. A. W. Guyer, but Rev. J. A. DeMoyer was the first resident pastor, the Methodist built a new church in 1876 and sold the old one to the German Lutherans by whom it is now occupied. The first Methodist services were held in Brisbin hall in 1871. Rev. J. H. Diebel is the present minister in charge.

The Roman Catholics were the first to hold religious services here, and as early as 1869, Rev. E. O'Branigan then stationed at Osceola held services here in the house of Charles Kinney, father of the present Chief of Police Bernard Kinney, as soon as the Brisbin hall was completed services were held there and the hall was used until the new church (St. Lawrence) was completed. The contract for the new church was given to Mr. Nelson who permitted the congregation to use it for services in May 1876, before it was completed, and the number standing was so great that the floor gave way precipitating many persons to the cellar. Nelson was killed and a great many persons injured. The new church was finished however, and dedicated on the 10th of August 1877. Rev. M. Meagher was the first pastor and he continued in charge until succeeded by Rev. Tracey, in 1897, Rev. M. J. O'Sullivan is the present pastor.

The Presbyterian organized in July 1875, with Rev. A. A. Gemmil. The present church building was erected in 1878, and Rev. A. A. Bird who is now living in Altoona was the first resident minister, Rev. John Mitchell is the present pastor.

The Methodist Protestant church was organized by former members of the M. E. church in 1875 and held its first meeting at Brisbin, Rev. John R. Joyce a local preacher and a leader among the miners was the organizer assisted by Rev. J. H. Mason, who was the first regular pastor. Rev. Ealbour was also a minister of this church soon after it was organized. Rev. W. H. Gladden is the present minister in charge.

The German Lutheran purchased the old Methodist church in 1876 and still worship there. I have been unable to learn the name of the first minister. The present minister is Rev. Seiberg.

The Protestant Episcopal built their present church in 1884, while the congregation was in charge of Rev. David Fleming of the Clearfield charge. Rev. W. J. Clarke, of High Falls was the first and only resident pastor. The church is now attended from Osceola.

The Swedish Lutherans built a church opposite that of the German Lutherans in 1885, but abandoned it in 1904, when the present church building was erected. The present church was completed under the pastorate of Rev. Andrew Carlson, and was dedicated May 14, 1905. Rev. A. Andrews is the present pastor.

The Slavish Roman Catholic church of the Sacred Heart was completed in 1893. Rev. A. Riterchib was the pastor at that time, but many additions and improvements have been made since. Rev. A. Houst took charge in 1902. In point of residence Father Houst is the oldest minister in town.

The Polish Roman Catholic church St. Barbara was formed about 1894, and first held services in the store room now occupied by John O'Conner. A new church was built about 1898 which was destroyed by fire and replaced by the present building. Father Swidersky is the priest in charge.

We have a number of secret orders and other associations, but most have been established in recent years. there is one organization that cannot be overlooked. The Old Houtzdale Dramatic association was organized by Captain McGovern a well known character and our present townsman Hon. W. C. Langsford, then popularly known as "Champagne Charlie". It has considerable talent, and gave a reading "Rod Roy McGregor" to large audiences at Philipsburg and Osceola as well as at home. The company was composed of Captain McGovern, W. C. Langsford, David Patterson, H. J. McGowan, Miss Barbara McGowan now Mrs. Farrell and several other ladies and gentlemen.

Houtzdale has had several newspapers previous to the "Citizen". The Squib, The Advance, The News, The Observer. There was also a paper published by Mr. Kinsloe called The Bituminous Record. The Observer was established by Don St. Geo. Fraser and his son Louis and was finally purchased by White Nixon. The advance was established by John Facrell and Dan Lennon who sold it to Reed and Markle. In 1896 the papers were both absorbed by the "Citizen".

The Pennsylvania railroad reached Sterling in 1869 and Houtzdale in 1870. There was no regular passenger train, but passengers were carried in a combination car attached to a freight train. The freight train with its passenger tram usually started from Osceola at about 7 a. m. each week morning, but one was lucky who happened to be passenger for Houtzdale to reach his destination before noon, even by walking part of the distance. It was not unusual for the train to stop at Setrling and allow the passenger car to stand at that point for two or three hours while empty cars were placed and loaded ones removed from the different sidings. The first conductor running up the branch, after the town started was Hugh Cowdin, who was afterwards succeeded by Ed. Brydan, and Johnnie O'Conner, the veteran baggage master, was assistant con-

(Continued on Page 66.)

J R OSBORN

WM. OSBORN

Osborn Machine Company
DuBois, Penna.

ROUGH ON RATS
Unbeatable Exterminator of Rats, Mice and Bugs
Used the World Over - Used by U.S. Government
The Old Reliable That Never Fails - 15c 25c At Druggists
THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD-AVOID SUBSTITUTES

16-DAY SEASHORE VACATION EXCURSION

THURSDAYS
July 20
August 3, 17 and 31

$ 8.00 or $10.00 to — Atlantic City, Cape May
Wildwood, Holly Beach, Anglesea Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Stone Harbor, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md.

$10.00 or $12.00 to — Asbury Park, Long Branch
Ocean Grove, Belmar, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Deal Beach, Point Pleasant, and Bay Head.

From Clearfield

Tickets at lower fare good only in coaches. Tickets at higher fare good in parlor or sleeping cars in connection with proper Pullman tickets.

Special Daylight Train of Parlor Cars and Coaches Through to Atlantic City

Tickets good for passage on special train or on trains leaving Pittsburgh 2:44 A. M., 7:05 A. M., 4:55 P. M., 7:10 P. M., 8:50 P. M., (Coaches only,) 8.50 P. M. (Sleeping Cars only,) 10.40 P. M. (Sleeping Cars only,) and their connections.

Stop-Over at Philadelphia and Harrisburg Returning

For details, stop-over privileges, and full information consult Ticket Agents.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The First National Bank
Philipsburg, Penna.

One of the objects of this institution is to provide a place for those who wish to save their money; a place where they can profitably employ their funds without danger or loss. We cordially invite your banking business. : : : :

ORGANIZED IN 1882.
CAPITAL. $100,000.00
SURPLUS, $180,000.00
RESOURCES, $2,350,000.00

OFFICERS:

L. W. NUTTALL, President — THOMAS J. LEE, Vice President
CHARLES R. HOUTZ, V.-President — J. E. FRYBERGER, Cashier
GEORGE H. BARNES, Assistant Cashier

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Work Shirts — Dress Shirts — Flannel Shirts — Silk Shirts

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THE S. & S. COMPANY
BOTH PHONES, PHI RG, PA.

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Houtzdale

(Continued from Page 55.)

Baggage master and brakeman. O'Conner is still baggage master and has been connected with the road since long before the first train ran over the Moshannon branch. William Brisbin was the first agent, but Robert R. Fleming was the first agent after the station was made a regular first class station. John Downs is the present agent.

The "Alley-poper" railroad, as it is locally known, was built in 1893-94 by Samuel P. Langdon, the J. Rufus Wallingford of the Clearfield coal region. The first passenger train on this road, with Langdon on the engine and indeed at the throttle, came into Houtzdale in 1894, and the day was celebrated as a general holiday all business was suspended and everybody was filled with enthusiasm over the wonderful things which Mr. Langdon promised to do for the town. Charles Dunlap was the conductor of the first train running over this road. The first superintendent on the road was D. W. Forsythe and Spencer H. Rhoads, a Houtzdale boy was the first agent at this point; Mr. Rhoads was succeeded by Fred Hiller, the present agent, who has been in charge for the past fifteen years. This road was first known as the Altoona and Philipsburg connecting railroads, then as the Pittsburgh Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern, then it became the New York & Pittsburg Air Line, New York & Pittsburg Central, the Philipsburg railroad and again it assumed the name of Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern for the second, and is now the Pittsburgh & Susquehanna railroad.

The first murder occurred in the year 1870 when Mickey Creighton was killed. Mickey was a well known character and was not missed until his body was discovered by Robb Butler and John Vincent near about where the Schlatter distillery now stands. Tim McCarty was charged with the crime but was discharged upon a Habnes Corpus hearing, there being no evidence produced against him. It is believed that Mickey Creighton was the first grown person to die in the town and it was commonly remarked that the town was so unhealthy that a man had to be killed to start a grave yard. The second and last murder committed was the killing of Samuel Pennington by John Nevling which occurred on Hannah street, in front of the Smiles building on election day in February 1881. For this crime John Nevling was hanged in the Clearfield jail yard.

Our mines have been remarkably free from the great catastrophes that have occured in some of the western coal regions. The only accident occuring here that comes near to being a catastarophe was thed rowning of four men in Franklin Colliery on September 22nd, 1885. Twelve men were employed to drive a heading and worked by turns both night and day. While driving this heading the men unexpectedly penetrated a large body of water and four of them were caught by the flood and drowned. The names of those who were drowned were John Meehan, James Forsythe, Joseph Hornnen and Christ Faulk, a brother of Peter Faulk of Hannah street.

The first coal strike that occurred was in 1869, but was of small duration. Another strike occurred in 1872, another in 1875 one in 1880 and also one in 1882 but the greatest of all was the strike of 1886. In all the strikes there was some disorder and lawlessness, but to the credit of the miners of Houtzdale and vicinity, there was never need to call in state troops nor was it necessary at any time for the sheriff to assume control.

The first emmigrants from Continental Europe came to this region to work in the mines in the year 1880 and consisted of Slavonians, Poles, some Austrians and Germans, and in 1882 the first Swedes and Norwegians came.

These people although strange to the English speaking residents at first, soon became assimilated, and are now numbered among the best citizens of our town and county. Up to this time the population consisted of Irish, English, Scotch and Welsh in the order named.

Houtzdale has been fortunate in the way of fires. The first fire was the Pershing hotel. The next was where the building occupied by Henry Pennington was burned and a woman and child burned to death. Another disastrous fire occurred on Sue street when an old man and woman were burned to death. There were several other disastrous fires but time will not permit a lengthy discription. The last fire of any great importance was the distruction of the Arlington House in 1904. This fire threatened to cause a great conflagration and we were obliged to call upon Philipsburg and Tyrone for assistance.

This town has been always noted for its hospitality, and during the great fire that destroyed Osceola in 1875, the people of Houtzdale themselves, greatly afflicted were the first to render assistance and their homes were thrown open to their suffering neighbors. This was repeated in 1884 when Brisbin suffered a similar catastrophe. The citizens quickly organized a relief committee, gathered clothing and food for the victims and gave them the shelter of their comfortable homes.

Our town was honored by a visit from President Harrison in 1889 and Governor Patterson, during his term of office came and addressed the miners in 1882.

We have been represented in the state legislature, and the public offices of our county with honor and credit, and many of our young men have won high places in the professions and in other walks of life.

Honorable John F. Farrell, served two terms in the lower house at Harrisburg, and Hon. Harry Boulton also served two terms in the same branch of the government.

Among those who have distinguished themselves in business we find: Our townsman W. R. Cameron, general manager Berwind White Coal mining company, C. B. Maxwell, general superintendent of the Morrisdale works, Harry Meehan who has charge of the Wehrham company's interests, Thomas P. Dolan, who is supervisor of agents on the Tyrone division of P. R. R. and John Kinney, manager of the Eureka stores.

We sent six men to the Spanish American war; Edward Foust, John Dougherty, James Chambers, Thomas Lewis, Walter Welsh and Edward Raub. Mr. Raub is still in the profession.

We have produced the greatest foot ball player in the United States, Captain "Jack" Minds and on the ball field we are represented by our own "Bill" Viebahn and "Jimmie" Clark, who takes second place for no men in this profession.

We are proud of our little town, proud of her past, proud of her present, and with the wealth of coal of the "A" and "B" veins, and the abundance of fire clay, suitable for the manufacture of paving brick and sewer pipe at our very doors, we have every reason to be hopeful of her future.

COOPER TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS

ORVILLE C. WRIGLEY
Supervising Principal

The Cooper township school district consisting of Kylertown, Grassflat, Wilburne, together with the immediate rural district, has a public school enrolment of 760 pupils employing a teaching force of 21 instructors.

In 1906 a township high school was incorporated, which is located at Wilburne. Two years later they graduated their first class. That the High school has been steadily growing, is shown in the fact that this year's class, consisting of thirteen members, is the largest thus far graduated. The incoming class of forty members is also the largest in its history.

ORVILLE C. WRIGLEY

This decided increase has brought about the employment of another high school instructor, and the transition from a three to a four year course; as well as the construction of a new school building to be used for High school purposes.

Protect Yourself!

AT STORES AND FOUNTAINS
ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Buy it in the sealed glass jars.
The Best is always the Cheapest
Substitutes cost YOU same price

ROBINSON'S
"UNDERSELLING STORE"

Spells thirty-five years of a fair and honest business success in Clearfield County.

The home of A. B. Kirschbaum and Strauss Brothers Clothes for Men and Young Men; are strictly guaranteed in color, fit and stability.

SHOES---Crawford, Bostonian, Douglass, Dayton, Watsontown, (Wisconsin AA Cutter) for men; every pair guaranteed.

Stetson Hats, Fad Hats, Emery Shirts, Ties, Arrow Collars, Underwear, Etc.

Our line of Baggage such as Trunks, Hand Bags, Suit Cases and Valises is the most complete in town.

In our Ladies' Department you will find everything under the sun in the Ready-to-Wear line for Ladies', Misses and Children.

Sunshine Suits and Coats---"LaFrance" and "Red Cross" Shoes, Dresses, Waists, Underwear, Skirts, Furs, Hosiery, Petticoats, Henderson Corsets, Umbrellas, Etc.

We will be glad to have you call even if you do not wish to purchase.

Don't Forget to Visit Our Rug and Linoleum Dept.

ROBINSON'S
UNDERSELLING STORE
NEXT TO WINDSOR HOTEL
Market Street Clearfield, Penna.

Visit Our Millinery Dept. 2nd Floor

VOTE FOR
WM. E. TOBIAS FOR CONGRESS

STANDS FOR
CLEAN POLITICS,
HONEST GOVERNMENT
AND PROGRESS
FOR
CLEARFIELD
COUNTY

A LIFE LONG
RESIDENT OF THE
COUNTY---SERVED NINE
YEARS AS YOUR
COUNTY
SUPERINTENDENT
OF SCHOOLS

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE

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AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER

The Newspaper That Goes Home and Stays

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

THE WEATHER
Fair. Continued warm tonight and Thursday.

Volume XI. CLEARFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1916 NUMBER 28

Three Cash Prize Winners Will Be Known Saturday

Special Accounting of Votes Cast During The Week Will be Made at 10 P. M. Saturday

ANYONE MAY YET WIN $25.00 IN GOLD

THE CONTESTANTS.

District No. 1.

Fred B. Reed	Clearfield	165,340
Frank P. Chorpenning	Clearfield	158,625
Mark Lansberry	Clearfield	154,120
Mrs. C. E. Hoffman	Clearfield	137,610
Leslie Thompson	Clearfield	99,810
Miss Goldie Adams	Clearfield	89,105
Harold Knight	Clearfield	29,165
Norbert Derminer	Clearfield	25,340
Harry D. Healey	Clearfield	22,560
Miss Mildred Millot	Clearfield	22,790

District No. 2.

Mrs. O. B. Poulson	Wallaceton	152,600
Warren Kephart	Curwensville	143,125
George Batcheler	Glen Richey	122,180
Miss Pearl Griffin	Winburne	83,170
Miss Dolly Stevens	Woodland	41,045
Joseph Denning	Philipsburg	39,105
Robert Newton	Winburne	28,670
Miss Ethel Goss	Osceola Mills	23,040

With the second, and final, voting period of the Progress great automobile contest well under way and the awarding of the $50.00 in added cash prizes only three days distant, all candidates are going after the subscription getting with renewed zeal and genuine determination. The votes that will carry away the cash prizes, and will later apply towards the winning of the automobile and the other capital awards, are now being secured in goodly numbers and there will be no let up in the matter until the last vote has been deposited and the voting is declared closed, in the most popular public enterprise that Clearfield county has ever known.

With such a large and valuable prize list there is indeed but very little chance that any contestant who makes a real earnest and conscientious effort in the vote getting will not be handsomely rewarded for their time and activities. As a matter of fact there are almost as many prizes to be awarded as there are active contestants in the race so that practically every one is sure of winning something. The matter to be determined, however, and a very important one indeed, is to determine who will be the winner of the fine, new Overland touring car, who will win the $400.00 Baumeister piano and who will win the other top prizes. All of the prizes are of excellent character and good value and any one of them is entirely desireable, but of course there is a vast difference in the actual value of the various awards, yet the votes required to win the different prizes may not vary greatly in their numbers. It is therefore up to each ambitious contestant to secure just as high a vote as possible in order to assure themselves of being well at the top of the winning list.

Votes Will Run High

Nearly all of the contestants are now holding a good large reserve vote and of course the published vote shows only a portion of the work done by the contestants, but each candidate who has a big reserve vote must remember that there are other contestants who may have as large a reserve, and no candidate should allow themselves to place too low an estimate on how high the final vote will go. One thing is certain and that is that everyone will be surprised when the final vote count is made, for it is sure to surpass all present estimates. This is assured by the number of votes now being held in reserve by nearly all active candidates and this number will be greatly augmented during the remaining days of the campaign. Of course no one knows, at this time, how high the vote will go for the Overland autombile and the other leading awards and no candidate should place a definite limit on how high their vote deposit will be at the end of the present week, or at the close of the contest, but every one should strive to get just as many votes as possible. In no other way can the greatest assurance of success be had, and those who will allow themselves to be misled by any unfounded rumors that may be in circulation regarding the number of votes of this or that candidate will regret it later on. It frequently occurs that such rumors are started near the close of a contest and they should be disregarded entirely.

Absolutely no information regarding the number of votes or subscriptions turned in by the candidates, other than that published in the daily vote standing of the contestants, will be given out from this office at any time until after the votes are all deposited and the judges have finished the final counting of the votes. The final counting of the votes and the awarding of the various prizes will be done by a carefully chosen committee of prominent business men, who are in no way interestd in the success of any patricular candidate, so there cannot be the least shadow of a doubt of any unfairness. The Progress has no favorites and it is only interested in seeing that each and every one of the competing individuals has an absolutely fair and equal chance and that the prizes in their order go to the candidates who win them fairly and honestly. We mention this fact at this time for it is now none too soon to forsee the exciting finish of this big race.

The Time is Short

It must be kept in mind by all of the contestants and their well wishers that the time of the contest is passing very rapidly and the end of the big, friendly race will soon be at hand. There now remain just three days to turn in the votes that are to count for the $50.00 in added cash prizes and after that just one week of the final dash for the $1,400 in grand contest awards. The campaign that has grown so rapidly and has been of so much interest to all, for the past five weeks, has now reached the final stages and whatever is to be done must be done now. There is much at stake for those who are taking part, much to be done and much to be won in these few days, and it is no time for delay or half way measures. Someone will win the automobile and someone will win each of the other prizes offered. The contestants are running so close that any one may yet win any of the prizes offered and these few remaining days are to tell the tale.

ENTERTAINS IN HONOR OF HER HOUSE GUEST

Mrs. H. B. Douglas entertained yesterday afternoon at her home on Second Street in honor of her house guest, Miss Dorothy Dinsmore, of Germantown. A delightful afternoon was spent in playing bridge and sewing.

Latest Picture of Judge Hughes and Family

Left to right:—Charles E. Hughes, Elizabeth Hughes, Catherine Hughes, Helen Hughes and Mrs. Hughes. This photograph of the Republican candidate for president was taken at his summer home at Bridgehampton, Long Island.

CAR WORKERS AT DUBOIS STRIKE FOR BIG RAISE

700 Union Workers Joined By 200 Non-Union Quit When Demands Are Refused

MAY BE SETTLED TODAY

About 900 men employed in the car shops of the B., R. & P. railway at DuBois went on strike at six o'clock this morning after demands for more pay, shorter hours and better working conditions were refused by the railroad officials. The strike will suspend operations at the car shops, the electric shops, the triple tracks at Falls Creek and the coal shutes. An early settlement of the differences is expected.

The strike was decided upon last night when the vote of the DuBois union number 15166 was counted and showed a vote of 611 for a strike and only 15 against. Voting on the proposition was begun Sunday, continued yesterday and concluded at a mass meeting of the union workers last night when the vote was counted.

Two weeks ago the union formulated a scale of demands and presented it to the DuBois railroad officials who in turn sent it to the president of the road. He merely recognized the receipt of the demands but did not take any action. The men were granted an increase of one cent an hour on day work a few days ago which raised their pay from $1.90 per day to two dollars. The other demands made by the union were not acted upon.

The scale presented to the officials calls for an increase of twenty per cent. on day work and also on piece work. Time and half time for Sundays, holidays and overtime. It also asks for straight eight hour day. The re-instatement of sixty men, discharged a few days ago after they had united with the union, is also one of the demands.

This morning the shops were placarded with posters informing the men of the strike. None of the union members returned to work and when the non-union workers saw there were no union workers on the job, they also quit and joined with the union in asking for the demands. There were about 200 non-union workers walked out.

A mass meeting will be held this afternoon at three o'clock when the railroad officials will try and settle the dispute and bring the strike to an early end. The result is a matter of great speculation and may cause the continuation of the strike.

Mrs. May Mason and daughter, Virginia of Rochester, N. Y., are visiting relatives in Clearfield.

STEAM ROLLER MOVING JUST AS SCHEDULED

Lull In Fighting On The Somme While Allies Are Preparing For Attack

SUBS ATTACK ENGLISH COAST

London, July 12. —(By United Press)—The Allies great steam roller is moving eastward exactly as scheduled. A lull in the fighting on the Somme front is reported in today's official statement. Highest French military authorities returning from the front declared that just as any steam roller must stop to take coal for leveling the roads ahead, this great Anglo-French machine on the Somme is preparing for another series of infantry attacks on a big scale. They said that the present lull came exactly as originally planned.

British field headquarters reported that German troops regained some lost ground last night between Mametz and Trones Woods, east of Albert. Other enemy attacks were beaten off with heavy losses. Irish troops attacked German trenches at the strongly held position southeast of Loos last night. They remained 20 minutes, killing manly Germans and retiring with slight losses.

German Subs Active

German submarines bombarded the English coast town of Seahan Harbor on the northeast ,killing one woman. Dispatches from Paris stated that the Allies on the Somme have captured in the 11 days of the offensive, 19,000 prisoners, 104 cannon and several hundred machine guns.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie G. Darr and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wetzel, of Burnside motored to Clearfield spent yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt.

UNUSUAL OCCURRENCES

A man living in Ohio sold to a man living in Clearfield a chicken house at Hyde City. Cost of sale 40 cents. A FOR SALE ad did it.

A large store here rented a stable they were not using. It cost them 5 cents to rent it. A FOR RENT ad did it.

A Clearfield man took the job of selling another man's horse. He put it up to the want ad service of the Progress and it cost him 55 cents to sell the horse. The Clearfield man made a $10 William on the deal.

A HORSE FOR SALE ad found a market for his horse.

GERMAN HITS AT WILSON'S FOREIGN ACTS

Says Hughes Cannot Be Worse Than President--Waiting For Pro-German Act

BREMEN IS EXPECTED SOON

BY CARL ACKERMAN
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Berlin, July 12.—There will be no loss of German submarines, it was predicted by General Von Hollweg today, unless the United States acts against her blockade policy. It is said that three months will be given to the United States to do something against England.

"I have talked with a number of men of high national counsel who have expressed themselves very frankly. If your next President will be Hughes he could not be worse than Wilson. He might declare war on Germany, but in such a case the United States could not raise an army to help the allies. We could sink your ships if you were trying to carry munitions to the allies. We could sink more than half a million tons of munitions and destroy any other merchant ships. We would paralyze England, and stop the war, then we could start all over again and build merchantmen faster than any other nation and soon be one of the leading comercial nations of the world."

Friends still hope that President Wilson may still take a strong hand against England, thereby strengthening Von Hollweg's statements in the controversy.

BY J. P. YODER
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, July 12.—The United States will watch carefully and "with doubled interest" in any action taken by the allied governments against the German submarine merchantman Deutschland, a high administration official said today. This official warmly denied reports saying that the United States will ignore any possible action by the allied governments.

Bremen Expected Soon

Baltimore, July 12.—The supersubmarine Bremen a sister ship of the Deutschland is now at sea, the United Press announced officially today. When or where she will dock is kept a careful secret. The best information obtainable is that the Bremen will reach the United States within two weeks.

MEETING OF W. C. T. U.

There will be a meeting of the W. C. T. U. Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. George Walsh, Bridge street.

Proposition to Buy Driving Park Meets With Great Success

Public Spirited Citizens Taking Hold and Subscribing For Large Amounts of First Mortgage Bonds

TOTAL AMOUNTS SOLD TO DATE $5,500

DETAILS OF THE PROPOSITION

Authorized Capital Stock	$12,500
Authorized First Mortgage Bonds	$25,000
Minimum amount of bonds to be sold	$16,500
Maximum amount of bonds to be sold	$25,000
Amount of Bonds will be governed by cost of improvements to park.	
Cost of Bonds	$100

Eleven members of the committee appointed to have charge of the sale of bonds to provide funds to purchase and improve the Clearfield Driving Park met last night in the Chamber of Commerce office. When the reports were read, all were pleased at the substantial progress already made. With practically no systematic effort to reach all prospective buyers, a large amount of the bonds are already sold, and more are promised.

The committee now has confidence that all the bonds will be purchased by foresighted citizens and the Clearfield Driving Park will be made an attractive amusement place and playground for the people.

Encouraged by the splendid showing made with so little effort, a vigorous campaign was inaugurated this morning to "put the proposition across." It is a sure winner. Now everybody get in and boost for the park. If you can't afford to buy a bond, tell your neighbor, who can, to buy two, three, four, five or more of them.

Take a hand in Clearfield's first effort to give the local public and the county, a big, up-to-date, beautiful, restful and healthful place to meet and enjoy themselves.

Clearfield needs a large public park and fair grounds. It is a necessity. The borough can't buy it, legally. We haven't the very wealthy class of millionaires, as citizens, who can donate it, so we're going to get together and buy it. That's the best way to acquire it anyhow. The people will enjoy it more. They'll apreciate it. They'll take better care to guard and preserve it.

Be public spirited. Think of the future of your city. Buy a bond today and give the future of beautiful Clearfield a big boost.

Parks make the people rontented and happy. They induce capitalists to build factories in towns because they know that their labor must be contented and happy—or they will move where they can enjoy such privileges.

A well-improved public recreation park in Clearfield will increase the value of every inch of real estate in Clearfield.

It is a broad minded proposition. It is good business.

Buy some park bonds. They cost only $100 each.

Remember that there is not a dollar of profit in the proposition for any of the promoters. It is purely a public spirited proposition—All For Clearfield.

List of Subscribers.

The following list of subscribers will be increased from day to day until sufficient funds are provided to purchase and improve the Clearfield Driving Park. A number of citizens have made subscriptions verbally to the committee, but these amounts are withheld from the published list for a few days. They will soon be published. Quite a number of the given subscriptions may be increased. It is the desire of the committee that as large a number of citizens as possible share in the honor of buying and improving the park for Clearfield. Therefore, the list will remain open until Tuesday, July 18.

Thos. W. Barrett	$100
Fred G. Betts	100
H. F. Bigler	500
Ed. T. Bird	300
Wm. Boyce & Son	100
P. T. Davis	100
H. L. Forcey	100
Peter Gearhart	100
A. J. Hagerty	100
Richard S. Irvin	100
Ralph Jordon	100
Chas. T. Kurtz	500
Fred B. Leavy	100
A. E. Leitzinger	500
Jas. A. McPherson	100
M. M. Overly	100
Alexander Patterson	100
Wm. H. Patterson	200
H. B. Powell	500
Frank R. Reed	100
G. Webb Shillingford	100
Jno. F. Short	100
T. L. Snyder	500
W. J. Usher	100
T. L. Way	100
H. S. Whiteman, Jr.	100
A. K. Wright	100
Jno. W. Wrigley	500
Total	$5,500

BUILDING HIGHWAY FROM DUBOIS TO JEFFERSON CO. LINE

Workmen Progressing Satisfactorily With Bad Section Towards Luthersburg

A crew of 20 men with teams is at work on the refinishing and resurfacing of that section of Route 80 of the state highway system between DuBois and the Jefferson county line which, when finished sometime this summer, will have been worked into a condition as fine as that of any other state highway in this section, says the DuBois Courier.

The men are at present putting in the heaviest foundation layers. This is composed of stone and when completed a layer of screenings will be used. The surface will then be rolled into the proper shape and crowned with a top dressing of small gobles and an oil. The roller and other equipment being used will bring out a smooth and springy top. This is the same treatment that is being given some of the foremost roads of the state, and it is now believed to be one of the best and most lasting forms of road building.

The work at present is centering at the far end of the stretch. County Superintendent D. Clarence LePorte is supervising the work, with Homer Bratten as his foreman directly in charge of the men.

SURPRISE PARTY FOR MRS. JOHN McCORKLE

About thirty-five of the friends of Mrs. John McCorkle gave her a delightful surprise when they dropped in upon her unexpectedly. Cards and music, both vocal and instrumental were enjoyed by all. An excellent lunch was served, which the guests had prepared. At a late hour the guests departed wishing Mrs. McCorkle many more happy birthdays.

MISS MARTIN ENTERTAI

Miss Eleanor Martin enterta number of friends last evening home on Ogden Avenue in ho her guest, Miss Romick, of fonte. Dancing, games and were greatly enjoyed by all. licious lunch was served.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS IN LAWRENCE TOWNS

The Lawrence township b board will elect teachers on Thurs July 13th, at 7 p. m. They will at Cole & Hartswick's office. Pe file applications in writing to the retary as it will not be necess the applicants to appear in p the election.

M. V. MAPES, Secre
J5-7t R. F. D. 5, Clearf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Six Months .....$1.50 One Month ..... .30

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1916.

HASH

Button, button, who has the button?
Auto, auto, who gets the auto?
Pony, pony, who gets the pony?

THEY ARE OFF.

Just as this is the starting signal that will start the racers at the big County Fair so was $50 in gold the real starting signal for The Progress contestants. The results will be the same. The best racer will win. There are six heats in the race. Every day is a heat and every day will count. Saturday night will tell us who comes under the wire first, second and third and who will capture the $50 ingold.

GENTLEMANLY, BUT HAZARDOUS.

A member of the Senate charged that President Wilson is still allowing arms and munitions to be sent across the border to Carranza. Mr. Wilson occupies the same position as the big fellow who lets the crowd tie one hand behind his back then proceeds to whip the little fellow with one hand. As long as Carranza and his soldiers show the disposition they have shown it is an exceedingly dangerous practice for Wilson to adopt bravado tactics. Of course, Mr. Wilson does not mean to tie his arms behind his back, but that is just what he is doing.

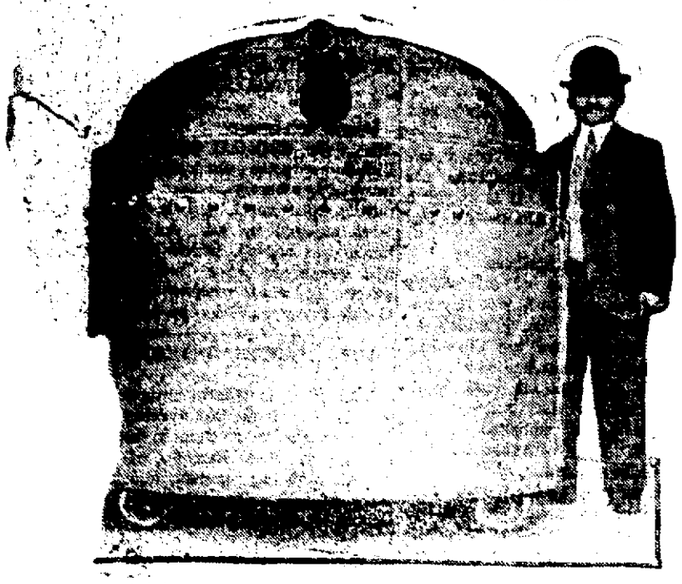
GRAMPIAN TO THE FRONT.

It is to be hoped that the people of other localities in the county will emulate the good example of the people of Grampian and vicinity in erecting an educational and agricultural exhibit building. It is decidedly the latest and most up-to-date movement in educational circles in the county. Two factors will enter into the success of the movement. First will be the competitive feature. By putting products of educational work and agricultural prowess in competition with others the people of that vicinity will ever be on the alert to excell the other fellow. Second will be the community or educational feature. By mingling with the neighbor there will come a natural interchange of ideas that will be both instructive and social.

MORE POWER FOR IT.

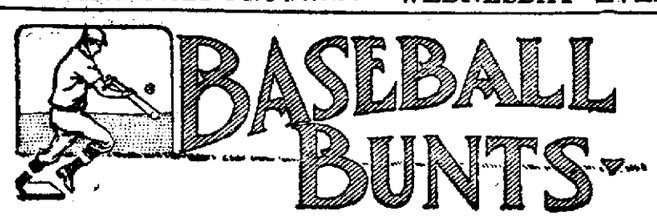
The meeting held by those in charge of the selling of the County Fair bonds last night was a most enthusiastic gathering. The list they publish giving the names of the subscribers is a good forecast of the results to be obtained by them. The meeting was well attended and all left with a firm determination to stick to it until the full amount is raised. Civic pride will be a great factor in the promotion of the purchasing proposition. If the driving park is not bought at this time and set aside for the permanent use of the residents of Clearfield it will no doubt be a victim of commercialism and be cut up into building lots and sold in pieces. Clearfield would then have the very thing she has been crying for; a public park with modern improvements, and and there should be no other available site for a park. It is up to the present generation of Clearfield citizens to preserve some such place as the driving park for the playground of posterity. This is brobably the most economical time to do it.

Certain Death in New German Gun.



remarkable weapon is the latest invention of the Germans and is ng used against the British in their mighty drive against the army. The hood contains a rapid-fire gun. It is so thick that it thstand the shots of mere rifles, and can be punctured only by can-

shell is wheeled close to the enemy ranks, and the single man pro- ide fires until cannon destroy the hod and kill him. Once a es forward propeling on its wheels this strange engine of war ertain death is before him. He may kill a dozen of the ene- will be smashed to bits by cannon before he can return.



Pitcher Arellanes, once quite a heaver with the Red Sox, is pitching 18K stuff for the Vernon team of the Pacific Coast league.

The distance between New London and Bridgeport by rail isn't so great, but in the Eastern league standing it's some journey.

Catcher Doeppe (pronounced Dopey) has been given the gate by the Charlotte, North Carolina league club. The greatest backstopper in the world would find that name a handicap.

Josh Devore, the former National league star who started the season with Milwaukee, has been sold to the Topeka Western league club.

About time to start building another bridge across the East River for the accomodation of the crowds to see the world's series between the Robins and Yanks.

The two Cuban players, Palmero, the former Giant, and Luque, formerly of the Braves, are now members of the same team, the Louisville Colonels.

The Pittsburgh Pirates have tried out enough rookies to whip Mexico, but Smokingham still has to depend on two fine old gentlemen, Wagner and Hinchman, to deliver the wallops.

Evidently it doesn't matter who does the piloting or what class of players makes up the team, the Cincinnati Reds remain the same old pennant winners in the spring.

Patrons of the Braves' games in Boston are presented with cards on which are printed the words of "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Nap Lajoie still looks good around the middle cushion, even though he is pastiming between the sensational Witt and the rapid first sacker, McInnis.

If Larry Doyle is going to do any leading of the National league swatters this year now is the time for the Gotham captain to get busy.

"Home Run" Baker is slowly crawling up among the American league batting leaders. If the Trapps hitsmith can continue the good work the Yanks are going to be considerable team to beat.

Pitcher Knetzer of the Reds just managed to get into the list of pitchers who have won or lost fewer than five games. He has lost four and won none.

Baron von Kolnitz jumped in after a long layoff and is now delivering excellent pastiming for the Chicago White Sox.

No, big leaguers have no interest in the game other than pulling down their salaries—except a keen desire to win that sometimes leads to a free for all fight on the field.

Manager John McGraw, of the Giants, says the Detroit Tigers will win the American league pennant, while Hughey Jennings, boss of the Tigers, picks the Giants to cop the National league emblem. Neither of these two old pals ever overlooks a chance to boost the other's team.

Another Great Johnson?

WALTER JOHNSON AND WALTER JOHNSON JR.

You may try, but you cannot convince Walter Johnson, the great speed artist of the Washington American league club, that his two-year-old son is not to become a great pitcher in about twenty years. The boy already knows how to hold a league ball, and his smile shows he likes it.

OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY

Prince John, young son of King George and Queen Mary, born 11 years ago today.

Dr. Alberto Membreno, former Honduran minister at Washington and now president of the Central American republic, born at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 57 years ago today.

Major General Sir John G. Maxwell, commanding the British forces in Ireland, born 57 years ago today.

Sir Frederick E. Smith, the prosecuting attorney in the Roger Casement trial, born at Birkenhead, England, 44 years ago today.

Sir William Osler, formerly of Johns Hopkins University, now Professor of Medicine in Oxford University, born at Bond Head, Canada, 67 years ago today.

Newell Sanders, former United States senator from Tennessee, born in Owen County, Ind., 65 years ago today.

Jeter C. Pritchard, former senator from North Carolina, now a judge of the United States Circuit Court, born at Jonesboro, Tenn., 59 years ago today.

George Eastman, millionaire inventor and manufacturer of the kodak camera, born at Waterville, N. Y., 62 years ago today.

INDIANA STATE BAR MEETING.

Lafayette, July 12.—The opening here today of the twentieth annual meeting of the Indiana State Bar Association was marked by a large and representative attendance of lawyers and jurists. President Robert W. McBride, of Indianapolis, presided at the opening session and delivered an address on "American Citizenship." The proceedings will continue over tomorrow. Hampton L. Carson, former attorney-general of Pennsylvania, is scheduled to deliver the annual address before the association.

TRAINING CAMP FOR MEDICS.

Plattsburg, July 12.—Physicians and surgeons from a number of states reported here today for the opening of the first training camp for medical men to be established by the United States Army. The training camp is to last two weeks, during which time the medical men will be given special courses in military hygiene, camp sanitation and first aid work.

SUCCESS OF ARMY MOBILIZATION IS DUE TO GEN. MILLS

Chief of Militia Affairs Has Worked Getting Malitia In "Preparedness" Condition

Gen. Mills Served in Far West and Participated with Distinction in Indian Campaigns.

Washington, July 11.—The successful mobilization of the state troops on the southern border is due in no small measure to Brig. Gen. Albert W. Mills, although his name has appeared but infrequently in the "war" despatches of the past few weeks. As Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs on the General Staff of the United States Army, Gen. Mills has labored incessently for several years past to put the state militia in a condition of "preparedness" for just such an emergency as that which arose when the trouble with Mexico reached its climax.

That the situation has been well handled by the military heads is generally acknowledged by all persons who are competent to judge of such matters. Of criticism and fault finding there has been a-plenty, but as is usually the case the severest criticisms have come from those who know the least about military affairs. There are few who would venture to assert that the recent crisis did not find the state troops in a far better condition to answer the call to arms than would have been the case had had the call come several years ago, before the reorganization of the state militia was effected under the general supervision of the present head of the Division of Militia Affairs.

Few of the present officers on the active list of the United States Army have had a wider variety of experience in military affairs than has Gen. Mills. In addition to active service in the field in Cuba and the Philippines he has served as superintendent of the United States Military Academy and as head of several of the most important bureaus of the army.

Gen. Mills was born in New York City in 1864 and was graduated from West Point in the class of 1879. After a period of service in the department of tactics at the military academy, he was ordered to the far West and participated with distinction in several Indian campaigns, notably against the Crows in 1887, and against the Sioux in 1890. He was made captain and assistant adjutant-general in the Second brigade, cavalry division, Fifth army corps, in 1898, and superintendent of United States cavalry in the same year.

When the war with Cuba broke out, Gen. Mills was on duty as inspector in strategy and tactics in the officers' school at Fort Leavenworth. He was ordered to the front and served with great distinction in the Santiago campaign. He was commended for conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Las Guasimas, and that of Santiago de Cuba, in which he was seriously wounded. For gallantry in this action he received the congressional medal of honor, and for gallantry in both battles he was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel July 1, 1898.

On August 22, 1898, Gen. Mills was appointed superintendent of the West Point academy, a position which he filled for eight years. His services here were no less distinguished than in the field. He was largely instrumental in securing from congress the appropriation of $7,500,000 for the improvement of the academy. His own plans for the improvement, both general and in detail, were approved by the Secretary of War and adopted by congress over the plans submitted by ten of the best architects of the country and provided for the needs of the academy both for the present and for many years to come. Indeed, the new institution is a splendid record of Gen. Mills' service, of his ability and far-sighted patriotism. It is a service of peace no less renowned than that of war.

Gen. Mills was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general on May 7, 1904. On the 31st of August, 1906, he was relieved of the superintendency of the military academy and ordered to the command of the department of the Vicayas, Philippine Islands. After two years spent in the Philippines, the last year as commander of the department of Luzon, he returned home to become commander of the department of the Gulf, with headquarters at Atlanta. Then came a period of ten months of service as president of the Army War College and in September, 1912, he assumed the duties of his present position on the General Staff.

Subscribe for The Progress.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE
Tuesday, July 18th.
The Motion Picture Extraordinary
GERALDINE FARRAR
IN
"CARMEN"
Presented With a Symphony Orchestra of Twelve Pieces
2 Matinees-First at 2, 2nd at 3:30
In the evening 7-8:30 & 10 o'clock
Matinee Prices, Adults 15c Children 5c
Evening Prices, Adults 25c Children 10c

Change of Time

The Demonstration of the Electric Range, will be made every night from,
7 p. m. to 9 pm.
instead of afternoon.

Tonight Biscuits and Layer Cake will be baked.
McNEEL BROS.
Come and spend the evening it will be nice and cool.

SHINOLA
It matters not whether rainy or fine
So long as you have a SHINOLA shine
SHINOLA is wax and oils that soften and preserve the leather instead of causing it to crack. Applied with any cloth or brush. For greater convenience get a SHINOLA HOME SET
BLACK TAN WHITE

NOTICE!
50 Laborers Wanted at Once
Apply Eleventh and Daisy Sts.
EAST END
Good Wages 9 Hour Day
PENN PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

5 THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS 5
Great Automoble Contest
GOOD FOR FIVE (5) VOTES FOR
M.....
If presented at The P... Office before [illegible]
Thursday Evening, [illegible]
5 DO NOT FOLD THIS COUPON 5

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Expert Advice For the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

I have a car which has given me good satisfaction until the last 500 miles. When the machine is running at about thirty-five miles per hour or more there is a very peculiar noise which, I think, as near as I can locate, is in or around the engine, although I can put my hand on any part of the engine or frame and can feel no vibration. I have inspected every nut and bolt, and they are all in perfect condition. Can you suggest a cause of this?

Possibly one of the bearings is loose, causing a bearing knock. It might be that a ring is broken on one of the pistons or that the spark is not advanced enough when going at speed.

My car ran nicely for 6,000 miles, then began to miss occasionally, gradually getting worse. The ignition is all right; the exhaust valves have been ground in and the cylinders cleaned. Power on the third and fourth cylinders is weak and waning, but the power is good on the first and second cylinders. The engine misses at all speeds. The magneto is in good condition. What is the matter?

Since you have weak compression on the third and fourth cylinders you could not expect good results from your motor. While the valves may have been ground only recently, this does not necessarily mean that they do not need reseating again. Very often a small particle of carbon will lodge under the seat of the exhaust valve and cause trouble even though the cylinders have just been cleaned; also the piston rings may be lined up in such a way that the openings are all in line and accordingly lose compression here. It is also possible that the spark plugs in these cylinders are not in good repair. Possibly the insulators are cracked and permit short circuits.

On a five passenger car designed to carry the gasoline tank under the front seat would there be any advantage in hanging the tank in the rear with some form of pressure or vacuum feed? Please state advantages and disadvantages of both systems.

The only advantage obtainable by changing to either system would be to allow the use of a shorter manifold, thus increasing the vaporizing efficiency of the carbureting system and to eliminate the trouble of starving the carburetor when climbing an exceptionally steep grade. Also there is the factor of ease in filling the gasoline tank and freedom from the annoyance of gasoline being splashed over on to the upholstery or on the floor of the driver's compartment. Pressure and vacuum systems are equally efficient if properly installed. The pressure system, however, has the disadvantage of being susceptible to leakage of air pressure unless the piping and connections are very solidly installed to insure against loosening from constant vibration.

My car is very hard to start. After putting in five new dry batteries it will start fairly well, but in about a week the batteries run low, and it is necessary to prime several times and refill the [illegible] with hot water to start the motor. The car runs well after the engine is once started and will idle fairly well. Can you tell me what causes this trouble?

The dry batteries should be used only for starting. You are probably in the habit of letting the engine run for some time on the batteries before switching to the magneto. Just as soon as the engine has started you should switch over to the magneto in order to conserve the batteries. These dry cells soon get exhausted if they are used for continuous or closed circuit work. A dry battery is not intended for any other than open circuit work—that is, for use only at intervals. The reason the motor will not start easily is evidently because the batteries are exhausted and do not give sufficient size of spark.

Why do they not build an engine with three, five or any odd number of cylinders, and, if practical, how would cost of running be compared?

[illegible] simplicity and balance are the chief reasons for the universal use of four cylinder engines having a number of cylinders equaling a multiple of 2. In the four cycle engine there are four events that have to be completed for every impulse per cylinder given to the crank shaft—that is, the piston must travel downward twice and upward twice to complete the cycle. Therefore the crank shaft revolves once to receive one impulse from a single cylinder. With four cylinders there is a power impulse every half revolution, or two per revolution; with a six there are three impulses per revolution, with an eight, four. If the engine were a three cylinder there would be one and one-half impulses per revolution of the crank shaft.

With such irregularity between the power impulses and motor revolutions it is impossible to obtain a correct balance. Of course in the case of two cycle motors, where there is a power impulse from each cylinder to each crank shaft revolution, the difficulty above mentioned is not a factor. The fuel consumption per cylinder in a motor with an even number of cylinders would not be very different from one with an even number of cylinders.

The enamel is coming off the sight feed of my car. Can this do any harm to the bearing by the oil going direct from the sight feed to the timing gears?

It will do the bearings no good to allow this foreign matter to be carried to them, if that is what you mean is happening. You had better clean out the sight feed and prevent its circulating through the system, as it might also clog the oil piping. It will not do the sight feed any harm to lose its enamel, but it harms the lubricant.

What causes the gears in the transmission of my 1910 car to be unusually noisy when driving with the intermediate speed? I have examined the transmission and find the gears all in good shape, with no unusual play in any of the bearings. I have been using a medium grade of grease in the gear box. Would it be better to use a heavy grade of castor oil?

It is natural for you to have some noise on intermediate, but the only cause to which we can point without further information is wear in the gears. Possibly the shafting itself is worn or the shaft bearings need adjustment or replacement. Castor oil would not help any. Try some heavy transmission oil—any of the well known brands on the market. The trouble with grease is that it gets thrown off the gears easily.

Is it not possible to get a perfectly round bearing when the lower half of the bearing has to be filed off, especially in case of a badly worn bearing? Should a reamer be used to get a perfect bearing, or can same be secured by means of a scraper?

It is possible to get a round bearing if you scrape it in and fit it properly.

Please explain the operation of a two cycle engine—how the charge is drawn in, compressed and fired. Also explain the working of the valves or portholes, their general location and position during the different strokes of the piston.

In a two cycle engine there is an explosion in each cylinder every revolution of the crank shaft. In usual practice the charge is drawn through cored ports into the compression chamber, which usually is the crank case, as the piston moves toward the top of the cylinder. At the time of the explosion and as the piston starts on its downward motion the charge for the next explosion is put under compression. At a certain point the port into the combustion chamber is uncovered—that is, when the piston is practically all the way down. This allows the compressed charge to rush into the combustion chamber, and a deflector on the head of the piston directs the charge toward the top of the cylinder, which keeps the charge from going out on the opposite side of the cylinder with the exhaust. The port through which the charge is drawn into the compression chamber runs also to a point just a little nearer the head of the cylinder than that at which the piston reaches its lowest point of travel. Thus it will be seen that this port, opening into the combustion chamber, is covered by the piston shortly after it starts on the upward stroke and remains so until after the explosion has forced the piston back almost to its lowest point of travel. The vacuum created in the crank case by the upward stroke of the piston draws the fuel into the crank case to be compressed by the next downward stroke of the piston. The shape of the head of the piston directs the incoming charge toward the top of the cylinder and helps to scavenge the chamber.

The engine of my car runs very unevenly. The engine cannot be throttled down to run slowly. The valves have been dressed down and ground twice in the last two months. The carburetor has been adjusted several times. Can you advise a remedy? When the engine is put through a hard pull it fires back through the carburetor.

Possibly the ignition is not timed correctly, but the main trouble is undoubtedly with the carburetor adjustment, provided you have good compression in all the cylinders. If the compression is poor that would be a reason.

Too lean a mixture caused the back firing. Adjust the carburetor for a slightly richer mixture.

Is the battery type of ignition better than the magneto? If so, why? Is it possible to connect a magneto and switch it on in case the battery should give out?

Battery ignition is not better than magneto, but it generally is considered to give a better spark at low engine speeds which is an advantage at starting. Battery ignition lends itself well to the present day electrified car, for since the storage battery is necessary for the lighting and starting apparatus it can just as well take care of the ignition. However, there is this objection to battery ignition—if the battery fails your car is dead, whereas with a magneto you have ignition current as long as the engine operates.

Dual systems are very common whereby either magneto or battery can be used, but you could not connect a magneto ignition system to your lighting and starting battery.

AGED GRAMPIAN LADY DIES

Aunt Ann Moore of Grampian, passed away yesterday afternoon at Grampian. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 2 p. m., at the Friends' church at Grampian. Obituary notice later.

CURWENSVILLE

Merril Peoples was a Philipsburg visitor last evening.

Meade Livingston who has been spending some time in town, left yesterday to resume his work at Mount Union.

Mrs. H. P. Fullerton is visiting with relatives in Ohio, at this writing.

Boyd Crissman motored to Woodland yesterday

Misses Rubie and Josephine Pifer were Clearfield visitors yesterday afternoon.

W. G. Pierson of DuBois, had business here yesterday.

A. S. Fetzer of Clearfield, was a city visitor Tuesday.

L. C. Meise, of Clearfield, had occasion to come to town yesterday.

Gordon Hutchinson of O'Shanter, was a caller in town Tuesday.

V. K. Roland of Westover, was here yesterday on business.

G. D. Sherrick of DuBois, had business here yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Shelow of Tyroen, were in town yesterday.

Howard Spencer of Grampian, motored to town yesterday.

GRAMPIAN

Dr. J. Bell Neff, well known to every one in this section will lecture in the Friends church on Monday evening July 17th. Subject, "The Ships That Jack Built." Admission adults 25c, children 15c. Proceeds for benefit of church. Music and recitations. Everyone come. You will enjoy it.

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Darkens Beautifully and Restores its Natural Color and Lustre at Once

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While gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur compound, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared. After another aplication or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger. Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur compound is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

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DAILY LESSON IN HISTORY

One Hundred Years Ago Today.

1816—About five acres were carried away by a landslide from the bank of West Canada Creek, near its confluence with the Mohawk River, New York.

Seventy-Five Years Ago Today.

1841—Rt. Rev. John Baptist Mary David, Roman Catholic bishop and founder of the famous seminary at Bardstown, Ky., died at Bardstown. Born near Nantes, France, June 4, 1761.

Fifty Years Ago Today.

1866—Prussia made an offer of an armistice of three days, but the terms offered were not acceptable to Austria.

Twenty-Five Years Ago Today.

1891—Edward Burgess, a pioneer builder of racing yachts in America, died in Boston.

$50.00 IN GOLD

Has Been Added to The Many Other Excellent Prizes in The

Progress Great Auto Contest

Three Splendid Prizes of $25, $15 and $10

Will be given to the three contestants securing and turning in for publication the three highest numbers of votes between Monday, July 10 at 8 o'clock A. M., and Saturday, July 15th, at 10 P. M.

Votes Count For All Contest Prizes

Votes secured on new, old and arrearage subscriptions as well as the clipped coupons and bonus ballots will count for the added cash prizes and all votes turned in for the cash will count for the Overland automobile and other major contest awards.

Chance For New Contestants to Win the Cash

As no votes issued prior to July 10 will count for these added awards. A special accounting of votes will be made at 10 o'clock Saturday evening and the cash winners will then be named. These prizes will be delivered to the winners on next Monday.

Have You Voted For Your Favorite?

Subscribers who have not yet voted for their favorite contestants should do so now when the votes will count for the cash prizes as well as the nine other big contest awards. Extensions on subscriptions already given the candidates will play an important part in the voting.

You Must Help Name The Winners

For any details regarding this generous special offer or any other mat pertaining to the contest, call on, write or phone.

Contest Manager, Progress, Cle?

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Expert Advice For the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

I have a car which has given me good satisfaction until the last 500 miles. When the machine is running at about thirty-five miles per hour or more there is a very peculiar noise which, I think, as near as I can locate, is in or around the engine, although I can put my hand on any part of the engine or frame and can feel no vibration. I have inspected every nut and bolt, and they are all in perfect condition. Can you suggest a cause of this?

Possibly one of the bearings is loose, causing a bearing knock. It might be that a ring is broken on one of the pistons or that the spark is not advanced enough when going at speed.

My car ran nicely for 6,000 miles, then began to miss occasionally, gradually getting worse. The ignition is all right; the exhaust valves have been ground in and the cylinders cleaned. Power on the third and fourth cylinders is weak and waning, but the power is good on the first and second cylinders. The engine misses at all speeds. The magneto is in good condition. What is the matter?

Since you have weak compression on the third and fourth cylinders you could not expect good results from your motor. While the valves may have been ground only recently, this does not necessarily mean that they do not need reseating again. Very often a small particle of carbon will lodge under the seat of the exhaust valve and cause trouble even though the cylinders have just been cleaned; also the piston rings may be lined up in such a way that the openings are all in line and accordingly lose compression here. It is also possible that the spark plugs in these cylinders are not in good repair. Possibly the insulators are cracked and permit short circuits.

On a five passenger car designed to carry the gasoline tank under the front seat would there be any advantage in hanging the tank in the rear with some form of pressure or vacuum feed? Please state advantages and disadvantages of both systems.

The only advantage obtainable by changing to either system would be to allow the use of a shorter manifold, thus increasing the vaporizing efficiency of the carbureting system and to eliminate the trouble of starving the carburetor when climbing an exceptionally steep grade. Also there is the factor of ease in filling the gasoline tank and freedom from the annoyance of gasoline being splashed over on to the upholstery or on the floor of the driver's compartment. Pressure and vacuum systems are equally efficient if properly installed. The pressure system, however, has the disadvantage of being susceptible to leakage of air pressure unless the piping and connections are very solidly installed to insure against loosening from constant vibration.

My car is very hard to start. After putting in five new dry batteries it will start fairly well, but in about a week the batteries run low, and it is necessary to prime several times and refill the radiator with hot water to start the motor. The car runs well after the engine is once started and will idle fairly well. Can you tell me what causes this trouble?

The dry batteries should be used only for starting. You are probably in the habit of letting the engine run for some time on the batteries before switching to the magneto. Just as soon as the engine has started you should switch over to the magneto in order to conserve the batteries. These dry cells soon get exhausted if they are used for continuous or closed circuit work. A dry battery is not intended for any other than open circuit work—that is, for use only at intervals. The reason the motor will not start easily is evidently because the batteries are exhausted and do not give sufficient size of spark.

Why do they not build an engine with three, five or any odd number of cylinders, and, if practical, how would cost of running be compared?

Simplicity and balance are the chief reasons for the universal use of four cylinder engines having a number of cylinders equaling a multiple of 2. In the four cycle engine there are four events that have to be completed for every power impulse per cylinder given to the crank shaft—that is, the piston has to move downward twice and upward twice to complete the cycle. Therefore the crank shaft revolves twice to receive one impulse from a given cylinder. With four cylinders there is a power impulse every half revolution, or two per revolution; with a six there are three impulses per revolution, with an eight, four. If the motor were a three cylinder there would be one and one-half impulses per revolution of the crank shaft.

With such irregularity between the power impulses and motor revolutions it is impossible to obtain a correct balance. Of course in the case of two cycle motors, where there is a power impulse from each cylinder to each crank shaft revolution, the difficulty above mentioned is not a factor. The fuel consumption per cylinder in a motor with an even number of cylinders would not be very different from one with an even number of cylinders.

The enamel is coming off the sight feed of my car. Can this do any harm to the bearing by the oil going direct from the sight feed to the timing gears?

It will do the bearings no good to allow this foreign matter to be carried to them, if that is what you mean is happening. You had better clean out the sight feed and prevent its circulating through the system, as it might also clog the oil piping. It will not do the sight feed any harm to lose its enamel, but it harms the lubricant.

What causes the gears in the transmission of my 1910 car to be unusually noisy when driving with the intermediate speed? I have examined the transmission and find the gears all in good shape, with no unusual play in any of the bearings. I have been using a medium grade of grease in the gear box. Would it be better to use a heavy grade of castor oil?

It is natural for you to have some noise on intermediate, but the only cause to which we can point without further information is wear in the gears. Possibly the shafting itself is worn or the shaft bearings need adjustment or replacement. Castor oil would not help any. Try some heavy transmission oil—any of the well known brands on the market. The trouble with grease is that it gets thrown off the gears easily.

Is it not possible to get a perfectly round bearing when the lower half of the bearing has to be filed off, especially in case of a badly worn bearing? Should a reamer be used to get a perfect bearing, or can same be secured by means of a scraper?

It is possible to get a round bearing if you scrape it in and fit it properly.

Please explain the operation of a two cycle engine—how the charge is drawn in, compressed and fired. Also explain the working of the valves or portholes, their general location and position during the different strokes of the piston.

In a two cycle engine there is an explosion in each cylinder every revolution of the crank shaft. In usual practice the charge is drawn through cored ports into the compression chamber, which usually is the crank case, as the piston moves toward the top of the cylinder. At the time of the explosion and as the piston starts on its downward motion the charge for the next explosion is put under compression. At a certain point the port into the combustion chamber is uncovered—that is, when the piston is practically all the way down. This allows the compressed charge to rush into the combustion chamber, and a deflector on the head of the piston directs the charge toward the top of the cylinder, which keeps the charge from going out on the opposite side of the cylinder with the exhaust. The port through which the charge is drawn into the compression chamber runs also to a point just a little nearer the head of the cylinder than that at which the piston reaches its lowest point of travel. Thus it will be seen that this port, opening into the combustion chamber, is covered by the piston shortly after it starts on the upward stroke and remains so until after the explosion has forced the piston back almost to its lowest point of travel. The vacuum created in the crank case by the upward stroke of the piston draws the fuel into the crank case to be compressed by the next downward stroke of the piston. The shape of the head of the piston directs the incoming charge toward the top of the cylinder and helps to scavenge the chamber.

The engine of my car runs very unevenly. The engine cannot be throttled down to run slowly. The valves have been dressed down and ground twice in the last two months. The carburetor has been adjusted several times. Can you advise a remedy? When the engine is put through a hard pull it fires back through the carburetor.

Possibly the ignition is not timed correctly, but the main trouble is undoubtedly with the carburetor adjustment, provided you have good compression in all the cylinders. If the compression is poor that would be a reason.

Too lean a mixture caused the back firing. Adjust the carburetor for a slightly richer mixture.

Is the battery type of ignition better than the magneto? If so, why? Is it possible to connect a magneto and switch it on in case the battery should give out?

Battery ignition is not better than magneto, but it generally is considered to give a better spark at low engine speeds, which is an advantage at starting. Battery ignition lends itself well to the present day electrified car, for since the storage battery is necessary for the lighting and starting apparatus it can just as well take care of the ignition. However, there is this objection to battery ignition—if the battery fails your car is dead, whereas with a magneto you have ignition current as long as the engine operates.

Dual systems are very common whereby either magneto or battery can be used, but you could not connect a magneto ignition system to your lighting and starting battery.

AGED GRAMPIAN LADY DIES

Aunt Ann Moore of Grampian, passed away yesterday afternoon at Grampian. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 2 p. m., at the Friends' church at Grampion. Obituary notice later.

CURWENSVILLE

Merril Peoples was a Philipsburg visitor last evening.

Meade Livingston who has been spending some time in town, left yesterday to resume his work at Mount Union.

Mrs. H. P. Fullerton is visiting with relatives in Ohio, at this writing.

Boyd Crissman motored to Woodland yesterday

Misses Rubie and Josephine Pifer were Clearfield visitors yesterday afternoon.

W. G. Pierson of DuBois, had business here yesterday.

A. S. Fetzer of Clearfield, was a city visitor Tuesday.

L. C. Meise, of Clearfield, had occasion to come to town yesterday.

Gordon Hutchinson of O'Shanter, was a caller in town Tuesday.

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DAILY LESSON IN HISTORY

One Hundred Years Ago Today.

1816—About five acres were carried away by a landslide from the bank of West Canada Creek, near its confluence with the Mohawk River, New York.

Seventy-Five Years Ago Today.

1841—Rt. Rev. John Baptist Mary David, Roman Catholic bishop and founder of the famous seminary at Bardstown, Ky., died at Bardstown. Born near Nantes, France, June 4, 1761.

Fifty Years Ago Today.

1865—Prussia made an offer of an armistice of three days, but the terms offered were not acceptable to Austria.

Twenty-Five Years Ago Today.

1891—Edward Burgess, a pioneer builder of racing yachts in America, died in Boston.

$50.00 IN GOLD

Has Been Added to The Many Other Excellent Prizes in The

Progress Great Auto Contest

Three Splendid Prizes of $25, $15 and $10

Will be given to the three contestants securing and turning in for publication the three highest numbers of votes between Monday, July 10 at 8 o'clock A. M. and Saturday, July 15th, at 10 P. M.

Votes Count For All Contest Prizes

Votes secured on new, old and arrearage subscriptions as well as the clipped coupons and bonus ballots will count for the added cash prizes and all votes turned in for the cash will count for the Overland automobile and other major contest awards.

Chance For New Contestants to Win the Cash

As no votes issued prior to July 10 will count for these added awards. A special accounting of votes will be made at 10 o'clock Saturday evening and the cash winners will then be named. These prizes will be delivered to the winners on next Monday.

Have You Voted For Your Favorite?

Subscribers who have not yet voted for their favorite contestants should do so now when the votes will count for the cash prizes as well as the nine other big contest awards. Extensions on subscriptions already given the candidates will play an important part in the voting.

You Must Help Name The Winners

For any details regarding this generous special offer or any other matter pertaining to the contest, call on, write or phone.

Contest Manager, Progress, Clearfield

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

At the Opera House

"THE HOUSE OF FEATURES"

TONIGHT

CHAPTER 9 OF
"PEG O' THE RING"
In Two Reels.

"SUMMER DAYS AT SAN DIEGO, CAL."
Travel Picture.

'Aunt Matilda Outwitted'
Comedy in Two Reels.

"A CASE OF LUCK"
Drama.

TOMORROW

PARAMOUNT PICTURES
PRESENT
LAURA HOPE CREWS
in
THE FIGHTING HOPE
A thrilling story in five reels.

"THE ONE THING NEEDED."
Comedy

Music by the Orchestra and Plenty of Electric Fans to Make You Cool and Comfortable.

First Show Starts Promptly at 7 O'clock
MUSIC BY THE ORCHESTRA
ADULTS, 10 CENTS CHILDREN, 5 CENTS

Woman Suffrage Will Cast Ninety Votes In Next Electoral College

Washington, July 12.—Look out for the women in the approaching presidential election!

This is the advice to the politicians of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Some of the officers of the association have been compiling statistics about previous elections. They have discovered that at least six presidents of the United States were elected by a smaller number of votes than those which woman suffrage states will control in the next electoral college.

In round numbers, there will be at least 4,000,000 women eligible to vote in the presidential election next November. The statistics are based on the census of 1910, which estimates the female population above 21 years in the voting states at 3,666,445. By computing the increase during the last five years at one-half, the approximate female population at the present time is estimated to be 4,-

The states now having woman suffrage will cast upwards of ninety votes in the next electoral college. Statistics show that President Adams, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Taylor, Hayes and Cleveland were elected by a majority of thirty-seven votes or less. In other words, in six presidential elections the nation's chief executives were elected by a smaller number of votes than the woman suffrage states now control.

In 1796 John Adams defeated Thomas Jefferson by two votes. In 1800 Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each received 173 votes. The choice then devolved upon the House of Representatives, where Jefferson received the votes of ten states, Burr four, and two voted blank.

In 1824 none of the candidates for president received enough electoral votes to elect, and the choice again devolved upon the House of Representatives, when John Quincy Adams was chosen by the votes of thirteen states; Andrew Jackson received the votes of seven states, and W. H. Crawford the votes of four states.

In 1836 no candidate for vice president received a majority of the votes of the electoral college, the election devolving upon the senate, which elected R. M. Johnson by a vote of 33 to 16, his opponent being Francis Gayner. As the vice president would succeed the president in the event of the president's death or impeachment, the election was potentially as significant in respect to the importance of a few electoral votes as an election for a president directly.

In 1840 Zachary Taylor defeated Lewis Cass by just thirty-six votes. In 1876 Rutherford B. Hayes defeated Samuel J. Tilden by one vote. In 1884 Grover Cleveland defeated James G. Blaine by just thirty-seven votes.

HOTTEST DAY OF THE YEAR REGISTERED YESTERAY

The hottest day of the year was registered yesterday and the saddest part of it was that the night remained warm. At three o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer registered [illegible] 98. It remained higher than [illegible] until 12 o'clock, when it grew little cooler. The houses became heated up during the day and refused to cool off at night. As a result sleeping was out of the question until a late hour. The dispensers of ice cream and soda water welcomed the warm weather, as it proved a great stimulus to their business.

No heat prostrations were reported, but it was plenty hot enough on the brick pavement.

ONE DEAD AND SEVERAL [illegible]MISSINGG IN HOTEL FIRE

Scranton, July 12.—(By United Press) One man is dead and several are missing in a fire which at 11 o'clock had destroyed McCullom's Hotel and several residences at Duryea near here, and which got beyond the control of the firemen. The dead man is McCommer a fireman of Lawrenceville.

Advertise in The Progress.

ON'T BE CARRIED AWAY

ith the idea that you n buy better plumb- materials and uting than we offer u Take No Chance dealing with us, yourself on the omplete satis-

UESS see us. KETT et 329.

U. S. USED 300,000 IN MEXICO IN 1847

Struggle Began, as Now, With Protracted Warfare on Border

The United States has a smaller army now than it had in 1847, when General Winfield Scott took Mexico City by way of Vera Cruz, writes Thomas F. Logan in Leslie's. The beginning of that early struggle between the United States and Mexico was not unlike the beginning of the present clash.

There had been a long campaign inaugurated from the American side of the border, and General Zachary Taylor, in his arduous campaign against Monterey, had 700 men. But even after the capture of Monterey and the victory at Buena Vista, General Taylor was confronted with such difficulties in the southern advance that it was decided to make the principal invasion of Mexico by way of Vera Cruz.

This is the course that eventually must be adopted in a present-day attempt to conquer Mexico. Scott had 12,000 men and it took him 20 days to reduce Vera Cruz. His force was considerably augmented, however, before he began his march toward Mexico City which occupied six months. He won a great victory later on at the gates of Mexico City. While estimates vary, war college experts say that there were only 50,000 men on the Mexican side, while on the American side, including troops guarding the border and that portion of the army which was notd rawn upon, there were nearly 300,000 soldiers all told used during the two years of warfare.

Mexico is better fortified today than in the earlier war. Even with recruiting accelerated, the United States does not expect a regular army of more than 105,000 men. The mobilization of the National Guard, however, and its absorption into the national service, will give a force of about 200,000 men

FOR SALE—One cookstove, two heaters, one eight-foot table, one parlor stand, and other household furniture. Will sell cheap on account of leaving town. Inquire 324 Ogden Avenue. jy12-2t

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

Miss Pauline Neff returned last evening from a visit with relatives in Ridgway.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Willey and children, of Pittsburgh, are occupying the Lansing Snyder home.

A. K. Wright is attending to business in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Irvin, of Toledo, Ohio., are visiting Mr. Irvin's parents Mr. and Mrs. Fred Irvin.

S. R. Caldwell returned last evening from a vacation trip with his family in Philadelphia.

Miss Marian Wright returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit with Miss Jean Shaw at Shawville.

Mrs. Joseph Robinson, of Curwensville, spent the day with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reed returned last evening from an auto trip to Apollo and Saltsburg.

Miss Nellie Bilger, of Tyrone, is visiting friends in town.

James Gleason of DuBois, attended to business in town today.

Miss Gertrude Dimeling chaperoned a party of girls at a picnic at Litz Bridge today. The girls enjoyed the outing in the woods.

Mrs. A. E. Patton of Curwensville, was a Clearfield visitor yesterday.

Mrs. Cameron of Curwensville, was shopping in town today.

Will Blackburn, of Pittsburgh, attended to business in town today.

Mrs. Lester Smeal spent last evening in Curwensville.

Mrs. Harry Emory of Curwensville was shopping in town today.

Mrs. Martha Guppy of Lumber City spent the day in town.

Mrs. Clara Thompson of Curwensville was shopping in town today.

Mrs. Apgar Graham returned to her home in Curwensville last evening after a visit at the home of Alfred Graham.

Miss Edna Daugherty is home from West Chester to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Daugherty.

H. J. Flegal has returned from a trip to Erie.

Miss Doris Paterson is visiting with Miss Louise Stevens at Kerrmoor.

Harry Rodgers is visiting his aunt Mrs. Gust Anderson at Brisbin.

Miss Miriam Salter of Patton is visiting friends in town.

FARM BUREAU WILL START OFFICIALLY ON THURSDAY

Officers and Board of Managers to Meet in Arbitration Room in Court House.

A. T. Kearney and Mr. Weaver, of the Agricultural Department of State College, will be in Clearfield on Thursday to help inaugurate the work of the Clearfield County Farm Bureau. A meeting of the officers and Board of Managers will be held in the Court House at two o'clock to make preliminary plans. Mr. Kearney will remain in the county to take up his active duties as farm demonstrator. He will come to Clearfield from Altoona, where he is at present with the Extension Representative of Blair County. Mr. Kearney will be cordially welcomed by the citizens of Clearfield County, as he will have charge of one of the most important developments ever started within the county.

GERALDINE FARRAR.

Geraldine Farrar, most famous of all woman artists of today will make her photodramatic debut at the Clearfield Opera House on Tuesday, July 18th, when she will be presented in "Carmen." She is recognized as the greatest actress of the present generation and her performance of Carmen at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York last winter raised her still higher in the esteem of opera lovers. A symphony orchestra of ten will play the music score written especially for the picture by the musical director of Symphony Hall, Boston.

TO TRY OUT NEW DESTROYER.

Boston, July 10.—The new oil-burning torpedo boat destroyer Rowan, pronounced by naval experts to be an unusually fine new type of the "cavalry of the sea," proceeds to Rockland, Me., today for her official government trials. The Rowan was built at the Fore River yards at Quincey and will have to make 29½ knots an hour to be accepted by the government. The builders feel confident she will do better than that, as a sister ship, the Sampson, which went into commission two weeks ago, did nearly 30½ knots on her official trials.

PUT ME OFF AT BUFFALO

Dr. Ward O. Wilson, Roll B Thompson and Prothonotary John H Moore are in attendance at the convention of the Knights of the Mystic Shrine at Buffalo.

INVENTOR OF THE FOKKER

Lieutenant Fokker is the inventor of the aeroplane which bears his name. It has been the most deadly aeroplane so far used in the war.

Breaking Records for Results—that's what our little Want Ads are doing for everybody who tries them

LIEUTENANT WARNERFORD TO HAVE MEMORIAL

London, June 3.—(By Mail)—Fifty eight Warnefords, from almost every corner of the world, have clubbed together to erect a memorial in Highworth church, Wilts, to Flight Lieutenant Warnerford, who destroyed a Zeppelin, and who was later killed while flying with Henry Beach Needham, the American writer, in France.

Rev. H. L. Warneford, after his nephew's feat, realized that the deed was so striking and had been given such world-wide attention that on the strength of it, he might bring the widely scattered Warneford family together. He traced the family back to the year 745. He also traced members of family to various corners of the earth with the result that Warneford's Zeppelin bomb has reunited the Warneford family.

Although Warnefords in past ages have been famous because of great deeds, the family history contains no record as brilliant as the of the late flying man.

BACKACHE IS DISCOURAGING

But Not so Bad if You Know How to Reach the Cause

Nothing more discouraging than a constant backache. Lame when you awaken, pains pierce you when you bend or lift. It's hard to work or to rest. Backache often indicates bad kidneys Clearfield people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Read this case:

Mrs. J. C. Murray, 310 Ogden avenue, Clearfield says "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills for lameness and soreness across the small of my back and have received excellent results Doan's Kidney Pills have never failed to help me. Another of the family who used them, was cured of kidney trouble."

Price 50c, at all dealers Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills— the same that Mrs Murray had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props, Buffalo, N Y.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE IS REPORTED COMING ACROSS

Rio de Janeiro, July 11—The state councellor has been informed that a sister ship to the super-submarine Deutchland is now crossing the Atlantic and will arrive here within ten days, the newspaper "Rua" declared today.

United States 'Balanced' Tires

For Sale by LEE GARAGE O. Clearfield

Today's Geographic Study of The Great Mexican War Zone

Nearly four hundred miles of the Mexican border comprise the northern boundary of the state of Sonora, the subject of a war geography bulletin issued in Washington today by the National Geographic society.

"All out National Guard troops stationed in southern Arizona will be called upon to patrol the border of the state of Sonora" says the bulletin. "This, with the exception of the adjoining state of Chihuahua, is the largest political division in Mexico, comparing in area with the state of Nebraska, but having less than one fourth the population.

"Sonora has a great variety of climates and remarkable diversity of resources. The lowlands of the coast region, stretching along the Gulf of California for more than 500 miles, and the valleys of the interior are hot and dry; the mountains are cool, and the slopes temperate. The northern section of the state, along the border, is largely desert land, with a minimum of moisture and a maximum of heat, where horned toads, poisonous reptiles, jackrabbits and prairie dogs alone thrive the year round. In the brief rainy season, from June to September, there is a sudden awakening of nature, with a bountiful growth of grass, providing excellent pasturage for cattle, and a wealth of flowers lending a most picturesque aspect to the landscape.

"While the state is chiefly noted for its vast mineral wealth, it also has great agricultural possibilities. Cereals, fruits and sugar cane yield the planter a generous return for his labor. Many carloads of oranges are shipped every year into the United States.

"The mountains, from whose depths fortunes in gold, silver and copper have been taken since the days of the Spanish conquest, and even for centuries before that by the Aztecs, are clad with forests which yield many varieties of valuable woods. These wilds are the home of black and grizzly bears, mountain lins, and other animals, making the region a hunter's paradise.

"The development of Sonora has been greatly retarded by the fact that it has been infested by two fierce resourceful and pitiless tribes of Indians, the Yaquis and the Apaches, whose raids constitute one of the bloodiest chapters in the conquest of the southwest. Many of the Yaquis still inhabit the valley of the Yaqui river, one of the longest waterways of the republic, flowing through the state from the northeast and entering the Gulf of California in the southwest. Thrilling are the tales of Yaqui bravery and Yaqui cruelty told in this section of Mexico. A typical account is that of a Yaqui chief who was driven to bay by a squad of Mexican soldiers. The Indian took refuge behind a rock where, one by one, he shot his pursuers until his supply of ammunition was exhausted. The last of the Mexican band was the officer, who, realizing that his quarry was almost helpless, dashed toward him with upraised sabre. The Indian tood his ground and as the horseman rode beneath him, he evaded the sweep of the sabre, sprang upon the horse's back, pinioning his enemy's arms to his side, and at the same time digging his heels int the horse's side, urging the anmal toward a precipice. The horse balked, but the Indian drove his dagger into his mount's side, and the riders were plunged to their death in the ravine below.

"Sonora is traversed from north to south by the Southern Pacific of Mexico railway. On this line, 184 miles below the Arizona border, is Hermosilla, (Little Beauty) the capital of the state, an attractive town of 15,000 people. It is 1,700 miles from Hermosilla to Mexico City by rail, as far as from New York City to Fort Worth, Texas, or San Juan Porto Rico.

"The chief seaport of the state is Guaymas, with an excellent landlocked harbor which is much in need of dredging. Tiburon, an island, twenty eight miles long and fifteen miles wide, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel in the home of the blood-thirsty Seris, of the Yuman family of Indians. Many travelers accuse the Seris of cannibalistic practices, and several Americans who in recent years have attempted to explore the region in search of rumored buried treasures, have never returned to civilization."

FAMOUS DAN PATCH DIES OF ATHLETIC HEART

Minneapolis, July 12—Dan Patch, pacing stallion owned by M. W. Savage, of Minneapolis, died of athletic heart at the owner's farm at Savage, Minn, yesterday. In 1906 he paced a mile over the St Paul track in 1 55, the world's sulky record. Dan Patch was bought by Savage for $60 000 He was withdrawn from the tracks several years ago.

HAVE ROSY CHEEKS AND FEEL FRESH AS A DAISY—TRY THIS!

Have glass of hot water with phosphate before breakfast washes out poisons

To see the tinge of healthy bloom in your face, to see your skin get clearer and clearer, to wake up without a headache, backache, coated tongue or a nasty breath, in fact to feel your best, day in and day out, just try inside-bathing every morning for one week.

Before breakfast each day, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it as a harmless means of washing from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store but is sufficient to demonstrate that just as soap and hot water cleanses, sweetens and freshens the skin, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the blood and internal organs. Those who are subject to constipation, bilious attacks, acid stomach, rheumatic twinges, also those whose skin is sallow and complexion pallid, are assured that one week of inside-bathing will have them both looking and feeling better in every way.

TO SAY IF MAN IS LEGALLY DEAD.

Newark, N. J., July 10—To determine whether William H. Conner, formerly of this city, should be declared legally dead is the purpose of a public hearing before Surrogate Fred G. Stickel today. The petition for the hearing, brought on behalf of George H. Conner, a son of the missing man, relates that on August 1, 1903, when the son was ten years old, the elder Conner went to Peabody, Mass., to take a position His wife, now dead, hearing from him a few months later but since then had had neither direct word nor slightest clue While the petitioner claims he has made diligent search, with the aid of the police, and has discovered nothing, and insurance policy issued his father remains unpaid, as the insurance company states it has reason to believe Conmer is in the West.

The Young Ladies' Sunday School Class of Paradise Mission will hold a Dime Social at the church on Friday evening, July [illegible] erybody welcome.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER

The Newspaper That Goes Home and Stays

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

EIGHT PAGES SECTION TWO

Volume XI. THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS "GET ACQUAINTED EDITION" NUMBER 12

Clearfield, the Home of Fine Industries, Splendid Churches, Excellent Schools, and Opportunity For Ambitious Citizenship

A Review of the Town, and What It Offers to Manufacturers and to New Residents

For miles and miles along the historic and wonderful valley of the West Susquehanna River, sides and narrow ... eye, until the regio... is reached. Here N... powerful arms have ... mountains and smoo... sands of broad, gent... —offering to man a c... labors.

This beautiful, broa...

GENERAL NEWSPAPER
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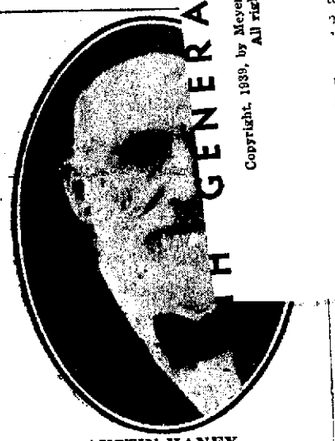


AUSTIN HANEY
County Commissioner
Clearfield, Pa.

...ley provided a fitting location for the city which now bears the name Clearfield.

The Susquehanna, the smoothly faced hills and the great valley, unite to form an ideal setting for a prosperous growing city. There is beauty sufficient to feed the keenest appetite of Nature lovers—with the river winding through Clearfield in a great broad

JESSE E. DALE
County Commissioner
Clearfield, Pa.

double curve, like the letter S—and ample level ground to establish, maintain and extend hundreds of industries, business institutions, homes, parks and playgrounds.

"What a wonderful site for a large city," is the enthusiastic exclamation of Clearfield visitors.

After giving you your geographical bearings and a brief historical sketch this story will relate to what extent Clearfield's great natural advantages have been utilized by its people.

Geographically, Clearfield County, of which Clearfield is the county seat, lies on parallel 41 degrees 4 minutes north latitude, and longitude 1 degree 31 minutes west from Washington, D.C. The point of intersection of these imaginary lines is near Clearfield Borough, which is not far west from the centre of Pennsylvania. Clearfield's elevation is about 1200 feet above tide. The height of the summit lands varies from 1600 to 2200 feet above tide.

At the extreme southwest corner of the county, the West Branch of the Susquehanna River enters and flows in a northeasterly direction, diagonally across its confines, emerging near the northeast corner. Near all of the creeks of the county are either direct or indirect tributaries of this beautiful stream. Some of the creeks of the northwest corner, however, wend their way westward and finally empty into the Allegheny River. The Susquehanna River has played an important role in the great drama of American colonization and

H. H. SPENCER
County Commissioner
122 Dixon Avenue, DuBois, Pa.

development—from the early days when the pioneers and Indians traded upon its picturesque banks, until more than half a century later, when great log rafts filled the channel, bound for big saw-mills further down the river—and now, after almost another half century has elapsed, we find the same stream and its tributaries used as routes along which powerful locomotives pull heavy trains of coal, general freight and passenger traffic. A study of the map of this rich and important county will reveal dozens of these greatest of modern agents of civilization, winding along the courses of the tributaries of the West Branch, and reaching into nearly every nook and corner of its confines. The purpose of this veritable network of railroads is to render available the vast beds of Clearfield coal and fire clay, in which the county is rich almost beyond estimate.

Clearfield County was organized in 1804. The Commissioners, authorized and empowered by the Governor to choose a suitable location for the seat of justice of the new county, fixed upon the lands of Abraham Witmer, a resident of Lancaster, as the place for the future county seat. A tax enumeration made about that time showed a total of about 104 taxable inhabitants in the county, of which number, 16 were single freemen.

The ancient Indian village of

L. C. NORRIS
Commissioner's Clerk
Clearfield, Pa.

"Chincleclamousche" was located on the site of Clearfield. Four famous mountain fishing streams converge near this point, a fact which later made possible Clearfield's water supply—one of the best in the country.

At Clearfield the West Branch takes a northerly course, swinging off toward the east in the northern end of the borough. Broad flats and smoothly rounded knolls and slopes occupy the ample space between the beautiful hills which protect the town on the north, east and west. The scenery all along the West Branch is unexcelled—at the county seat it is surpassingly beautiful. Highly cultivated and richly fertile farms fill the valley and hillsides for miles around, while here and there the tall, stacks of manufactories rise to tell the observer that capital has found its way hither, has built strong interests, and intends to remain and grow. Just beyond the hills in almost any direction, and nearly within view of the town, are famous hunting grounds and fishing streams. The sportsmen

WALTER WELCH
Attorney at Law
Clearfield, Pa.

rarely returns from either of these pleasures without a well-filled bag or fishing basket.

Clearfield's position in the heart of

Abundant Natural Resources Make Clearfield Potentially the Richest Town in the County

one of Pennsylvania's most beautiful scenic districts is only one of its advantages of location. With respect to important commercial centers this city is in a most commanding location. This is particularly true with respect to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and the Canadian provinces. Any of these great centers of distribution may be reached quickly and cheaply.

Population

The population of Clearfield Borough is 8,000 and that of the County 100,000.

Railroads

Three railroads afford unsurpassed shipping facilities. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway, which traverses that thickly populated and rich industrial and agricultural district between Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania and Buffalo and Rochester in New York State, connecting with no less than 34 different lines. The New York Central R. R. and the

J. F. PLETCHER
Passenger Agent
Clearfield, Pa.

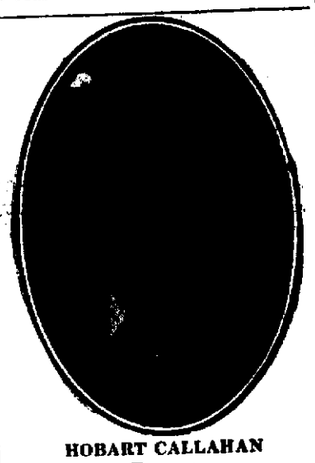
Pennsylvania R. R., two of the world's greatest systems, complete Clearfield's battery of three important competing lines which places the community in a most commanding position among the important distributing points of the East.

Water Supply

Clearfield's water system is owned by a private corporation, The Clearfield Water Company, which supplies pure spring water from mountain lands that form a part of the Pennsylvania State Forest Reserve. The water is plentiful in quantity and of the very best quality for either domestic or commercial use. The two large reservoirs located in the mountains northwest of Clearfield. A gravity system with very high pressure is in use, affording excellent fire protection and consequently low fire insurance rates in the Borough.

Electricity and Gas

Electric power moves the machinery of many of Clearfield's industries, including the coal mines of the district. Cheap electric power has made this possible. Rates range from one and one-fourth cents to four cents per kilowatt hour, according to the amount of current consumed. For domestic use the rates range from ten cents per kilowatt hour down, based on a schedule of discounts. Manufactured gas is also available at reasonable cost.



HOBART CALLAHAN
Burgess
Clearfield, Pa.

Minerals: Coal Clay, Shale

Clearfield Coal is favorably known in the market. Bituminous coal from mines in this region is famous for its high quality and reasonable cost. This has been a strong factor in helping to develop many industrial propositions.

Clearfield's high-grade CLAYS for nearly all commercial purposes are well known and heavily in demand in the market. They include FIRE

JOHN A. STOCK
Desertion Probation Officer
Clearfield, Pa.

CLAY for high-grade refractory brick for furnace linings, steel works, rolling mills, supola linings, and all purposes for which fire bricks are used. Clearfield also has CLAYS of the highest grades for the manufacture of PAVING BLOCK. BUILDING

(Continud on Page Ten)

NewspaperARCHIVE®

rfield, the Home of e Industries, Splendid hurches, Schools, Etc.

(Continued from Page Nine)

BRICK, HOLLOW TILE, SEWER PIPE, TERRA COTTA and HEAVY CHINAWARE.

The clay veins and deposits cover vast areas and are of unusually wide range in variety. They lie just above and below the coal veins, which greatly facilitates and cheapens their manufacture into the above-named commercial products. There is an abundance of shale to mix with the clays. Glass sand of a high grade is also one of the valuable minerals of this section.

A Banking Facilities

Financial development has been of substantial nature. Two National banks and one Trust Company, all of proven strength and standing, occupy buildings and offices that are the last word in architectural beauty and finish, and also in facilities, for the transaction of a banking business. The following figures speak eloquently for them:

tal Capital Stock	$ 450,000.00
d Surplus and Un- ded Profits	1,022,389.01
tal Deposits	4,535,474.78
tal Resources	6,966,194.42

mmercial and Business Interests

As a county seat, and the natural railroad, highway and business center of this section, Clearfield has

IRA E. WAITE
d Lock Smith
St., Clearfield, Pa.

Local business houses of unusual merit are Clearfield's population. ose in the State's wholesale hardware, houses, wholesale grocers and warehouses have found it a fine distributing point. Headquarters and business offices are maintained here by a large number of coal operators and clay-working companies, although the mines themselves are not located in the town. Coal, brick, and sewer pipe buyers have found Clearfield an advantageous location. Many other corporations and individuals have established offices here, including the general business offices of the principal electric light and power company of the district, Penn Public Service Co., and the Central Penna. District Offices of the State Highway Department. Four prosperous newspapers and printing establishments are of highest standing and many of Clearfield's professional men are of

H. P. BRIDGE
Merchant Tailor
Clearfield, Pa.

national prominence. It will be noted above that Clearfield has a great many high-grade always tends to make a re desirable as a place l also as a place for f business.

Conventions:

for excellence and have been erected tive accommodations. travelers, automobile boarders, and all are reasonable, valleys are of ers. Both the s are kept in Every sufficient ly satisfy the s of guests.

men and tourists who arters in Clearfield can ork this and surrounding ease.

acilities for CONVEN-TIONS, including FREE USE of a magnificent Convention Hall.

The STREETS are paved with vitrified brick "Make in Clearfield," completely drained and sewered, electrically lighted, well laid out and of fine appearance.

Churches, Y. M. C. A., Schools, Etc.

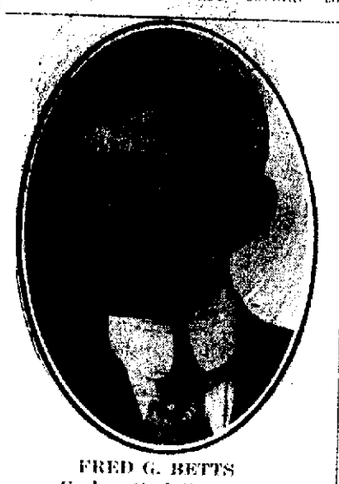
Beautiful and costly churches of all denominations have been erected in Clearfield, views of which accompany this sketch. Clearfield's thoroughly modern and efficient schools are housed in new buildings. The splendid spirit of progress of the community in this respect has just been proven

HARRY J. BROWN
Merchant Tailor
118 Market St.
Clearfield, Pa.

by the voters authorizing a new $100,000 High School Building. Clearfield Hospital, its efficient Y. M. C. A. and other local public institutions are of a high standard. Views of a number of our modern school buildings and other public structures are shown. Great strides are being made along building lines.

Social and Living Conditions, Recreation, Etc.

Clearfield has long been known as a town of comfortable homes with beautiful lawns, gardens, shade trees, and all other attractive features that make a community well worth living in. To enhance the community's attractiveness and make it still more beautiful and desirable as a place in which to live, we have a permanent and active Shade Tree Commission. Clearfield's citizens are cordial to



FRED G. BETTS
Goshen Coal Company
Clearfield, Pa.

strangers and extend a hearty welcome to them. Living conditions are economical and satisfactory; yet our people are always on the alert for improvements. The Borough owns two good parks and maintains an efficient Board of Health with a salaried Health Officer. Trout fishing and hunting are near at hand. Play grounds are rapidly being extended. A thriving Country Club with a splendid Golf Course, and numerous other social organizations provide recreation and pleasure in abundance.

CLEARFIELD IS EVERYWHERE CONCEDED TO BE A WHOLESOME COMMUNITY WHERE BOTH EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE ARE HEALTHY, HAPPY AND CONTENTED AND WHERE GOOD CITIZENSHIP DOMINATES.

Agriculture

One of the strong Grange sections of Pennsylvania. Large areas of good productive soil adapted to fruit growing and general agricultural results. Apple growing and dairying are especially successful, although almost any line of agriculture may be followed with success. Good farms are available at low cost, considering their real value. A Farm Bureau has recently been organized in Clearfield County, which will be under the direction of State College.

Manufactured Products of Clearfield

High grade fire brick for nearly all purposes, paving brick of splendid quality and appearance, building brick of nearly every color, shade and finish, radial chimney brick, high grade sewer pipe and drain tile, the best grades of refrigerators for [illegible] houses, hotels, hospitals, public institutions and private homes, shoe leather, rich cut glass, silk Frenchvelvet, brick and grinding machinery, complete installations for fire brick plants, wet and dry pans and pan engines for the clay-working trade, general machinery, knitting machines, commercial stationery and school supplies, brooms, builders' materials, glass sand, confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks and beer.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg and New York Central Railroad yards and repair shops constitute an important and growing industry at Clearfield.

Clay-Working Plants—A Great Industry

A fair conception of the remarkable and success of the clay-working industry in the Clearfield District is given when it is stated that there are twenty-two (22) of these plants now in operation and having an approximate aggregate output of 1,000,000 bricks per day. The splendid quality of the brick from the Clearfield District has made this development possible.

Manufacturing Plants

The products of Clearfield's factories and industrial operations are shipped to all parts of the United States, and some abroad. The list given below comprises the names of the manufacturers and their products, the clay working enterprises being listed first:

Building Brick and Facing Brick:
Clearfield Brick Manufacturing Co.
Clearfield Clay-Working Co.
Paterson Clay Products Co.
FIRE BRICK:
Clearfield Fire Brick Co.

E. E. JIMESON
Pasteurized Milk
Clearfield, Pa.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.
SEWER PIPE AND DRAIN TILE:
Clearfield Sewer Pipe Co.
Miscellaneous Factories:
Banta Refrigerator Co.—Refrigerators.
Callahan Bros.—Soft Drinks.
Clearfield Brewing Co.—Beer.
Clearfield Laundry, Ellis Bros., Proprs.
Clearfield Machine Shops—Clay working and General Machinery.
Clearfield Millwork & Lumber Co.—Millwork and Builders' Supplies.
Clearfield Republican—Printing and Publishing.
Clearfield Textile Co.—Silk Velvet.
Eberts, J. W.—Flour and Feed.
Elk Tanning Co.—Sole Leather.
Gearhart Knitting Machine Co.—Knitting Machines.
Gearhart & Wrigley—Millwork and Builders' Supplies.
Keystone Ice Cream Co.—Ice Cream.
Kupfer, Emil F., Inc.—Rich Cut Glass.

J. EMMOTT HARDER
Avon Theatre
7 South Second St., Clearfield, Pa.

Kurtz Bros.—Commercial Stationery and School Supplies.
McCamey, P. S.—Confectionery, Ice Cream.
Nevling Roller Mill Co.
Progressive Publishing Co.—Printing and Publishing.
Public Spirit, Paper at [illegible] Publisher.
Rider and Ericsson—Engines and Pumps.
Shaw, J. Ben, Jr.—Lumber and Feed.
Weaver [illegible]—Flour and Feed.
[illegible]

Factory Sites and Buildings

[illegible] some that are [illegible] for large operations. An opportunity to establish several industrial communities with their own coal supply and other [illegible] advantages. A few fine sites. Railroad siding and every other advantage to encourage the successful operation of manufacturing plants.

In this connection, we now have available a few good manufacturing buildings. One group of buildings is completely equipped with wood-working machinery, but could be used for another line of work if desired. Plenty of second growth timber in this section.

MANUFACTURERS WHO ARE INVESTIGATING LOCATIONS in which to build and operate plants, large or small, will find in Clearfield a combination of facilities of real merit. In economical manufacture,

J. B. NEVLING
Real Estate, Coal
Clearfield, Pa.

availability of raw materials, facilities for shipping the finished product, accessibility of large markets and desirability as a place in which to live and work, Clearfield's advantages are unsurpassed.

AN INVITATION TO YOU.—The Chamber of Commerce of Clearfield, a strong, active organization of the principal interests of the community, takes pleasure in extending a cordial invitation to manufacturers and others to visit Clearfield personally and investigate its advantages. We have natural advantages of a kind that will help your materially, and in addition the Chamber of Commerce will cooperate with you to the fullest extent.

Detailed information furnished promptly on request. Address the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Clearfield, Pa.

HAD BEEN MARRIED BEFORE

In this city they are telling of a widower who was married recently for the third time, and whose bride had been married once before herself.

The groom-elect wrote across the bottom of one of the wedding invitations sent to a particular friend:

"Be sure to come; this is to be a matinee performance."—Exchange.

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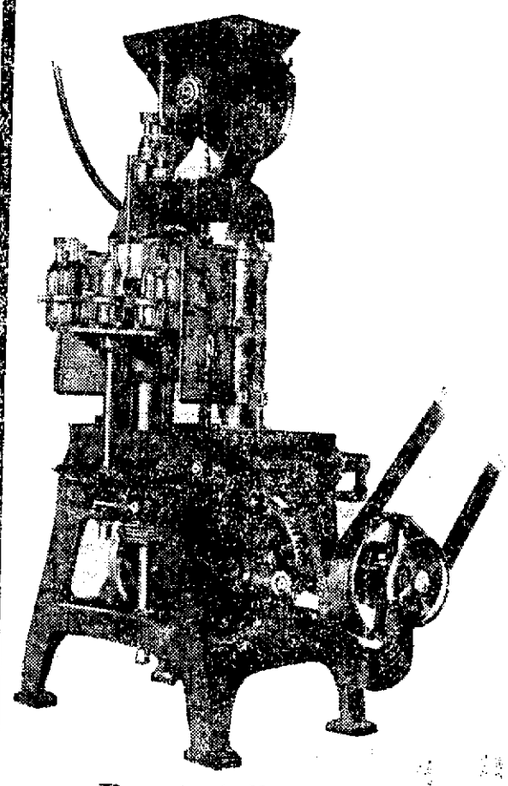

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Drink Cascade Ginger Ale
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Clearfield, - - Penna.

A Clearfield Grinding Pan
Is Like An Airedale Dog

An Airedale Dog Will Do Anything
That Any Other Dog Can Do
—And Then Lick The Other Dog

CLEARFIELD MACHINE SHOPS
Clay Working and Reduction Machinery
CLEARFIELD, - - - - - PENNSYLVANIA

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An Intimate Sketch of Clearfield Churches, Their Origin, Development and Growth, and Historical Facts and Interesting Reminiscences

WEST SIDE M. E. CHURCH

Rev. John W. Long, Pastor

In 1872 the Central Pennsylvania conference sent Rev M J Gause to the Shawsville Circuit with instructions to build a church in West Clearfield. For some time before this a Sunday school had been held at the Paradise school house and as such a church was needed. Soon after his appointment Rev Gause started preaching services in the West side school house with the intention of building a church as soon as practicable. As soon as this became generally known he was denied the use of the school house when he was just the impetus needed to hasten matters and a subscription was immediately taken toward the new church which resulted in $631 being subscribed. With this subscription and one from William Maple, the first lot was definitely launched. The lot on which the church now stands was purchased at a cost of $400 and the building was begun. The church, a frame structure was completed and dedicated in November of this

FRANK E. SHIPLEY
Painting, Paper Hanging, Wall Paper and Moulding
505 Nichols St.
Clearfield, Pa.

weeks after the failure of Jay Cooke and Co., "which spread financial havoc all over the country," but in spite of this financial depression $1,316.00 was subscribed on the day of dedication, which provided for the entire indebtedness. However, Rev Gause being sent to Gettysburg, the following conference the subscriptions were neglected with the consequence that they were not paid. For some years the church struggled on under the burden of this debt and it was during this period that William Maple showed his loyalty by standing between it and the sheriff's hammer at great cost to himself. He also provided a parsonage for the pastor alone the rear about two miles from town. The debt was finally wiped out under the pastorate of C. W. Burnley.

Successful revivals under the pastorates of Revs. Scott Wilson, Lambert, Brady, Mattern, Salter and the present pastor built up the church both in membership and spiritual life.

C. E. SHIREY
Groceries, Notions
Turnpike Ave.
Clearfield, Pa.

In 1906 the church was remodeled and enlarged into the present edifice during the pastorate of Rev. J. A. Mattern.

At present there is a debt of $1,500 covered by subscriptions payable monthly. When this is paid the church and parsonage property will be debt free. There are 170 full members of the church. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 200 with Mrs. Ida Bell Smith as superintendent.

There is a very flourishing Epworth League with William Pentz president. This League holds weekly meetings and has an influence for good in the community. The League is a member of the Sunday school and church.

The Epworth League with Miss Lulu Robbins president has 100 members and is doing a splendid work. The Junior League has a membership of 75 members and with Miss Ida Pentz Baldwin at its head is doing much good in the community.

GEORGE W. [illegible]
Wholesale Oil
Clearfield, Pa.

ELEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In the summer of 1900, a number of Methodist families moved into East End from other towns. For a number of years previous to this ten or twelve Methodist families lived here, being members of the old "Clearfield Church." It became apparent that the town church was too far away for any save a few to attend service there. In the fall of the years Rev J. I. Gearhart, a local preacher of Clearfield, held a tent meeting on the lawn at the upper end of Fifth street. As a result of this, regular services were held in a store room, rented for the purpose. Notwithstanding hindrances and discouragement services were maintained for most of the next two years, Dr. M. K. Foster, the pastor preaching at intervals.

In 1901 the official board purchased three lots at the corner of Dorey and Eleventh street and it was determined to erect a church thereon. After some delay work upon the foundation was commenced in May and the building pushed to completion. The following prominent workmen were continually employed: Jeremiah Hall, Jr., Jeremiah Hall, Sr., Samuel Wise, [illegible] who was instrumental in organizing and developing the church. The church has been helped very much by the home. The Ladies' Aid Society, however, was the first to be organized when the church was [illegible]. The Ladies' Aid membership has grown [illegible] and it now numbers [illegible]. It has [illegible] and by personal [illegible] has been a source of great material help to the church. Regular payments of each [illegible] were required and demanded. The Epworth League, Sunday school, [illegible] are [illegible] with all [illegible] attended.

N. E. COLE
Agent N. Y. C. R. R.
N. Y. C. Station
Clearfield, Pa.

In the fall of [illegible] the church was completed and dedicated by the Rev. F. H. [illegible] of Philadelphia, on Oct. [illegible]. The pastor was the Rev. [illegible].

Starting with [illegible] members the church has had many and hard struggles. In spite of these difficulties, however, the church has been helping [illegible] and [illegible] church [illegible] has been helping [illegible] home. The [illegible] however, was [illegible] ing when the [illegible]

JOHN C. [illegible]
Postmaster
Clearfield, Pa.

For some time [illegible] for a church [illegible] was erected. The church [illegible] called for worship [illegible] and [illegible] on the [illegible] Church.

In January [illegible] the trustees of the church bought a lot on Dorey street for the purpose of building a church. The lot [illegible] with the present [illegible] in the name of the trustees named. Second street. Later in the year the church as [illegible] dedicated by the Rev. F. H. [illegible] of Philadelphia, on Oct. [illegible]. The pastor was the Rev. [illegible].

Starting with [illegible] members the church has had many and hard struggles. In spite of these difficulties, however, the church has been helping [illegible] and [illegible] church [illegible] has been helping [illegible] home. The [illegible] however, was [illegible] ing when the [illegible]

WILLIAM [illegible] STRUNK
Proprietor Standard Clothing Store
28 N. Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

[illegible] Rev. W. H. [illegible] from 1907 to June 1910.

In 1910 [illegible] down the [illegible] much [illegible] Sunday [illegible] Epworth [illegible] Sunday [illegible] Epworth [illegible] Sunday [illegible] Epworth

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Manufacturers of The Most Durable Building Material Known.

"CLEARFIELD VELOURS"

Fire Brick of Various Shades and Textures
Vitrified Paving Brick.

Trust Building, Clearfield, Pa.

n Intimate Sketch of Clearfield Churches, Historical Facts, Etc.

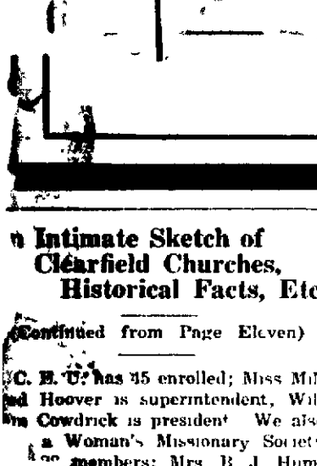
(Continued from Page Eleven)

C. E. U. has 45 enrolled; Miss Mil ed Hoover is superintendent, Wil m Cowdrick is president We also a Woman's Missionary Society members; Mrs B J Hum president. The Ladies' Aid has always been a busy com and have done splendid work G. W. Henderson is president

church and parsonage trustees G. L. Barger, president, W J ley, secretary and treasurer, Paul ham, C. F Bush and William rlin, general stewards; Charles ; the district stewards are rahan, David Heck, Alton Wil s. Lloyd Thompson, Mrs C I hester McClarland A F Lay Geo. Henderson and G L church treasurer.

regular services are as follows unday School, 9 45 a. m, morn worship, 11 00 a. m., Jr Y P S . A., 2:00 p m; Sr Y P S C , 6:45 p. m; evening worship, p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednes 7:45 p. m.

ybody is made welcome at all services.



NT W. SMITH
Second Street
earfield, Pa.

ALVATION ARMY

y was brought
ar 1865, when
ooth impre
of the wa
and qu

beyond the pale of the existing church work, determined to devote themselves to the blessing of the people, believing the only effectual way to do this in a permanent way, was to secure by persuasive means the application of the Divine Remedy —thus they preached the Gospel and it proved to be to a multitude of the

D A READ
Harness Mfr, Horse Furnishing Goods
Third Street, Clearfield Pa

Savior command to preach the white or Black whether they live in hut or palace and regard the perishing souls of every kind and color as of equal value in the sight of God. Such is the Army in its origin and such is its character. Born in the fire of love for souls it has been cradled in self-denial and nursed in sacrifice. Its very existence depends upon the continuous outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon its officers and soldiers. Its methods are unconventional and elastic, and its every movement is directed to the one object of getting at the people and getting them saved. Its officers are not ordained ministers, but are commissioned as Captains, Majors and Colonels by the General of the Army, and are moved from one part of the field to another as he may direct. Its soldiers are not members, but recruits, who enlist for active service against the devil, the world and the flesh, and who are known as Soldiers from the moment they enter the ranks.

Indian Matters

D MAURICO ROBINSON
Mens and Ladies Outfitters
Clearfield, Pa

Child Welfare

Bible for Suffering Womanhood of the World

A W B S
[illegible]
National [illegible]
Vice President [illegible]

Child Welfare

The cares which make children necessary are both numerous and [illegible] Petty irritations such as [illegible] Sometimes much [illegible]

The Making of Man

The problem of the poets is a complicated one and its solution has to be worked [illegible] Among the various [illegible] those for the [illegible] Put in the plain, matter-of-fact way, to set forth the cause [illegible] unemployment We reply that the question is a fact and is correct for [illegible] made to meet the needs of such [illegible] the proportion has been [illegible] to the point of demonstration [illegible] thousands of cases

Your old papers and old clothes and old furniture we have put [illegible] a year? Do we need it? [illegible]

The Salvation Army through the [illegible] and has received [illegible]

Corps and outpost	[illegible]
Commissioned officers	[illegible]
Local officers employed	610
Employees	2,448
Slum posts	17
Rescue homes	64
Centres and colonies [illegible]	[illegible]
Emigrants [illegible]	[illegible]
Slum posts [illegible]	[illegible]

THOMAS E CLARK
Opera House Manager
Veteran Civil War
Company A, 53rd Regiment
[illegible] Volunteers
ld, Pa

R. F. WHITMER, President — HARRY STEELE, Secretary
CHARLES STEELE, V.-Pres. and Treas.

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A. G. BARTHOLOMEW, Proprietor.

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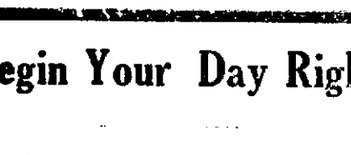

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CL... PEN...

The Beginnings of Church Work in Clearfield And Its Extension And Development Over The Short Span Which Separates us From Obscurity

It is but another proof of the wisdom of the sturdy pioneers of Clearfield county that, hand in hand with the educational went, the religious development.

Among the pioneers of the county, in addition to the missionairies of

AUGUST J. KUPFER
Cut Glass
Mgr. Emil F. Kupfer
Clearfield, Pa.

various denominations, whose names are mentioned in the earlier history of the county, the first preachers who held services in the county, of whose names we have been able to find any record, were:

Bishop Onderdonk, of the Protestant Episcopal church, who held services in 1832, and again in 1838 in the court house. The Rev. Tiffany Ford rector of the Episcopal church at Philipsburg, on 1843, held occasional services in the old court house, also Rev. George W. Nutt, of Bellefonte made periodical visits to Clearfield but the first regular Episcopal minister was Rev. William Clotworthy, who was sent to Clearfield in 1847.

The first Presbyterian ministers were the Revs. William Stewart and Henry R. Wilson, who preached in Clearfield in 1803 and for several years thereafter.

Rev. John Hammond was the first Methodist preacher and preached in

W. F. POWELL
Hardware
23 South Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Clearfield in 1822 befor there was any regular church.

The first Catholic services were held about 1815 by the Rev. Father Hayden, Reilly and Leavey, and about 1830 the first Catholic church was built.

Rev. G. Phillip Guelich known as Father Guelich was the first Lutheran preacher, preaching in Luthersfield in 1817.

Rev. Samuel Miles was one of the first regular Baptist preachers preaching in Clearfield about 1812.

As is the case with most of these early dates, that of the first church in Clearfield county is a much disputed question. One early chronicler states that the first meeting house was built in 1803 on the site of McClure's cemetery in Pike township. A later writer just as emphatically declares that the first church in Clearfield county was built in 1822, although he agrees with the earlier writer as to its location.

It is impossible to obtain any facts concerning the first house of worship but as religious meetings were held at homes and in barns before any church building was erected, it is probable that this caused the confusion in dates.

Such other facts as we have been able to gather concerning the early religious history of our county are set down in the following history of the different denominations:

Presbyterian

In the first history of Clearfield county, published in 1878, we find the following lines:

"The first meeting house in Clearfield county was built in the year 1809 and was located at the site of McClure's cemetery. It was of the Presbyterian faith."

To the members of this denomination, then, must be conceded the honor of having erected the first house of worship in our county.

A church building was erected in Clearfield several years later, and one in Curwensville in 1826. These charges were admitted to the Hun-

W. IRVING LEWIS
Secretary Y. M. C. A.
Second Street
Clearfield, Pa.

tingdon Presbytery, which at that time had a total number of 558 communicants.

There is now a church membership of 3,111 in this county, and nineteen church buildings.

These statistics prove in a most convincing manner the marvelous growth of this denomination, and the powerful and thriving condition of the Presbyterian church in Clearfield county at the present time.

Methodist Episcopal .

Methodism in Clearfield county has its beginning as early as 1814, in the days of the Huntingdon circuit. This circuit covered nearly three hundred miles, and included in its thirty charges those of Clearfield and Centre.

The first church building was erected at the latter charge between

LOUIS SHAPIRO
Clothing, Shoes & Furnishings
Clearfield, Pa.

1828 and 1834 and Rev. John M. Really appointed its pastor.

A "meeting house" was erected at Clearfield about 1836 and one at Curwensville one in Bradford township and one in the Grampian Hills a few years later.

From the time on, the Methodist Episcopal faith grew rapidly in power, and the Clearfield county charges became part of the Altoona District of the Central Pennsylvania conference.

At the present date there are twenty thriving Methodist Episcopal churches in Clearfield county, with a total membership of about five-

Baptist Church

An early historian of Clearfield county states that the first sermon was preached ... a Baptist

O. T. TOBIAS
Grocer
N... ...

county is the one at Curwensville founded in 1836.

The largest Baptist church in the county is the Zion church which maintains four places of worship, Ansonville, Marion, Bell's Landing and Kerrmoor. There are in all

WILLIAM E. TOBIAS
Teacher. Ex-County Supt. of Schools
Clearfield, Pa.

fourteen Baptist churches in the county.

Clearfield county is not a Baptist stronghold; but commendable progress is being made, and only one church now reports a smaller membership than it did ten years ago. The average annual rate of increase is three per cent. There are today one-third more Baptists in Clearfield county than there were ten years ago.

Evangelical Lutheran (English)

In the year 1832, Father Philip Guelich, called the "Father of Lutheranism" in Clearfield county, began to preach monthly to the people in Luthersburg, in Brady township. Ten years later a Union church was built by German Lutherans and Reformers, and services were held there by all branches of the Lutheran faith. In 1845 the first English Evangelical Lutheran church in the county was built near Luthersburg.

Since that time this demonination

J. M. BIGGINS
Biggins & Heberling
Meat Market, Third Street
Clearfield, Pa.

has grown greatly in membership, and there are now about twenty-two English Evangelical Lutheran churches in Clearfield county. They are united with the Allegheny Synod

Catholic Church

As early as 1826 priests of the Roman Catholic church visited this county for the purpose of saying mass for the few members of the faith who resided here. But it was not until 1850 that a church building was erected at Clearfield. Some years later about 1851, another Catholic church was built in Frenchville. These were the only Catholic churches in the county for many years but when the mineral resources of the county began to be mined, a foreign population, largely of the Ca-

(Continued on Page 14.)

R. P. HEBERLING
... ...

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CHIROPRACTOR
NEW MOSSOP BUILDING
Clearfield, - Penna.

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CLEARFIELD REAL ESTATE

Money as a general rule flows to- good investments. Thus we early seven and a half millions lars constituting the resources e three strong banking institu- of Clearfield Borough. History proven that every penny invested our banks, has been money well very profitably invested, for the

J. W. EBERTS
Miller
Clearfield, Pa.

ank has increased marvelously in alue and the dividends have been ost gratifying. But this article is ot to treat on banks or banking, it is to deal with the real estate situa- of this enterprising and pros- perous own. Suffice it to say that we only wish to draw a comparison between the banks and real estate, to establish the fact that money placed in Clearfield property is money just as wisely invested as that invested in the banks.

The assessed valuation of Clear- is just about three million dol- This sum is laid almost al- together upon land and improved properties. A small proportion is occupation assessment but mortgages are taxable only for state purposes and are not included in the aggre- With a three million assessed , according to practice, we can safely say that the market value or value is approximately seven

L. W. POLLACK
Pollack's Bargain Store
306 East Market Street
Clearfield, Pa.

business property which is maintain- in a standard condition of repairs where the foundations of the walls are permanently laid, will never go back but on the contrary will ap- preciably increase in value. Let us inquire if the foundations of old Clearfield are well and permanently This question is the one about dollars, a sum just about our banking resources. So money invested in a home or in real estate investors are reas- ing and some "would be real es- e investors" are perplexed. Now writer of this article feels con- nt, aye sure that our town's foun- ons are well and permanently Our industries are of a very anent nature, our railroad facili- are quite extensive, our Chamber Commerce is wide awake and ag- ive, our churches are all durable s, our newspapers are working upbuilding of the town and

PETER KREHER
Meats
h Second St.
ld, Pa.

are interested in the town's material welfare, and our citizens are enter- prising and vigilant. With such a valued list of assets is there the slightest danger of the bottom fal- ling out of Clearfield real estate? No, indeed no, Clearfield real estate is as good as gold and many men have become rich by selling their properties when people wanted them, and those who have not sold are still in possession of a valuable asset. Another asset of Clearfield which gives value to real estate and which deserves special and separate men- tion is its water supply. Just as a man who buys a farm, looks well to the fountains of water, so a town must have good water and an abun- dant supply of it; too. Clearfield's water supply is unsurpassed by any other town of its size, yes of many larger places. With two large reser- voirs located among the thickly tim- bered water sheds of Montgomery and Chinclaclamoose Creek. Always well filled with the purest waters, the coming thousands of Clearfield's sons and daughters can quench their thirst and all the industries can be supplied. This asset gives Clearfield

AMADAUS WOODEL
Fish Market and Confectionery
10 N. Third St.
Clearfield, Pa.

real estate an intrinsic value which must be considered.

Clearfield is a city of home-own- ers. A large part of the people own their homes thereby controlling their places of abode and having a spot on which to spend their domestic pride and strength. But all the homes are occupied and still the people come seeking places in which to dwell. The question is being constantly asked, how can our town grow if there are no homes to house the newcomers who have secured or can secure work in our industries and desire to locate in our town? Why do not capitalists build tenant houses to accommodate all who wish to locate in our midst and become citizens of Clearfield? Now one would naturally conclude at first thought that our moneyed men are not doing the right thing for the town in not building houses that the people may have homes. True a tenant house investment pays well in dollars and cents and it pays in a satisfaction return that homes are being provided in which that insti-

O. BRUCE PORTER
Huntingdon and Clearfield Telephone Company
South Second Street
Clearfield, Pa.

tution the family is to be maintained, and children taught and trained in all the fundamentals which make for civilization. But the capitalist has good strong reasons too for with- holding his money from the tenant house investment. He is considering the high taxes, taxes which are slid- ing not on a downward but an up- ward scale. These taxes must be paid whether he receives the rent or not. Then too, tenants themselves do not encourage him as they should. They do not take the care of the house they should. The children are abusive of the plaster and paint. The tenant is unreasonable in his request for repairs to the house, and the up- keep is so high that the profit on his investment is an unknown and un- ain quantity. However it must barrassing and extremely dis-

Continued on Page 15.)

THE BEGINNINGS OF CHURCH WORK IN CLEARFIELD; ITS EXTENSION & DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from Page 13.)

tholic faith, came into this region, in- cluding many Greek Catholics.

Since that time the number of the Catholics has steadily increased, un- Catholics has steadily increased, un- twenty thousand and thirty church edifices.

Protestant Episcopal Church

Although services were held in this county as early as 1832, no regular organization of the Protestant Epis- copal church was made until 1849, when a church of that faith was es- tablished at Clearfield.

In 1851 a church building was elected, and named St. Andrews. For many years, this was the only Pro- testant Episcopal church in the

GEORGE KITTELBERGER

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Plumbing, Heating, Tinning
319 Market Street
Clearfield, Pa.

county, but in 1884, two more churches were built—one at DuBois and one at Houtzdale.

Although the growth of the de- nomination has been very gradual its members are noted for their devo- tions and loyalty to their faith.

Society of Friends

The first meeting of this Society in the county was held at the home of James Moore, in Penn township, in 1813. Several years later a school huose was built in the vicinity, and here the Friends met for worship until 1824, when a meeting house was built in the vicinity, and here the

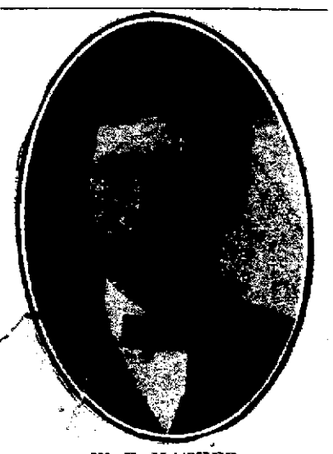
W. H. SPARE
Express Agent
Clearfield, Pa.

Friends met for worship until 1824, when a meeting house was built on a lot donated by James Moore. In 1833 this meeting was regularly es- tablished as a monthly meeting by Warrington Monthly meeting in York county and the name West Branch was given it.

There are now two Friends meet- ing houses in the county-one on the original lot near the town of Gram- pian, and one in Curwensville built in 1878.

African Methodist Episcopal Church

There are but two churches of this denomination in Clearfield county—one at Curwensville and one at Clearfield. The total member- ship of these two churches is thirty- two. Although they are few in number they are strong in faith and untiring in their efforts to promote Christianity among their people.



W. E. MATHER
City Bakery
12 Third St.
Clearfield, Pa.

United Brethren Church.

This church has a large member- ship in various parts of Clearfield county.

One of the earliest churches of this denomination was the Shiloh church, organized in 1847. The services of this church were held in Shiloh school house until 1886, when a large church building was erected.

There are several other churches of this faith in the eastern townships of the county, and the total member- ship is very large.

German Reformed Church.

Brady township with its German population is the stronghold of all branches of the Lutheran faith, and the German Reformed church in Clearfield county had its beginning in that locality.

In 1842 the German Lutherans and the members of the Reformed church combined forces, and erected a union church, three miles from Luthers- burg. But in 1851 these two congre- gations could no longer agree, and in 1853, the Reformers erected a church of their own.

A Reformed church was built in DuBois in 1883, and another in Hus- ton township in 1884.

The membership of the denomina- tion is local, confined almost entirely to the northwestern section of the county.

Other Religious Denominations.

There are several other religious denominations in Clearfield county, the memberships of which are too small to support regular churches.

Among these are the Dunkards, the Methodist Protestants, and the Men- onites.

The Primitive Methodists, though not large in membership, have sev- eral churches throughout the county.

The Salvation Army supports two barracks in the county—one at Du- Bois and one at Clearfield.

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THE ABOVE PICTURE SHOWS A FEW OF OUR MANY MONUMENTS.

Artificial Ice In Clearfield!

The history of the development or artificial ice in Clearfield is so closely allied with that of the brewery that it may be considered part of it.

The first artificial ice manufactured in Clearfield County was made at the Clearfield Brewing Company's plant in May of 1897. Artificial refrigeration was then, as it is now, absolutely essential for the production of a quality product, owing to the fact that the old style overhead ice houses and swimmers) a vessel that was filled with ice and floated on the liquid in the vats for cooling purposes) were antiquated and inefficient. The only relief possible was the installation of a refrigerating machine, which was of the Frick type, of four tons refrigerating and 150 pounds of ice making daily capacity.

In the Spring of 1900 a 35-ton refrigerating York type machine was installed to care for the increased refrigeration necessary for a larger volume of business. The ice making daily capacity was then increased to 20,000 pounds of ice.

In the Spring of 1903 it was found necessary to add another ice machine to supply the increased demand for artificial ice in Clearfield and vicinity. This machine was of the 45-ton refrigerating York type and increased the daily ice making capacity to 40,000 pounds of ice, which is the present capacity.

The process of making ice has developed in the same proportion as the improvements in ice making machinery. From 1897 to 1903 city water was used in its unfiltered state, consequently during rainy weather the ice naturally had more or less sediment and impurities.

In 1903 when the new machine was installed a complete filtration system was specified as part of the equipment. City water is still used but it is first converted into steam to drive the ice machinery. After leaving the exhaust ports it passes through a series of traps which separates the oil and other impurities from the steam. It is then condensed to water and reboiled. The water is then cooled and passes through two charcoal and sand filters and then is then considered fit to be converted into ice. When water after being treated in this manner is converted into ice it may safely be called Hygienic Artificial Ice.

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THE TOWN OF MADERA

The town of Madera is the largest town in Bigler township, this county. The population at present is about 1,500 people.

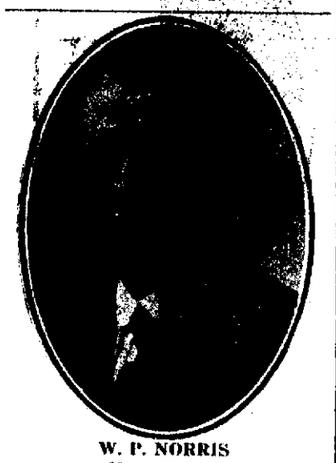
James Alexander, great grandfather of Hon. Joseph Alexander was living in Mifflin county, this state, when he heard from his friend, John Reed, a hunter and trapper of the land where the town of Madera now stands. John Reed went by Indian trail, over the mountains, and James Alexander went by boat by way of

JOSEPH A. SHOFF
Postmaster, Coal Operator, General Merchandise
Madera, Pa.

Lock Haven to meet him. A flat boat was poled, pushed and dragged up the Susquehanna and then up Clearfield Creek to Muddy Run where John Reed was met. During their investigations a piece of ore was found which was later sent to Philadelphia and returned in the form of a silver coin. A great deal of unsuccessful searching has been done to find this ore.

James Alexander laid warrants in 1784 on four tracts, known as the James Alexander, the John McConnel, and John McGill and Cullen tracts.

The one tract laid in the name of James Alexander, and granted for services in the Revolutionary war and on which the main part of the town of Madera now stands, had an ash corner on which were cut the initials of J. A., for James Alexander and J. R., for his friend, John Reed.



W. P. NORRIS
Meat Market
15 Third Street
Clearfield, Pa.

This ash was afterwards washed away by a flood.

These four tracts later came into the possession of the sons of James Alexander, namely, Hugh, Robert, Joseph and William B. Three of the tracts were sold to Sir Henry Philips of England, but William B. refused to sell the original James Alexander tract, on which James Alexander had planted an apple orchard originating from a pint of apple seed that he carried from Mifflin county. The residence of H. B. Swoope now stands in the midst of this old apple orchard, although part of the original orchard has been retained by Joseph Alexander and he holds this with great pride because title has come down to him from the original grant in 1784 without ever having been deeded.

In 1785, William B. Alexander, the grandfather of Joseph Alexander,

W. I. BETTS
Coal Operator
Cle[illegible]

with his eldest son, Robert, settled where the town of Madera now stands and about the same time a squatter by the name of Black Bill located near the present Scarano stone quarry. Captain Rickets, great grandfather of Isaac Rickets of Utahville, Pa., settled on one of the present Whiteside farms. These seem to have been the first settlers. Following came the Hegarties and Whitesides and a number of other settlers.

About 1850, Charles J. Pusey and his brother, Joe, built a sawmill on Clearfield Creek and started a store, and the business life of Madera really dates from this time.

The east side of Clearfield Creek was known as Alexandersburg and the west side of the creek, as Puseyville, but when the government postal authorities took up the matter they found that there was another Puseyville and as they considered Alexandersburg an inconvenient name, they named the post office Madera and the town has borne that name ever since.

After the lumbering days were over, a mine known as the Alexander Colliery, operated by Thomas Blythe was the principal industry but of later years the H. B. Swoope interests have developed the coal around

J. L. R. HEICHHOLD
Dentist
Keystone Building
Clearfield, Pa.

Madera to an extent that has resulted in greatly increasing the business of the town and giving employment to about a thousand men, of which a great many live in surrounding little settlements and in West Moshannon, Houtzdale, Brisbin, Smoke Run, Glen Hope, Banian and Belsena. There is coal territory available to continue the present rate of mining around Madera for at least fifty years, so that the town enjoys the prospects of a good future.

Last year the main street was bricked, with a concrete foundation and the town is steadily improving and growing, and is a much different place from the time when the early Alexanders had to go forty miles to the nearest mill.

W. F. STOVER
Groceries
Johnson Block, Cherry Street
Clearfield, Pa.

HIS WIFE'S NAME.

A big, elderly English farmer called on a solicitor and said he'd like to make his will. "I'll leave my brass to the wife," he said; "we've been married thirty years."

The solicitor prepared to receive particulars. "What's your wife's Christian name?" he asked.

The farmer scratched his head, thought, scratched his head again. No he couldn't remember. Hanged if he knew at all.

The solicitor thought of a ruse. "Walk to that door," he suggested, "and call upstairs as if you're calling her."

The farmer did so. He called out, "Missus!"—Exchange.

A TERRIBLE SLIGHT.

"What do you think? A man brought back the umbrella he took from our hall stand!"

"H'm! It speaks well for the honesty of the man, but it's a terrible slight to the umbrella."—Exchange.

IRA C. McCLOSKEY
Sheriff Clearfield County
Clearfield, Pa.
Youngest Sheriff in the State

WHY EDITORS ARE GRAY.

Most anyone can be an editor. All the editor has to do is to sit at his desk six days out of the week, four weeks out of the month, twelve months out of the year, and edit such stuff as this:

"Mrs. Jones, of Cactus Creek, let a can-opener slip last week and cut herself in the pantry."

"A mischievous lad of Pikestown, threw a stone and hit Mrs. Pike in the alley last week."

"John Doe climbed the roof of his house last week, looking for leak and fell, striking himself on the porch."

"While Harold Green was escorting Miss Violet Wise from the church social Saturday night a savage dog attacked and bit Mr. Green on the public square."

"Isaiah Trimmer, of Running Creek was playing with a cat Friday, when it scratched him on the veranda."

"Mr. Fong, while harnessing a broncho last Saturday, was kicked in the south of his corn patch."

Yes, it's a wonder these editors can draw salaries for it.—Exchange.

H. J. HINTERLEITNER
General Superintendent
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co.
Trust Building, Clearfield, Pa.

THINGS HAVE CHANGED

Mary, small but up-to-date maiden, had been to tea for the first time with the new neighbors next door. And from all accounts, the little girl there had not been at all generous in permitting Mary to share her playthings.

"Well," said Mary's mother, when she had heard all about it, "if anybody had treated me like that when I was a little girl, I would have come straight home."

The girl of today shrugged her small shoulders as she answered:

"Umph! Things have changed since your day, mother. I slapped her face and stayed."—Exchange.

I. W. LIPEZ
Managing Shoe Store
Clearfield, Pa.

HE HAD PROVED IT.

A teacher was examining a class of small boys in arithmetic. Addressing a particularly smart boy, she asked:

"Can five go into one?"

"Yes," came the answer at once.

"You stupid boy!" she said. "How do you make that out?"

"Please, ma'am," he said, "I put five toes into one steal[illegible]s morning.—Exchange.

CLEARFIELD REAL ESTATE

(Continued from Page 14.)

couraging to the men desiring to locate in Clearfield and not be able to rent a home. However, one way to overcome this difficulty is to start right by buying a home. Some two years ago a gentleman wished to locate in Clearfield and hunted all through the town for a house but found none. He then consulted one of our real estate brokers and he too was unable to rent him a house for his houses were all occupied. One year later this same man renewed his efforts to rent a house in Clearfield and found conditions more congested than before. While he was plodding

P. T. DAVIS
Banker
Clearfield, Pa.

about the streets he met the same real estate man who told this home seeker that he would have to buy a home in order to get a location anyways soon. The broker showed the man a property he had for sale. He was pleased with it and that night the deal was closed, making this home seeker the owner of this place. Within one month of this time the man had moved his family to his new Clearfield home and a few days later he was established in business and today is one of Clearfield's most enterprising business men. If all prospective citizens would buy a home as this man did they would not be embarrassed by not being able to rent a house.

Clearfield's improved real estate is beautiful too as well as useful and valuable. Many of our business blocks are beautiful in appearance, commodious and convenient in their appointments.

Our public buildings including our churches, are magnificent architecaural monuments, and the new High school is the gem of the Susquehanna valley. Clearfield's real estate is not a dead issue and the man who is fortunate enough to own property in this enterprising and thriving place, certainly does not have his money invested in a sinking ship.

ALWAYS IN THE DISTANCE

"Money talks, you know, and—

"You may be right," acknowledged the discouraged-looking man. "I have not for a long time been able to get near enough to it to know whether it does or not. I sometimes see it in the distance making derisive gestures at me, but that is about as far as my acquaintance with it goes."—Judge.

There are more men ennobled by study than by nature.—Cicero.

Pity the Man Who Doesn't Advertise!

By EDEEN.

"I have an established business. I don't require advertising."

That is the answer of some self satisfied man to a request for advertising. Meanwhile his progressive neighbor is using printer's ink lavishly.

The result is obvious. It's only a question of time. The self satisfied business man soon finds his trade disappearing. His progressive neighbor goes ahead with leaps and bounds. Every business, no matter how firmly established, needs advertising. If it isn't advertised it soon will be in a rut. Don't get in a rut. Advertise.

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Every single part of the Dort is a feature. The quality goes clear through—and this is known quality. $665 F.O.B. Flint

French design motor, bore 3¼ inches, stroke 5 inches; the work of Etienne Planche, former Peugeot engineer. Beautiful hand-painted body, pure stream-line. Full cantilever springs, 50½ inches long. Weight only 2080 pounds. 22 miles to a gallon of gasoline; irreversible steering; sturdy frame and rear axle.

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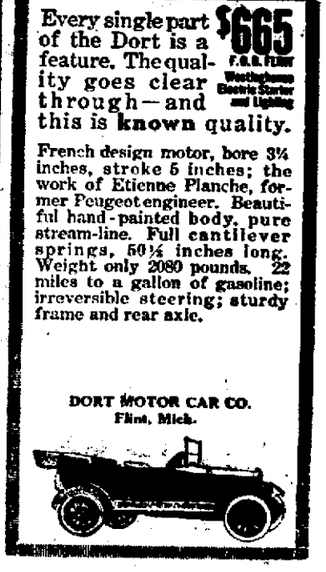
Flint, Mich.



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But all that we ask is for you to see the car. And it won't take but a few minutes for the car to convince you that dollar for dollar, it gives MORE than any other Four on the market.

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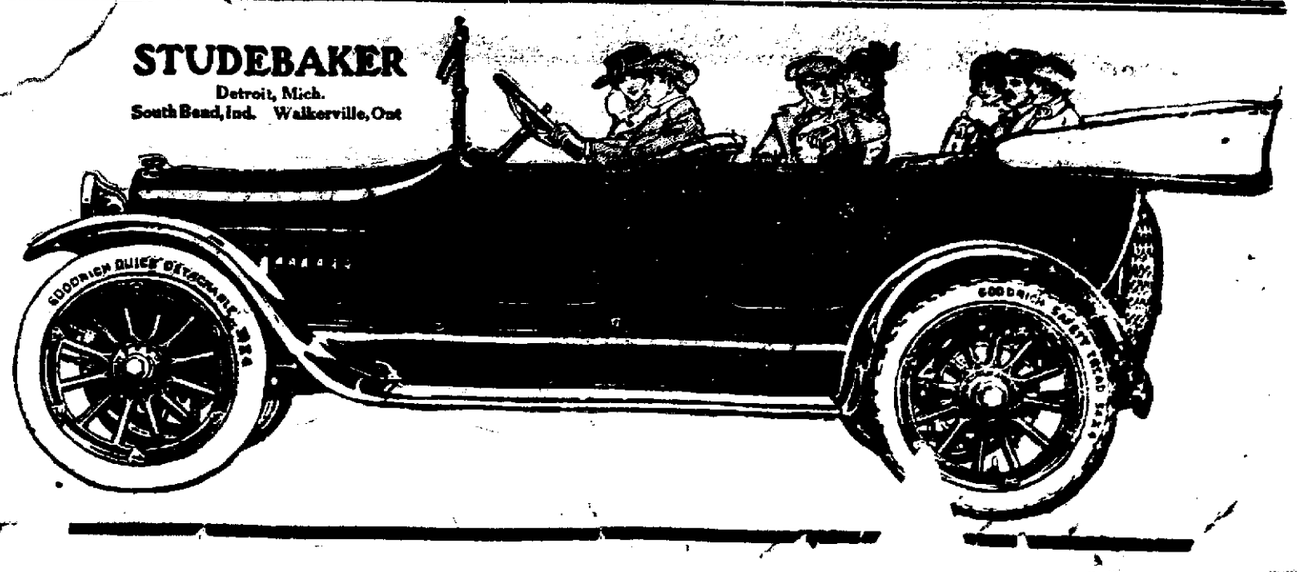

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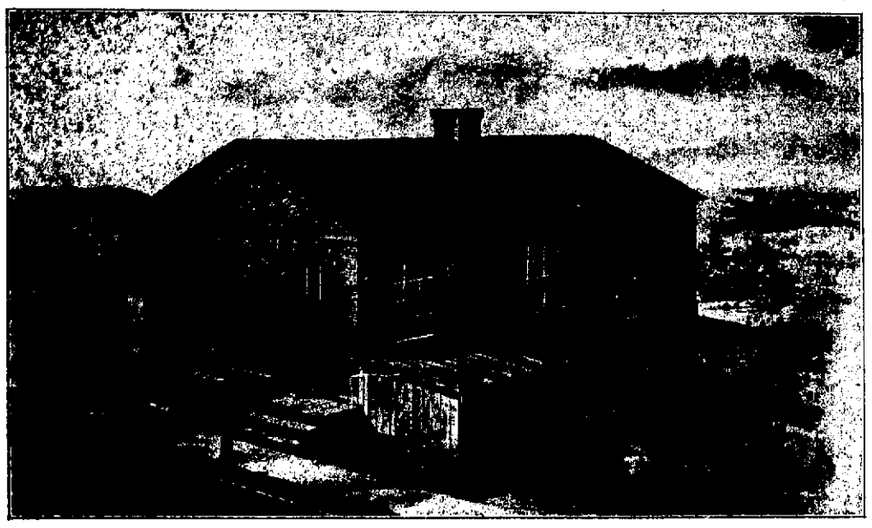

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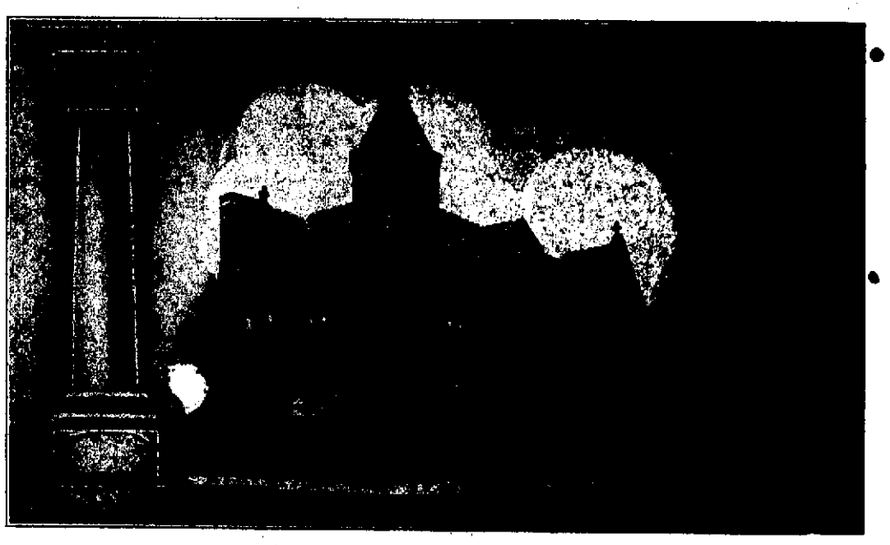

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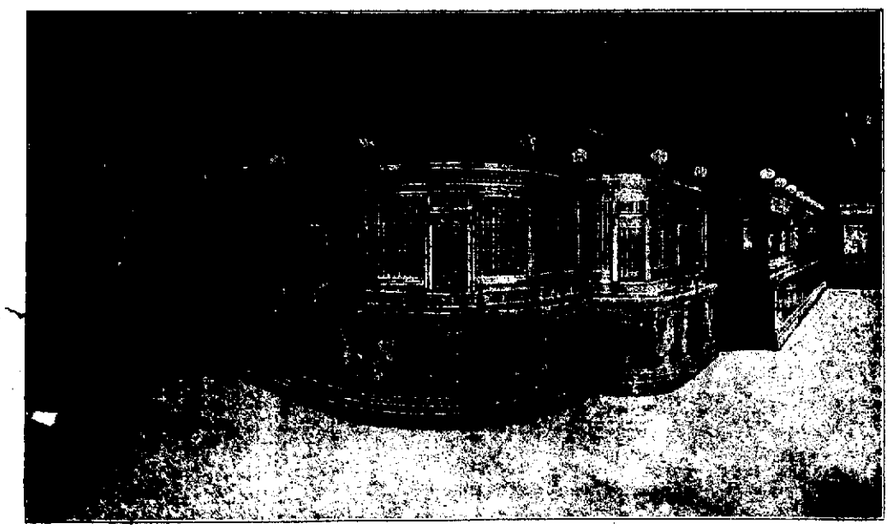

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The Newspaper That Goes Home and Stays

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

EIGHT PAGES SECTION THREE

Volume XI. THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS "GET ACQUAINTED EDITION" NUMBER 14

It Has Been Almost a Century Since the Court Crier First Said "God Save the Commonwealth And This Honorable Court" In Clearfield County

Many Distinguished Jurists Have Graced the Bench, and Have Contributed Much to the Everlasting Glory of the State

Clearfield county was formed out of parts of Huntingdon and Lycoming by an Act of the Legislature, approved March 26, 1804, which provided that "the jurisdiction of the several courts of the county of Centre, and the authority of the judges thereof, shall extend over and shall operate and be effectual within said counties of Clearfield and McKean"

The Act of April 4, 1805 directed the Governor to appoint three commissioners "to view and determine on

ALFRED GRAHAM
Lumber
Clearfield Pa

the most eligible and proper situation for the seat of justice and public buildings" for the new county. The commissioners located the "seat of justice" on the lands of Abram Witmer, at Chinclaclamoose's old town, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, and laid out a town which was named 'Clearfield'

The first court house was completed in 1810, but the county remained attached to Centre county for judicial purposes until 1822. On January 29 1822 An Act was approved wherein it was enacted That the inhabitants of the County of Clearfield be entitled to and shall at all times hereafter have and enjoy all the courts jurisdictions officers rights and privileges to which the inhabitants of other counties of the

H F. BIGLER
Fire Brick Manufacturer
Clearfield Pa

State are entitled by the constitution and by the laws of this Commonwealth" The Act also directed that the several courts for said county of Clearfield, shall be opened and held at the court house, now erected in Clearfield town in the said county of Clearfield"

The State had been divided into "districts or circuit," the counties of Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon and Bedford comprising the fourth district, and, in the Act of 1822 the county of Clearfield was "declared to belong to the fourth judicial district, and the president of the court of common pleas within the said district shall be president (judge) of the courts of common pleas of the said county." Hon Charles Huston was, at this time, president of the fourth district and, therefore, became the first president of the courts of Clearfield county.

At that time, 1822 the court of common pleas consisted of a president judge and two associate judges, and the first step toward the organization of our courts, under that Act was on September 22, 1822, when the Governor appointed Francis W Rawle and Moses Boggs to be associate

NIN McQUILLEN
Gen. Superintendent Harbison & Walker
Clearfield, Pa.

judges and Samuel Fulton to be prothonotary and clerk of the several courts

Charles Huston, the first president judge of the courts of this county was born January 16 1771 in Plumstead township, Bucks county this state He received his early education in the private schools graduating at the head of his class in 1789 from Dickinson College Carlisle Pa He was admitted to the bar at Williamsport, Pa in 1795 and began the practice of his profession at Jaysburg Lycoming county removing to Bellefonte in 1807 where he continued to practice law until his appointment in 1818 as president judge of the fourth judicial district

Judge Huston served as president of the fourth district until his appointment April 26 1826 as one of the justices of the Supreme Court on which bench he served until 1847 when he resigned He died November 10 1849

Prior to his death Judge Huston

The Clearfield Progress and many friends are indebted to Hon. J. Frank Snyder for the following story of Clearfield County Bench and Bar.

began the preparation of a work on the land titles in Pennsylvania and after years of labor a fire destroyed his manuscript Later in life he took up the task again and published a work known as "Huston's Land Titles" His death occurred November 10th, 1849

Judge Huston was unusually well equipped to fill the important duties of the judicial office He had the at-

F G. CHORPENNING
Justice of the Peace
Civil War Veteran
Clearfield Pa

tribute of integrity, legal learning, sound understanding, and that habit of thought that enabled him to view the legal questions before him without bias or prejudice As a judge of the fourth judicial district he became unusually well versed in the intricacies of the land titles in the state

Hon Thomas Burnside was appointed in 1826 to succeed Judge Hus-

F B. REED
Clearfield Machine Shops
Clearfield, Pa

ton Thomas Burnside was a native of Ireland and was born June 22 1782 He came to this country in 1792 with parents and his early youth was spent in Philadelphia He read law with Hon Robert Porter of Philadelphia and was admitted to practice in 1804 and forty thereafter he located in Bellefonte Pa He took an active interest in politics and in 1811

Short Sketches of The Men Who Have Administered The Law of The Land Since Court Was Established 1822

1815 was elected to Congress In 1816 he was appointed President Judge of Luzerne county, but resigned in 1818. In 1823 he was again elected to state senate. He presided over the courts of the Fourth Judicial District until 1841, when he was appointed President Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, where he served until 1845, when he was promoted to the Supreme Court of the state. He died March 25, 1857 Judge Burnside while an able jurist and a man of more than ordinary ability in many lines, was noted for his eccentricities and his fondness for a joke regardless of who might suffer.

Hon George W Woodward, succeeded Judge Burnside and served a full term and was afterwards made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state. He was noted for his extreme courtesy and affability as well as for his legal learning and strict impartiality He was firm and fearless in his decisions upon legal questions, not because it was always believed that he was strictly just as he recognized justice, he became one of the

CHARLES T. KURTZ
Kurtz Bros.
Manufacturing Stationers Commercial Printers
Clearfield, Pa

most popular judges in the state. Judge Woodward served on the Supreme Court Bench until 1867, when he retired by reason of the expiration of his term He died about 1868

When Judge Woodward's term expired, in 1851, Governor Johnston appointed James T. Hale, president judge to serve until his successor was elected

Judge Hale was born in Bradford county, Pa, October 11 1812 admitted to the Bar in 1832 and located in Bellefonte in 1835 After retiring from the bench, at the end of 1851, Judge Hale practiced a few years but devoted most of his attention to the development of his lumber and coal interests in Centre and Clearfield counties He died in 1875

By the Act of April 15, 1851, the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean Elk and Clearfield were made to constitute the fourth judicial district of which Robert G White, of Tioga county became president judge and by operation of law, became president judge of our courts Judge White presided over but one term of court in this county.

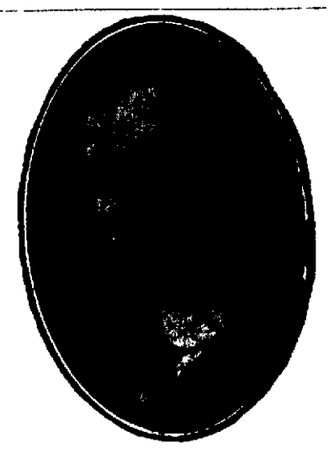
By the Act of April 5, 1852, Clearfield county was attached to the eighteenth judicial district, composed of the counties of Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, Mercer and Forest, of which district John C. Knox was president judge, and, by operation of law, became president judge of our courts.

Judge Knox was appointed an as-

J. F WEAVER, Jr.
Lumber
212 South Front Street
Clearfield Pa

sociate justice of the Supreme Court May 24, 1851, and served until November 11, 1851, and on January 19, 1858 he was commissioned Attorney General of this state He died some years later

On April 9, 1851 and during Judge Knox's incumbency the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton were erected into a separate judicial district, called the twenty fifth district of which James Burnside son of the late Judge Thomas Burnside our second judge was appointed president judge and at the October session of that year was elected by the people without opposition



F. D. LEIPOLD
Dentist
County National Bank
Clearfield, Pa.

(Continued on Page 18)

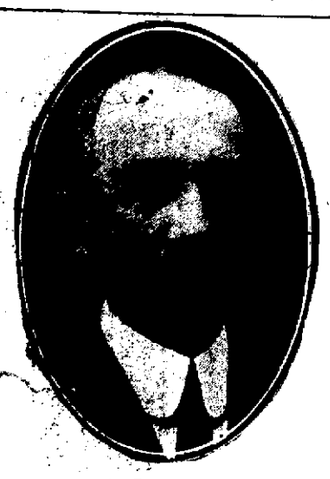
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

It Has Been Almost a Century Since The Court Crier First Said "God Save The Commonwealth And This Honorable Court" In Clearfield

(Continued from Page 17)

fonte, February 22, 1807, studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the Bar in November 1830. In 1844 and again in 1846 he was elected to the Legislature. Judge Burnside was instantly killed, July 1, 1859, by a fall from a buggy.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Burnside was filled by the appointment of Hon. James Gamble, of Jersey Shore. Judge Gamble had represented this county in the Legislature when it was in the same Legislative District as Lycoming



A. B. REED
Brick Manufacturer
11 Front Street
Clearfield, Pa.

county. He was afterwards elected to Congress. Judge Gamble presided over but one term of our courts, and has been described "as an amiable and worthy gentleman, possessed of talents of a high order."

Samuel Linn, of Bellefonte, was then elected president judge of the twenty-fifth district at the October 1859, elections, and served until 1869 when he left the bench to resume the practice of the law.

Samuel Linn, a son of Rev. James Linn, an eminent Presbyterian minis-

STODDARD L. DRIGGS
Globe Theatre
Pioneer Moving Picture Manager
Clearfield, Pa.

ter, was born in 1820 and was twenty-five years old when he entered upon the study of the law. In 1847 he James T. Hale associated themselves together for the practice of the law and upon Mr. Hale's elevation to the bench he formed a partnership with W. T. Wilson, which continued until 1859 when he himself was elected president judge of this district. After leaving the bench he became a partner of William H. Armstrong and acted for some years.

It was said of Judge Linn, at the

LIAM W. WALTERS
arfield Decorating Co.
10 Third St.
Clearfield, Pa.

ascended the bench, "Few is age have acquired and great a name or legal he. In our good old lth he has few peers and are rare." When he left had the consolation of his decisions on the stions arising in cas- outed locations of sur- veness had quieted nd, and become part monwealth.

Hon. Joseph B. McEnally was appointed as the successor to Judge Linn in 1868 by the Governor and was the first citizen of Clearfield county to preside over the Courts of the county as president judge. Judge McEnally served until December, 1868 when he was succeeded by Charles A. Mayer, he having defeated Judge McEnally at the October election, at which Judge McEnally was the Republican and Charles A. Mayer the Democratic candidate. The district at that time being strongly Democratic McEnally was defeated, although he polled a large complimentary vote. Judge McEnally was born in Lycoming county on January 25, 1820. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, having been graduated in the class of 1845. He was admitted to the Bar in 1849. Shortly after being admitted to practice he came to Clearfield county was made district attorney and resided there until his death which occurred at the

G. P. WALLACE
Wallace Garage
Fourth and Reed Streets
Clearfield, Pa.

ripe old age of eighty-five. Judge McEnally was a man of beautiful character, sterling integrity and as a land lawyer he probably had no equal in Pennsylvania.

Hon. Charles A. Mayer, who succeeded Judge McEnally as president judge was born in York county, December 15, 1820. At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Bar of Clinton county, Pa.

He served as district attorney of Clinton county for two terms. At the expiration of his term as president judge he was again a candidate and

G. M. ROSSER
Rosser Furniture Co.
228 Market Street
Clearfield, Pa.

was re-elected in 1879. After Clearfield county became a separate judicial district in 1883 Judge Mayer became by virtue of the rearrangement of judicial districts made by the Legislature President Judge of the new 25th district comprising the twenty-fifth district comprising the counties of Clinton, Cameron, and Elk and held that office up to the time of his death. Judge Mayer was one of the ablest judges that ever occupied the bench in this county, and his

E. E. WILLIAMS
811 Daisy Street
Wholesale and Retail Meats
Clearfield, Pa.

decisions were seldom reversed by the appellate courts.

By the act of the General Assembly approved the 9th day of April, 1874, which was passed, to carry out the directions of the new state constitution the twenty-fifth judicial district was entitled to an additional law judge to be appointed by the Governor to serve until such additional law judge should be elected at the next general election. Pursuant to the authority contained in that act, Governor Hartranft, on April 10, 1874, appointed Hon. John H. Orvis to be additional law judge of said district and at the general election following he was elected to said office for the full term of ten years. Judge Orvis was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, February 24, 1835. In February, 1856, he was admitted to the Clinton county Bar, and in December 1862, he moved to Bellefonte, Pa. Judge Orvis resigned after the No-

M. THOMAS BOWMAN
Hotel "Riverside"
Next N. Y. C. R. R. Station
Clearfield, Pa.

vember election in 1883, and resumed the practice of the law. At Clearfield he associated J. Frank Snyder with him as Orvis & Snyder. Judge Orvis resided at Bellefonte, at which place C. M. Bower became his partner under the firm name of Orvis & Bower, and later his son, Hon. Ellis L. Orvis became a member of the firm, which was thereafter known as Orvis, Bower & Orvis. The firms of Orvis & Snyder, at Clearfield, and Orvis, Bower & Orvis, at Bellefonte, were dissolved November 6, 1893, by

H. D. HEALEY
Monarch Billiard Parlors
Opera House Bldg.
Clearfield, Pa.

the death of Judge Orvis.

Judge Orvis was possessed of a fine intellect and a wonderfully retentive memory. In the trial of a case he seldom took any notes and yet when he came to charge the jury he could give every important item of testimony with exactness from his memory. He could grasp the very essence of a case, so much more quickly than the ordinary lawyer and he was so impatient of technicalities and delays, and so anxious that right should prevail, that he sometimes ran afoul of

JAMES HUDSON
Blacksmith
Third Street
Clearfield, Pa.

the red tape that lodges in the legal procedure for the purpose of preventing a too hasty judgment, but his career on the bench and as a lawyer reflected great credit upon the profession which he honored. He was particularly kind to young lawyers and it was his delight to aid and assist them who never knew it and as a consequence he made many warm friends among the junior members of the Bar.

In the year 1878 Clearfield county by virtue of having acquired the necessary population of over 40,000 was in obedience to the Constitution created a separate judicial district and became entitled to elect its own president judge. The first judge to be so elected was Hon. David L. Krebs, who was the Democratic candidate for the office at the November election of 1883, but was supported by many Republicans who believed that the

T. J. NORRIS
Clothes Cleaning and Tailoring
110-112 Cherry Street
Clearfield, Pa.

judicial office should be non-partisan. Judge Krebs served a full term of ten years and was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Hon. Cyrus Gordon, Republican, after a spirited canvass.

David Luther Krebs was born in Ferguson township, Centre county,

R. B. COWDER
Shaving Parlor
Corner Eighth and Daisy Streets
Clearfield, Pa.

Pa., on October 5, 1846. In the fall of 1864 he came to Clearfield county and taught school while preparing for the Bar with the late Hon. William A. Wallace. About this time his elder brother was drafted to serve in the war of the Rebellion and David

(Continued on Page 19)

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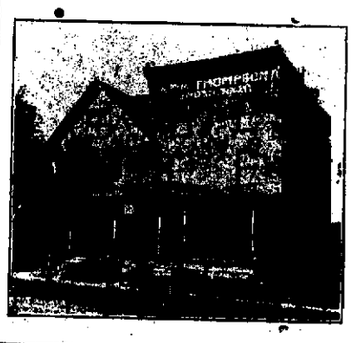

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(Continued from Page 18)

offered to take his place, which he did and served in the 98th Pennsylvania Volunteers until mustered out in 1865. In 1867 he returned to Centre county and read law with the late Adam Hoy and was admitted to the Centre county bar in 1869 and in June of the same year located in Clearfield. Upon the appointment by President Grant of the late Hon. H. Bucher Swoope as United States Attorney in 1870, Judge Krebs in connection with John P. Irvin succeeded to his practice. In 1873 Judge Krebs became a partner with Hon. W. A. Wal-

B. F. CHASE Jr.
General Insurance
Clearfield, Pa.

which partnership continued until the time of his election to the bench.

Hon. Cyrus Gordon was to succeed Judge Krebs in January, 1887, and also a full term of six years and was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Hon. Alberton O. Smith after what was probably the most bitter political contest in this county ever known.

Judge Gordon was born December 1, 1846, near Hecla Furnace, Centre county, Pa. He was educated at Pennsylvania State College and then took studied law at the law school of the

Thomas H. Murray, was the firm name of Murray & Smith of which he was a member at the time he was elected judge. Judge Krebs during his term of office made the docket of an ac-

JAMES MITCHELL
Barber and Farmer
209 Walnut St.
Clearfield, Pa.

cumulation of old cases that could be reached and cases soon as they were at issue. Upon appointment from the bench Judge Smith resumed the practice of law here and is the only member of the bar to now living.

Singleton Bell, the present

S. W. McELVEY
Manager Land Each Barber Co.
Al[illegible]

A. F. MOORE
Coal Dealer
Clearfield, Pa.

law firm of Krebs & Irvin and on January 20, 1881 was admitted to practice in the courts of Jefferson county, he then formed a

J. C. SHUEL
Photographer
[illegible]
Clearfield, Pa.

from the date of his admission until August 1, 1903 (in the meantime serving one term as District Attorney of this county) he was associated in partnership, for the practice of the law, with Howard B. Hall under the firm name of Bell & Hall. Mr. Bell was elected president judge

party as county chairman and as a member of its State Central Committee; he is a 32nd Degree Mason and a Past Grand Master of the Clearfield Lodge; he is a member of the Clearfield-Curwensville Country Club, and of the Acacia Club, of Williamsport Pa., a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Clearfield, and a life member of the Michigan Union.

PRESIDENTIAL POINTERS

The burial places of our presidents are as follows:

Washington Mount Vernon, Va.; J. Adams, Quincy, Mass.; Jefferson, Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va.; Madison, Montpelier, Hanover Co., Va.; Monroe, Hollywood, Richmond, Va.; J. Q. Adams, Quincy Mass.; Jackson Hermitage, near Nashville Tenn., Van Buren, Kinderhook, N. Y.; Harrison, North Bend, Hamilton Co., Ohio; Tyler, Hollywood, Richmond, Va.; Polk, Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn.; Taylor, Springfield, Ky.; Fillmore, Forest Lawn, Buffalo, N. Y., Pierce, Minot Lodge, Concord, N. H.; Buchanan, Woodward Hill, Lancaster, Pa.; Lincoln, Oak Ridge, Springfield, Ill.; Johnson, Greeneville, Greene Co. Tenn.; Grant, Riverside Park, New York City; Hayes, Freemont, Ohio; Garfield, Lake View, Cleveland, Ohio; Arthur, Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.; Cleveland, Princeton, N. J.; B. Harrison, Crown Hill, Indianapolis, Ind.; McKinley, Canton, Ohio.

The sixth president was the son of the second president, and the twenty-third president was the grandson of the ninth president. William Henry Harrison was the eighth and Benjamin Harrison the tenth in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Lincoln was the first president wearing a full beard, Grant the first wearing a mustache. Buchanan and Cleveland were bachelors when they entered the White House as presidents, but Cleveland surrendered during his first term. Washington, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday. J. Q. Adams, Pierce and Garfield were inaugurated on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday.

G. A. WEBER
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SOCIETY NOTE.

Mrs. Stubbins—"Do you like codfish balls, Mr. Fox?"

New Lodger—"I don't know, Mrs. Stubbins. I never attended any."

SHE DIDN'T MIND.

The mother of a family that had just moved to a small Oklahoma town was being sympathized with by a visitor because of the distance of the house from the creek which furnished the water for household purposes.

"It must be quite a tax upon your strength to carry water for your large family," her visitor suggested.

"Oh, I don't mind," was the cheerful reply. "Besides, I gave 'em all a good wash before we left Texas."—Exchange.

WHAT COULD A POOR

A woman coming down walk was horrified at [illegible] standing on his head against den wall.

"Johnnie, you wretch," what are you doing now?"

"Standing on my head," Johnnie. "Didn't you tell at something that wouldn't shoes out?"—Exchange.

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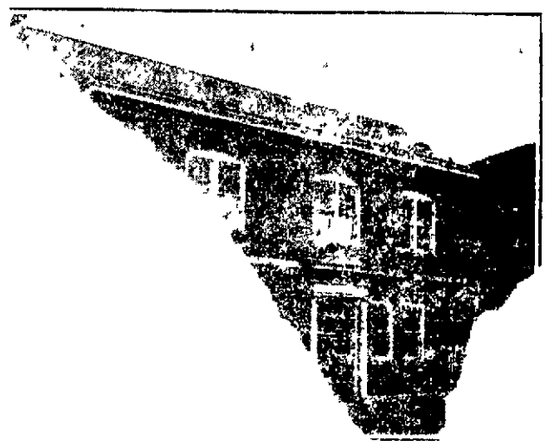

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The Clearfield County Bar Treasures The Memory Of Many Members Who Have Risen High In The Affairs of The State and Nation

The Bar of Clear... among similar bodies ... profession throughout the state. ... of its members have achieved ... and fame for their ability and ... it may be that occasionally one ... to realize the dignity and high ... ard of honor required of those ... would accept the honored of ... l lawyers of such members were ... ately the association and the ... l tone of the lawyers of the ... that always lived up to the ... of character and integrity cal... the ethics of the profes...

...rfield county was not organiz... judicial purposes until 1822 ... the first court of the county was ... on the 21st of October of that ...ar.

The first resident members of the ... here were William J. Christy and ...nes Henburn. Josiah W. Smith ... however, soon expanded as the ... of the practice of the law in ... county.

...Smith studied law under the ...ge Burnside and was admit... ...ce at December Sessions ... ...ld us that "To fit him ... duties Josiah went to ... here he copied entries, ... tions and everything ...ry's office contained ...ould throw light upon his du... the public offices. He was ...edly the father of the prac... this county. A peep at the ...ords show his pen to have ... all the dusty precedents. ...s no part of the machinery ...urt which was not influenced ... he was the balance wheel, ...ing occupied the position of ... curiae. In matters affecting ...blic business his word was ... Mr. Smith resided here until ... of his death.

PRESENT BAR

...nk Fielding, Esq., is, however, ...ctor of the present bar of ... county.

...Fielding was born in Slippery ... county, Pa. He was ... Francis college, Lo... ...nal at St. Vincent's at ..., Pa., but ... ...

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The Clearfield County Bar Treasures the Memory of Many Members Who Have Risen High in The Affairs of The State and Nation

(Continued from Page 20)

Americus Hodge Woodward, born in 1851, and graduated in 1882; read in Luzerne county, Pa., May 1, 1556; law in the office of McEnally & McGraduated from the State Normal Curdy, and was admitted to the bar school at Millersville, in July, 1878; on June 5, 1883. Mr. Woodward served entered the University of Michigan two terms as District Attorney.

A. H. WOODWARD
Attorney at Law
Clearfield, Pa.

William H. Patterson was born near Warrior's Mark, Huntingdon county, Pa., November 14, 1851, read law with H. M. Baldridge, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, and was admitted to the Blair county bar March 25, 1878, and, after passing the required examination, to the Clearfield county bar on June 17, 1878. He located at Houtzdale and practiced there for many years, for a time alone and then as the senior member of Patterson & Gleason. He then removed to Clearfield and his firm has maintained offices at Houtzdale and DuBois. Mr Patterson was the Democratic candidate for State Senator for this district at the 1915 elections. Mr. Patterson is a member of the board of trustees of Pennsylvania State College.

W. H. PATTERSON
Attorney at Law
Clearfield, Pa.

William Clark Miller was born in Centre county on September 28th, 1864;; was educated at the common schools of Unionville, Centre county and the Lock Haven State Normal school. Read law with Moriarity & McCurdy and was admitted to the bar January 14th, 1889. Mr. Miller served as County Solicitor for four years and is now serving as Bankruptcy.

W. C. MILLER
Attorney at Law
Clearfield, Pa.

Lisle D. Mitchell was born at Ambrose, South Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pa., March 21st, 1890, and lived on a farm, which he was born, until September 1st, 1911. During this period he attended the "Goose Run" Public School, DuBois and graduated there in the year 1909. He was then employed by W. H. [illegible] until September, 1910, when he entered Dickinson Law school at Carlisle, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1913. He was successful in passing his examinations for entrance to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the summer of 1913, and was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, in November of the same year. In the early part of 1914, was admitted to the bar of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, and is now practicing law at DuBois, alone, since January 1st, 1914.

Benjamin F. Chase was born February 1, 1869, in Woodward township, Clearfield county. He was educated at the public schools, the Clearfield High school, from which he graduated in 1888, and at the Law school of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the Clearfield bar September 28, 1891. Mr. Chase has been in the diplomatic and consular service of the United States for some years, representing this government as consul at Cantania, Italy, at Leeds, England, at Leghorn, Italy and is now the American consul at Fiume, Austro-Hungary.

John W. McCracken was born in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., September 17th, 1873. He was educated in the public schools, at [illegible] university from which institution he graduated with the class of [illegible]. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in 1903. After [illegible] he was instructor in [illegible] Law department. He [illegible] with W. F. Bower, Esq., at [illegible] was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county on the [illegible] November, 1901.

Frank Graham Harris was born in Karthaus township ,this county on November 6th, 1845 and graduated with the class of 1876, from Lafayette college and in the month of September, 1876, commenced the study of law in the office of Murray and Gordon, Esqs., and continued until 1879, when on January the 14th of that year he was admitted to the Clear-

FRANK C. HARRIS
Attorney at Law
Clearfield, Pa.

field bar. He was elected representative in the state Legislature and served two terms. He was elected state treasurer on the Republican ticket in 1901 and served one term.

James H. Kelly was born October 1, 1852 in Clearfield county. He is a son of James M. and Mary Kelly and is the only survivor of the family. Mr. Kelly attended the public schools and later an academy. He studied law under Senator William A. Wallace, Judge Clark and Frank Fielding, and was admitted to the bar June 14, 1884. In 1906, Mr. Kelly was elected district attorney and served two terms.

James P. O'Laughlin was born February 10, 1867, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was educated in the public schools, graduated from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., in 1896, and admitted to the bar of the Supreme court and Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia the same year. He was admitted, December 20, 1900, to practice in the several courts of Clearfield county, and afterwards in all the appellate courts of Pennsylvania. He practiced alone until the elevation of Allison O. Smith to the bench when he became a partner of Thomas H. Murray under the firm name of Murray & O'Laughlin. Mr. O'Laughlin is now serving his fourth year as permanent umpire under the scale agreement between the bituminous coal operators of Central Pennsylvania and the United Mine Workers of the same district. He also served three years as president of the Clearfield Chamber of Commerce, and for six years has been a director of the County National bank of Clearfield.

A. R. Chase was born in Boggs township, Clearfield county, April 2, 1883. He was educated in the com-

A. R. CHASE
Attorney at Law
Clearfield, Pa.

mon schools and at Dickinson Law school. He was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, September 14, 1909.

Martin Luther McQuown was born in Indiana county, January 18, 1852; read law in the office of Murray & Gordon, Esqs., of Clearfield, and was admitted to the bar in June 4, 1883. Mr. McQuown was elected county superintendent of public schools in 1878 and reelected in 1881. He was chosen chairman of the Republican county committee in 1886. Mr. McQuown was representative to state Senate; elected in 1895 and served four years and is now editor of the Raftsman's Journal of Clearfield, Pa.

George R. Bigler was born at Clearfield, Pa. He was educated at the public schools, afterwards graduating from Princeton university in 1893. Read law with his father, W. D. Bigler and was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, May 24th, 1893.

Leno W. Edwards was born at Smith's Mills, Clearfield county and was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county July 1st, 1901.

(Continued on Page 22)

G. R. SCHNARRS

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(Continued from Page 21)

John Franklin Snyder was born, June 23, 1855, in Clearfield, was educated in the common schools of the borough, the Clearfield Academy and graduated in 1876 from the Leonard Graded schools. When not at school he worked in his father's blacksmith shop. He studied law in the office of the late Hon. August S. Landis, at Hollidaysburg, was admitted to the Blair county bar April 25, 1878, and returning to Clearfield passed the bar examination here and was admitted to practice June 18, 1878. Mr. Snyder practiced alone until November 1883 when Judge John H. Orvis resigned from the bench and the firm of Orvis & Snyder was formed. He served as disbursing clerk, Clerk's Office, House of Representatives at Washington from December 1891 to January 1896. The firm of Orvis & Snyder was dissolved by the death of Judge Orvis in November 1893, and Mr. Snyder practiced alone until June 18, 1898 when he went to New York where he was admitted August 13, 1898. He acted as counsel for Payerweather & Lidew for several years, and then engaged in the general practice at 25 Broad Street, New York City. At present he resides at Clearfield.

Frederick G. Betts was born in Clearfield, Pa. He was educated in

FRED G. BETTS
Attorney at Law
Clearfield, Pa.

the public schools and at Princeton, and was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, August 27, 1894.

Hazard A. Murray was born in Clearfield and graduated from the Clearfield High school in 1895 and afterwards attended Lafayette college at Easton, Pa., and the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Clearfield county bar September 5, 1899, and is a member of the firm of Murray & O'Laughlin.

Walter Welch was born at Plymouth, Pa. March 7th, 1878. He read law with Murray & O'Laughlin and

WALTER WELCH
Attorney at Law
Clearfield, Pa.

was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, April 5th, 1907, and is district attorney for Clearfield county

W. Clarence Pentz was born in Brady township, Clearfield county, May 9th, 1858, read law with Frank Fielding, Esq., of Clearfield, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1882. Mr. Pentz began practice at DuBois, August 15, 1883, and is head the law firm of Pentz & Pentz, of place.

James K. Boston was born in Tioga county, Pa., and educated at the Wellsboro High schools and at the Central State Normal school at Lock ven, Pa. He read law with Mer & Young at Wellsboro, and was admitted to the Tioga bar in 1904 and the Clearfield county bar on No ember 25, 1904.

W. C. Forsyth was born at Houtz- May 31st, 1885. He was t the public school and at Law school and was ad- of Clearfield county. Mr. Forsyth has been active in Republican politics and for a time was county chairman.

Harry Boulton was born in West Hartle Pool, England, October 2, 1872. He was educated at the public schools and was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county September 6, 1894. Mr. Boulton served two terms in the Leg-

HARRY BOULTON
Attorney at Law
Houtzdale, Pa.

islature as one of the representatives of Clearfield county, also as chairman of the Republican county committee for several years. Mr. Boulton resides at Houtzdale, Pa., and is a member of the firm of Boulton and Forsyth.

George M. Bilger was born in Curwensville, Clearfield county, September 15, 1861; was entered as law student with William C. Arnold, Esq., of Curwensville, in 1883 at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of the county, March 22, 1886.

Alexander Patterson was born in Airdire, Scotland, December 19, 1857; came to this country in 1874; entered the office of McEnally & McCurdy in 1884, and was admitted to practice on January 10, 1887.

John B. McGrath served several terms as justice of the peace at

JOHN B. McGRATH
Attorney at Law
Houtzdale, Pa.

Houtzdale, and was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county on December 4, 1899. Mr. McGrath resides at Houtzdale, Pa.

Frank Hutton was born in Burnside township, Clearfield county, December 26, 1862. He was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, on February 2, 1891. Mr. Hutton resides in DuBois, Pa.

W. L. Calkins was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county September,

W. L. CALKINS
Attorney at Law
DuBois, Pa.

27, 1904. Mr. Calkins resides at DuBois, Pa., and for a time was a member of the firm of Pentz and Calkins.

John C. Arnold was born March 10, 1887 at Curwensville and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Arnold. He received his earlier education in the DuBois public schools. He attended the University of Pennsylvania graduating from the law school. After leaving college, he read law in the office of Bell and Hartswick, one year. He was admitted to the bar, September 26, 1910 and is now practising alone in DuBois.

Henry E. Boline, secretary of the Clearfield Chamber of Commerce, was born in Wellsboro, Pa., in 1879, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Abram L. Boline. He received his earlier education in the public schools at Wellsboro after which he attended the Mansfield Normal and Gettysburg college, completing his education at the University of Michigan. He read law under Major Merrick and Robert K. Young, now treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Tioga county bar in 1901 and to the Clearfield county bar November 2, 1910.

John C. Pentz of DuBois was born August 7, 1863, at DuBois, where he received his earlier education in the public schools. Later he attended Princeton university and the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. After completing his university course he read law with his father, W. C. Pentz and was admitted to the Clearfield county bar October 4, 1915.

E. G. Boose was born in Union township, Clearfield county, March 10, 1878. He was educated in the public

E. G. BOOSE
Attorney at Law
DuBois, Pa.

schools, and read law with D. S. Herron and S. V. Wilson, Esqrs.; was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, February 6, 1908. Mr. Boose practices at DuBois, Pa.

Herbert A. Moore was born at Luthersburg, Pa. He was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county February 3, 1891. Mr. Moore resides on DuBois, Pa.

James A. Gleason was born at Houtzdale, Pa. He was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county on De-

J. A. GLEASON
Attorney at Law
DuBois, Pa.

cember 6, 1897. Mr. Gleason resides at DuBois and is a member of the firm of Patterson & Gleason.

A. Lee Edwards was born at Osceola Mills, June 11, 1888. He received his early education in Osceola graduating at the High school in 1905. He entered Conway Hall at Carlisle and later Dickinson Law school, graduating in 1912. Upon leaving law

A. L. EDWARDS
Attorney at Law
Osceola Mills, Pa.

school, he was admitted to the bar in Carlisle in 1912. Later he came to DuBois and was associated with W. C. Pentz during 1913 and 1914. He was admitted to the Clearfield county bar in 1914 and is now practicing at Osceola Mills.

Louis E. Boyer was born at DuBois, Pa. He was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county, November, 3, 1891. Mr. Moore resides in DuBois, Pa.

George A. Lukehart was born in Indiana county, Pa. He was admitted to the bar of Clearfield county in 1890. Mr. Lukehart resides in DuBois, Pa.

E. J. GEARHART

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John R. and Emory J. Gearhart are now associated in manufacturing and selling the Knitting Machines and have built up quite an extensive business in recent years. The Knitters are now being used greatly by members of War Relief Organizations throughout the United States and Foreign countries in knitting "Socks for Soldiers."

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A. M. Liveright David L. Krebs, Jr.
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THE HONEST TRUCK AT AN HONEST PRICE

Three-Quarter Ton
TRUCK
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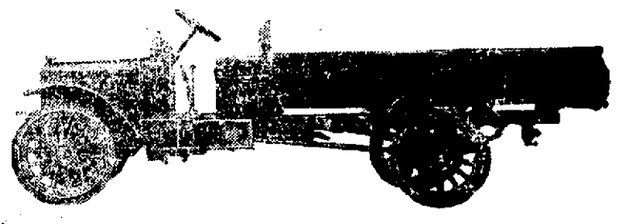

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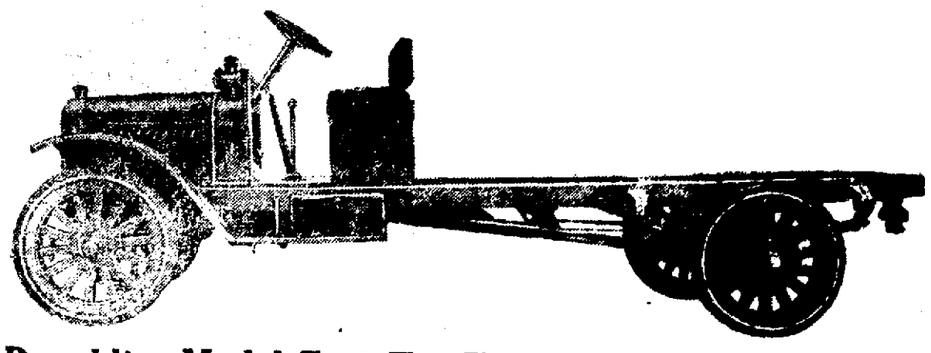
Bosch Magneto
Stromberg Carburetor
3 Speed Sliding Gear Transmission
Shaft Drive With Internal Gears
35x3 Front, 35x3½ Rear, Firestone Tires

Open Express Body Included

This famous member of the Republic line has proven its worth in all kinds of duty, wholesale and retail delivery—in every service for which a light truck is used.

The Republic's low prices are made possible by the demand which makes Republic Trucks by actual count the fastest selling line of motor trucks in America. Furthermore the manufacturers sincerely believe that by solving the motor haulage problem in this way the market will be rapidly broadened.



Republic, Model E--1-Ton Truck, $1275-Chassis Only
Republic, Model A--2-Ton Truck, $1675-Chassis Only
Republic, Model T--3-Ton Truck, $2550-Chassis Only

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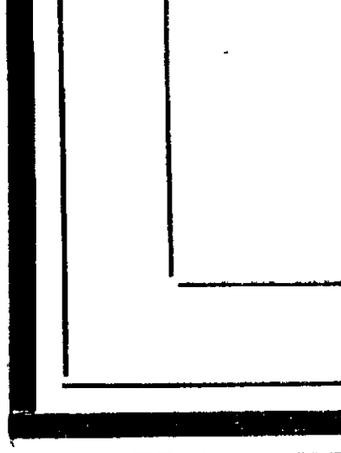
Clearfield County Land Titles

The title to the province of Pennsylvania were granted to William Penn by king Charles II of Great Britain by royal charter, dated the 4th day of March, A D 1681, in payment of a claim which Penn's father Admiral William Penn, had at the time of his death against the English government, amounting to £16,000

Under this charter Penn and his descendants claimed title to all lands in the province, but in order to avoid trouble with the Indians, Penn' representatives on coming into possession negotiated with the various tribes for release of their claims to the lands

In Vol 1, of Pennsylvania Archives, Pages 121, 122 may be found a copy

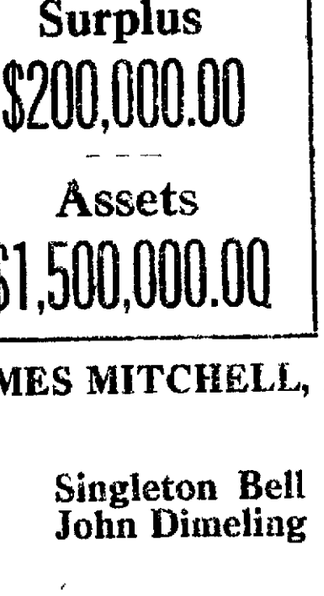


GEORGE T. UNDERWOOD
Builder
315 Walnut Street
Clearfield, Pa

of the curious instrument dated January 12 1696 by which William Penn leased from Thomas Dongan, late governor of New York for one thousand years at the annual rental of a pepper corn, the lands of which Clearfield county is a part

Governor Dongan had acquired from the Iroquois either by purchase or gift, the title which they claim to said lands by right of conquest On January 13, 1696, Dongan made a deed to William Penn for the same land for a consideration of £100 and on September 13 1700, the Indian chiefs occupying these lands confirmed the purchase by William Penn by deed which may be found recorded in recorder's office at Philadelphia, in Deed book I, Vol VIII page 242

By an article of agreement, dated April 23 1701 recorded at Philadelphia I, Vol VIII page 213, the chiefs



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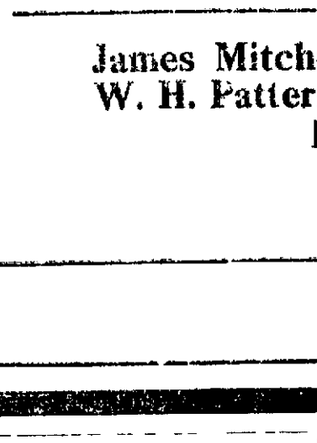
of the Susquehannah confirmed the sale of unsettled lands

Four years later October 11, 1736, at a great council held at Philadelphia a number of chiefs representing 5 different tribes, executed a deed of release to John, Thomas and Richard Penn all titles and claims to the Susquehanna Land This deed is also recorded in Philadelphia in Deed Book G Vol V page 277 This deed recited that the property conveyed is as follows

They the said Kaskiskerawand Eyenhuntty Onnawan Kulalachany Sawegatetoo, Sachems or Chiefs of the Nations of ye Onondagoe-Kanochungo Tiyadaskuncho Sago Vatenhage Dackquas Ashcoalaay Hetquantagechta, Sachems or Chiefs of the Sinckaes Sinnekonant Sanatchy Kanawatoo Tecochtsegner ochgoo Sachems or Chiefs of Cayugoes Calisequoh, Shecalamy Pahashwingaretas Sachem or Chief of the Oneydoes and Sawuttga and Tyeros Sachem or Chiefs of the Tuskaroros, for themselves and on behalf of all the five nations aforesaid, and every of them, have given, granted released and confirmed, and by these presents Do, and every one of them doth give, grant, Bargain, sell, release and Confirm, unto the said proprietaries, John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, their Heirs, Successors and Assigns, all the land and River Susquehanna, with the land lying on both sides thereof, to extend Eastward as far as the heads of the Branches and Springs which run into the said Susquehanna, And all the lands lying on the West side of the said River to the setting of the Sun, and to extend from the south of the said River Northward, to the same as the Hills or mountains in the language of the said Nation the Tyennuntsactaga Endless hills, and by the Delaware Indians, the Kekalachanamin Hills. together also with all the islands in the said River, Ways, Waters, Watercourses, Woods, Underwoods, Timber and Trees Mountain Hills Mines Valleys Mineral Quarries, Fishing Liberties Privileges, Advantages Hereditaments and Appurtenances thereunto or to the same belonging or pertaining.

Among the considerations mentioned as the consideration for the said instrument and particularly interesting on account of the well known peace loving qualities of the Penns are 700 lbs of powder 400 lbs of lead 200 guns 200 blankets to compleat 200 Indians to compleat 200 Kettles

William Penn died 1718 and by his will his real estate in the province was devised to his wife, Hannah



GEORGE L McCULLOUGH
Freight Agent P R R
Clearfield Pa

between the widow and children which was, however finally compromised

In 1713 Thomas Penn came to this county to take charge of the province for himself and brothers, in whom the title of William Penn was then vested

In 1779 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania purchased the title of the Penns for the sum of £130,000 sterling, by virtue of an act of assembly approved June 28th 1779 known as the Divesting Act

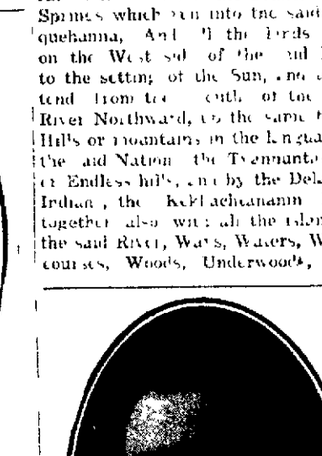
The first surveys of the land in the territory now comprising Clearfield county was made as early as 1769

Among the earliest surveyors were Judge Smith, James Harris, Captain Samuel Brady the Indian fighter and Daniel Turner

After the lands were opened to purchase, they were rapidly taken up and surveyed, and patents issued to the purchaser, most of whom were non resident

Among the largest land holders were the Holland Land Co, Nicklin and Griffith, James Hopkins, McCormick and Reynolds James Yard Cramer and Bell the Keatings Charles Mead, Thomas Kitland, William Parker, James Wilson, Samuel M. Fox, Henry Drinker, George Roberts, Joseph P. Morris, Robert Morris, John Hallowell, Walter Stewart, Archibald McCall, Richard Peters, Rawle and Morgan, Phillips and Co, James C. Fisher and William Scott. These men owned many thousand acres of land in what it now Clearfield county

For many years after the organization of the county, there was tedious and expensive litigation over land titles, most of which was caused by the difficulties encountered by the early surveyors, but these disputes were finally settled by the Supreme court.



R. H. THOMPSON
Architect, Builder, Lumber
Osceola Mills Pa.

THE IRREPRESSSIBLE DONKEY.

Two girl friends met in the street and stopped to shake hands.

"So glad to see you, Grace," said the tailormade Alice. "Was just on my way to ask you, as my oldest friend, to be one of my bridesmaids

"Bridesmaids! How lovely! I did not know you were engaged," replied Grace.

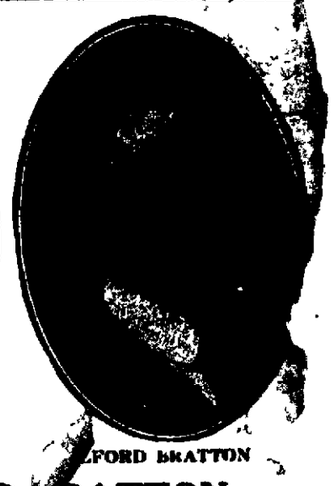
"It's sudden, very sudden; but I'm awfully in love, and I just too lovers to live Will you act?

"Act? Of course. I'll be charmed But," moving forward and speaking in an undertone, "do come around the corner and tell me all about it. Here come that idiotic friend of his donkey, Jim Berton He' pretends as tho he meant to stop, and I don't care to be seen talking to him."

"Jim Berton! He's the man I'm going to marry"—Exchange.

LEX. K. McCLOSKEY
Merchant
Clearfield, Pa.

F. GURNEY SMITH



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THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

EIGHT PAGES
SECTION FOUR

Volume XI. THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS "GET ACQUAINTED EDITION" NUMBER 15

Clearfield County Beautifully Situated In The Foothills of Picturesque Allegheny Mountains Interspersed With Tablelands and Valleys

Formation id Early History of The County efore and After Organizatn In Year of 1804

Geography—Clearfiel county is one of the largest in Pennsania, covering a territory of thirfix and seventeen-twentieth miles n north to south, and about forty one-hal miles from east to we It has an area of eleven hundreand thirty square miles, or sevenndred and twenty-three thousand, o hundred acres.

It lies a little to thest of the center of the State on ple' 41 deg. 4 min. north latitude. longitude 1 deg. 30 min. west frorashington, D. C. It is bounded on north by Elk and Cameron, on east by Centre and Clinton, on south by Cambria and on the westJefferson and Indiana counties.

Topography—Clearfiel ty is situated in the western foo of the Allegheny mountains, lyi tween the main ridge and the great secondary formation know the "Stony Mountains." Al at some points these hills re altitude of from sixteen to two hundred feet, they form tinct chains, but are interspersed tablelands and valleys.

The county is traversed number of streams, the most imt of which is the West branch o susquehanna river, which has rce in Cambria County and enfield County at its southwestern boundary. It flows in a northeasterly direction through the county in a winding course of nearly one hundred miles, entering Clinton County at its western boundary. Finally it unites with the North Branch at Sunbury, Northumberland County, forming the broad Susquehana which empties its waters into Chesapeake Bay. The most important tributaries to the West Branch within Clearfield County are Chest, Anderson, Montgomery, Moose, Clearfield, Moshannon, Deer, Sandy and Musquito creeks, and Lick Run, Trout Run and Upper Three Run

Moshannon creek forms the boundary between Clearfield and Centre counties.

Clearfield creek has two tributaries —Little Clearfield and Muddy Run.

Chest creek traverses the mountainous territory in the Southern part of the county.

Anderson creek has its source in the northeastern part of the county, and unites with the West Branch at Curwensville. It has several tributaries, the most important of which is Little Anderson Creek.

These various streams furnish splendid natural drainage to all sections of the county, and in the valleys traversed by them, large areas of very fertile land, suitable for agricultural purposes, are to be found.

The highlands are well watered by smaller streams, and the soil is especially adapted for farming land. Although it is only since the exhaustion of the timber supply in the county, in the last fifteen years, that attention has been turned to agriculture, today some of the finest and most profitable farms in the state lie within the boundaries of Clearfield County.

Geology—Geology is the science which treats of the history of the earth and its life, especially as recorded in the rocks.

The principal authorities on the science of geology have agreed upon the following classification of the different periods of time indicated by the rock formation:

Ages: Caenozoic, Mesozoic, Palaeozoic, Eozoic. Aeons: Quarternary, Tertiary, Cretaceous, Jurassic, Triassic, Upper Carboniferous, Lower Carboniferous, Devonian, Silurian, Cambrian, Huronian, Laurentian. Organic Reigns: Man, Mammals, Reptiles and Birds, Amphibians and Land Animals, Fishes, Marine Invertebrates, Protozoans.

The principal geological measures appearing in the formations within Clearfield County are the lower carboniferous measures of the Palezoic formation. It is by reason of the existence of these measures that the county is so rich in mineral wealth. What is known as the Pottsville or Seral conglomerate, is the foundation of all the great coal fields and no productive coal measures have ever been found beneath this rock.

The conglomerate is a coarse sand rock containing large, white flint-like pebbles, and is a species of silicious quartz. Wherever it is found, it is considered as a sure indication of the presence of coal in the hills covering this rock. The out-crop of this conglomerate is usually found in the beds of streams, where the water has washed away the soil and exposed the surface of the rock.

Clearfield County contains seven veins of bituminous coal that are thick enough to be profitably mined. These veins the designated by letters, the bottom vein being generally known as "A" an dthe top, or cap vein, as "G." Between veins "B" and "C" is an intermediate vein, usually found at a distance of thirty feet above "B." Between "C" and "D" are also found intermediate veins at about the same distance.

Above the "G" or cap vein is found the Mahoning sandstone, the presence of which indicates the top of the coal measures. Still above this are found the rocks composing what are known as the barren measures, such as are found near Ramey and capping the summits of the Bloomington Ridge south of Curwensville.

There are three great coal basins which pass through the county in a general southwest and northeast direction. These are known as the first second and third coal basins, and are separated by two anticlinals known as the first and second axis. The third basin is separated by the Boon's mountain anticlinal from the basin of Jefferson and Elk counties, known as the fourth coal basin.

The first basin covers the coal territory of Gulich, Bigler, Beccaria, Woodward and Morris townships, which includes the Coalport, Madera, Houtzdale, Osceola, Philipsburg and Morrisdale coal developments.

The second basin includes the Ansonville, Gazzam, Boardman and Karthaus sub-basins and the Penn township sub-basin.

The third basin contains the Brady, Sandy, and Huston townships, and the DuBois coal territory.

Another geological formation of great importance to the county is the fire clay, which is found at the bottom of the lower coal measures in all three of the coal basins that pass through the county.

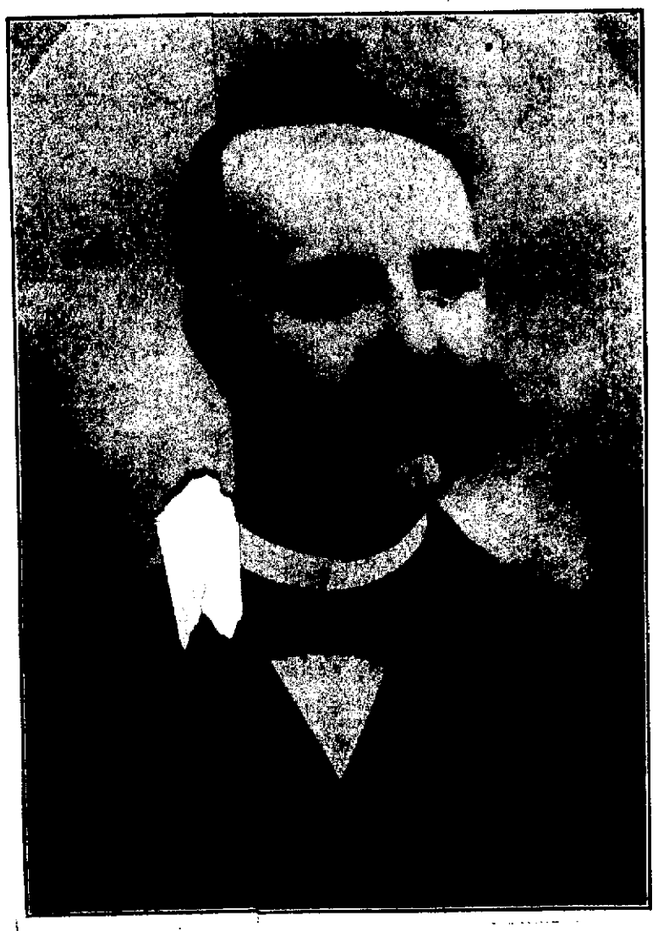
It is found in veins, ranging from 4 to 12 feet in thickness, and is usually in three layers. It is of superior quality and has been developed by manufacturing the various kinds of brick, which now forms one of the principal industries of the county.

In many places in the county are found extensive deposits of sandstone, which have been quarried on a large scale, the stone, on account of its peculiar quality, and extreme purity and whiteness, is specially adapted for building purposes and bridge work.

Three beds of limestone have been found about two hundred feet above the river in Greenwood township. Various experiments have been made in burning this limestone, but it has been found to be too impure to make good lime.

Several test wells were drilled for oil and gas, but were abandoned before reaching the proper strata although all the geological formations along Anderson creek indicate that oil and gas will be found when wells are drilled to sufficient depth.

Small deposits of iron ore have been found at various points in the county. Attempts have been made to utilize this ore, the principal one by Peter A. Karthaus at the old furnace on Moshannon creek, but this enterprise did not prove successful.



MARLUTHER McQUOWN,
Ir State Senator
Publisher
earfield, Penna.

Many Legends And Traditions Have Been Handed Down About The Indian Tribes of The County

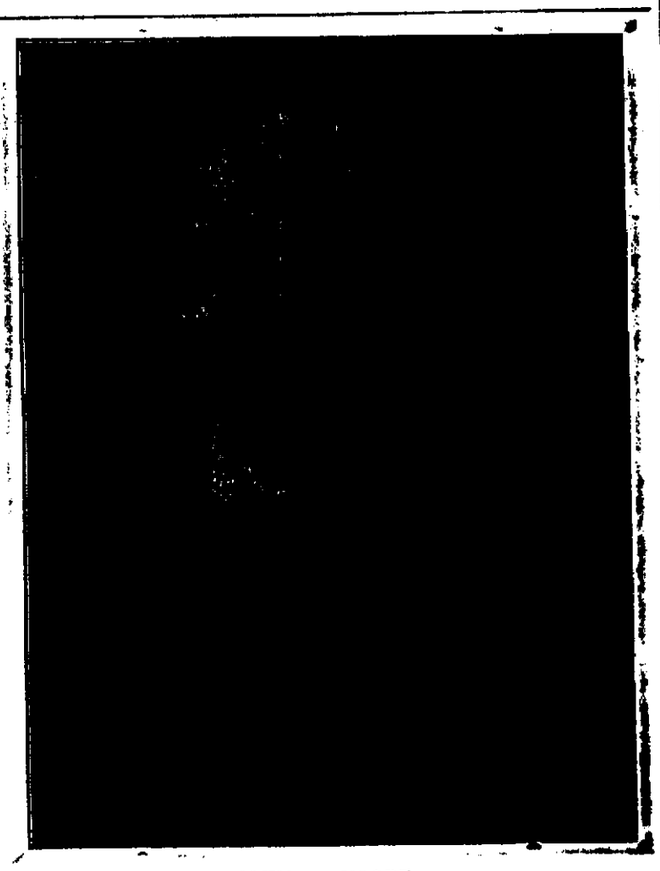
THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The future character of the population of a country is largely dependant upon the type of men and women who were first to locate in it, and the people of Clearfield county are fortunate in the fact that those who originally settled here; who cut out roads through its forests, cleared its first farms and made themselves homes, were of that strong and sturdy stock that produce men able to cope with great difficulties and overcome them. These were the kind of men who were early pioneers in opening up the territory now Clearfield county and battling with the forces of nature.

Prior to the year 1804, what is now the great and rich county of Clearfield was a part of Lycoming and Huntingdon counties. These counties were divided by the West Branch of the Susquhanna, those living on its Northern or Western bank being located in Lycoming county, while those who settled on its Southern or Eastern bank became citizens of Huntingdon county.

It has long been a disputed question as to who is the first resident in the territory now comprising Clearfield county. Undoubtely the first white settler was a man known as Captain

(Continued on Page 26.)



JOHN H. MOORE,
Prothonotary
Clearfield, Penna.

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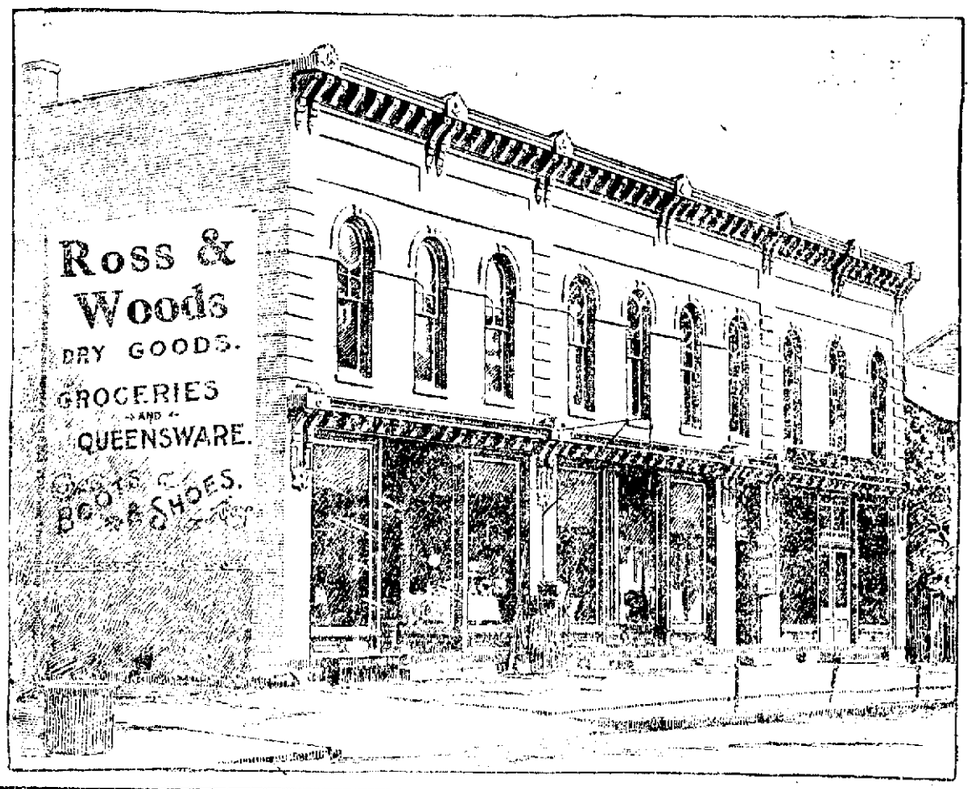
R. G. ROSS



FRANK B. WOODS

113 and 115 Market Street **ROSS & WOODS** CLEARFIELD, PENNA.

Clearfield County Beautifully Situated in The Foothills of Picturesque Allegheny Mountains Interspersed With Tablelands and Valleys

(Continued from Page 25.)

Edward Rickerts, mentioned in the journal of James Harris, who surveyed along Clearfield creek in the autumn of 1784. But it is argued that Captain Rickerts did not remain long enough in this section of the county to be counted as a resident.

A. M. WOODWARD
Woodward and McCracken
Thos. and Mary Streets
Clearfield, Pa.

The next pioneer [illegible] was Arthur Bell, who arrived [illegible] after Daniel Ogden. He settled [illegible] is the locality now known as Bell township. [illegible]

born in this county. Next came Casper Rockenberry and James McCracken, who were related by marriage to Arthur Bell, and settled near him. In 1769 Thomas McClure, better known as "Squire" McClure, came to this vicinity from Cumberland.

About this time a widow by the name of Lewis, but called "Granny Leathers" came to Clearfield and started a distillery. When the war of 1812 broke out, Granny disappeared, but her son, Daniel, remained. He, with several sons, soon made a good living by holding up and robbing the wagons of Bellefonte merchants. Finally they were captured by several Center county citizens, and David was shot, and died. Settlements became more rapid after 1800 and we shall not attempt to make more than a mention of the numerous families which came to this section of the county from [illegible] the year 1800 on [illegible] were established.

Longer account of some of these men are to be found in the histories of the several townships and boroughs.

Matthew Dexter, who came from York county, [illegible] in 1801 to what afterwards became Lawrence township and Alexander Read, who became the first postmaster of the

MATT SAVAGE,
Publisher
Clearfield, Penna.

[illegible] settled in the vicinity the following year. Frederick Hemmich, or Welch, Benjamin Jordan, George and John Weber, [illegible] Forcey, Peter [illegible] Samuel Lucas, Nicholas [illegible] first pro-

cated on Clearfield creek. Paul Clover, the first resident on the site of Curwensville, made his settlement in 1801 at the junction of Anderson creek and the Susquehanna river. Robert Askey settled just below this place at about the same time. David Litz made a clearing at the place afterwards known as Litz's bridge. He is said to have floated the first log raft down the river. Joseph Leonard occupied the cabin built by Captain Ricketts on Clearfield creek. Abraham Leonard settled settled on the Showshoe and Packersville turnpike in 1801. John Owens and Robert Graham settled on the opposite side

ALEX. B. IRVIN
Reliable Paper Fasteners Mfgr.
Clearfield, Pa.

thonotary), and Leonard Kyler, for whose family Kylertown is named.

After the organization of Clearfield county in 1804, the population of this territory increased rapidly.

Of the many who came then, we mention the following: Thomas Forcey, Joseph Patterson (the maker of spinning wheels), John Moore, William Tate, Robert Maxwell, William Kersey, James and Samuel Arclary, Benjamin Hartshorn, (who built the first tannery in this county), John Bennett, Nun England, William Hepburn, Joseph Spencer, Francis Stevens, Samuel Cochran, (an escaped slave), James Gallagher, Hugh Carson, James Moore (at whose home the first public religious services were held), the Johnsons, David Weil, Kasiah Davis, Hiram Wolverton, Jonathan Wise, Ira Coleman, (who named Grampian Hill), Daniel Boone, Abraham Boone, Gideon and Henry Kephart, Valentine and David Shoal, Absalom Pierce, John Gearhart, Benjamin and Nicholas Smeal, James Rhea, Jesse McNeal, Eli Weber, Dunlaps, Calhouns, Ames, Orvilles, Thompsons, Curtins, Williamsons and Stewart, Robert Collins, Jacob Spencer, William Alexander, Robert and Samuel Gleason, Isaac Thompson, Moses Norris, John Boone, Archibald and Robert Sloan, David Hargus, the Caldwells, Gillets and Crans.

From the [illegible] the county soon [illegible] with prosperous and industrious pioneers, farms were cleared, homes made, [illegible] prosperity increased year by year. Large and

A. P. BIGLER
Brick Manufacturer
Clearfield, Pa.

productive farms were made, good roads built, towns and villages sprang up, until today it is hard for us to realize that all this country was one

a vast forest. It is harder still for us with our later day comforts and luxuries to understand the privations and hardships which these first citizens endured. But as we read these names, which have come to stand for so much in our country, state and nation, we are moved to a deeper respect and appreciation of these men who made our country, our prosperity—and even ourselves, possible!

INDIAN OCCUPATION.

A great tribe of Indians known as the Andastes occupied the country now called Western Pennsylvania as

GEORGE I. THURSTON Mgr.
Workman's Mercantile Co.
General Merchandise
Clearfield, Pa.

[illegible] century. This [illegible] to the Algonquin family and were bitter enemies of the Iroquois, with whom they carried on continual war, as if kept a remnant of the [illegible] remained. These [illegible] [illegible] near the mouth of the river now known as the Susquehanna, and were called Susquehannocks or Conestogas by the [illegible]

In 1615 Champlain, accompanied by his explorer, Brule, is the earliest [illegible] to [illegible] the West Branch [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] Iroquois, [illegible] Eastern [illegible] Brules [illegible] [illegible] of Indians, to [illegible] [illegible] secure the assistance of the Andastes in his attack on the Iroquois [illegible]. Brule succeeded in this design and marched with a large party of Andastes to join Champlain, but was unable to reach him, because prior to his arrival Champlain had been forced to retreat. Brule returned with the Andastes to their camp, and spent the [illegible] which have been handed down [illegible] violence of the year [illegible] them. From the time the first white men there attempted, with guides furnished the Andastes, to reach Quebec it was captured by the Iroquois [illegible] he escaped, and after many [illegible] rejoined Champlain.

After the Andastes left the West Branch valley, it was inhabited by the Lennapes or Delaware tribe, who were of the Algonquin family. The [illegible] "Lenni-Lenape" meant "Original People" and they were divided into various tribes.

The Monsey, or Wolf tribe, the most active and warlike of them all, [illegible] the mountainous country between the Blue mountains and the south of the Susquehanna river.

After the Iroquois had succeeded in driving out the Andastes, they made war on the Lenni Lenapes, whom they conquered. Terms of peace were [illegible], by which the Delawares gave their lands to the Iroquois, and [illegible] held them in bondage of peaceful [illegible].

The Shawnees and Conestoga Indians, by [illegible] of the Iroquois, moved from Carolina northward and [illegible] on both the Lenni-Lenapes, the [illegible] along the West Branch valley. The Indians remained in this territory until 1778, when they were driven by the encroachments of the whites, and moved west of the Ohio.

[illegible] who found a history of any [illegible] that we have been able [illegible] One version of the [illegible] was now Chiefs of county at the

H. B. GAULIN
Court Stenographer
Clearfield, Pa.

[illegible] was occupied by the Indians.

[illegible] are many [illegible] and traditions told by the [illegible] followed the Indian paths through the West Branch valley; but all these are so intermingled with the Indian history of other sections of the state that to properly tell it would require more space than we have at our command.

Suffice it to say that in this region, as in all other where the white man met the red man in the inevitable conflict of the superior against the inferior race, the Indians were forced back, and ever backward, toward the setting sun, from which tradition told them they had come. The war-whoop was heard no longer, and the last Indian was driven from his beloved hunting grounds along the river "Otzinachson."

WELL MATED.

"Are they well mated?"

"Perfectly. He likes to make money and she likes to spend it."

Pity the Man Who Doesn't Advertise!

BY CREEN.

"I have an established business, I don't require advertising," [illegible]

That is the answer of some self-satisfied man to a request for advertising. Meanwhile his progressive neighbor is using printer's ink lavishly.

The result is obvious. It's only a question of time. The self-satisfied business man soon finds his trade disappearing. His progressive neighbor goes ahead with leaps and bounds. Every business, no matter how firmly established, needs advertising. If it isn't advertised it soon will be in a rut. Don't get in a rut. Advertise.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Rich Coal Fields of Clearfield County Have Been Developed Rapidly Until Now Mining Forms The Foremost Industry of The County

Although lumbering was the first industry carried on by the early settlers in Clearfield county the presence of coal veins in the underlying strata was soon discovered and several surface workings were begun, the coal being used only in the homes of the settlers. For over a half-century coal mining was an occupation of very minor importance but after the Civil war, when railroads connected Clearfield with the East and the manufacturing centers, the mining and shipping of fuel rapidly became the foremost industry of the country.

Fred Haney's Ark.

When the mining in this county was in its infancy the chief handicap under which the operators labored was the difficulty in getting their coal to market. The only means of transportation lay over the river and so arks or barges, were constructed, loaded and floated on the freshets to the manufacturing centers in the eastern part of the state. The first "Coal ark" used on the river is said to have been built by Fred Haney, who settled about 1801 along the Susquehanna in Lawrence township and erected a grist mill at the mouth of Montgomery Creek.

The story of Haney further relates that his first ark piloted by John Bell on its initial trip down the river and carrying as it did not only a mere load of coal but the hopes and ambitions of the early settlers, met disaster and "staved" on the river at "Rocky Bend." And so it happens that the greatest industry we have in our county today was founded upon a wrecked ark.

Another story told us by the historians of the early period tells us that along Clearfield Creek there once lived a man named Abraham Hess, who migrated from York county about 1803. Hess was the father of thirteen children and one time, when Rev. Samuel Stewart came to his house to baptize some of the youngsters, the divine began to prepare the family for the solemnities of the ceremony by taking a Bible and catechising the head of the family. "Who built the first ark?" asked Rev. Stewart. "Fred Haney," replied Mr. Hess, and the ceremony is said to have proceeded without further questioning.

JOHN LEITZINGER

A. E. LEITZINGER

Leitzinger Bros.
Department Store
Clearfield, Pa.

Coal Land First Purchased.

The first purchase of land in the county by a coal company was made about 1813 by the Allegheny Coal Company, who sent George Philip Guelich here in 1811 for the purpose of investigating and examining the coal fields which were reported to be located in the county. Guelich and a companion remained in Clearfield throughout the winter, staying at the home of Alexander Reed, and the reports which they sent to their company were so favorable that the Ringgold tract, on Clearfield Creek was purchased, and later the company bought a thousand acres in the Karthaus locality. Guelich continued to reside in the county, and in 1830 was elected county treasurer. Guelich township, in the southern part of the county, was named in honor of George Philip Guelich.

The Quest for Salt.

Spurred on by the glowing reports of the vast mineral wealth of the section which were being spread throughout the State, one Joseph Packer located near Lumbersburg about the year 1814 and close to that village began boring for salt, believing the ground to be full of that commodity. It is supposed that a reported deer lick of some kind in that vicinity led him to believe that he could develop salt mines in this county which would rival those of New York state, which shortly before that had been opened.

At various other times during the early history of the county reports were circulated that lead and precious metals had been discovered in the rocks of the mountains, and many attempts were made to locate such mines. That the belief still persists that there is a paying quantity of some kind of ore in the section is evident from the fact that the report is frequently current that an almost unknown company is doing prospecting work in the vicinity of Rockton, but the nature of the metal for which they are searching and the degree of success with which their efforts are being rewarded seem to be shrouded in the deepest kind of mystery and secrecy.

Are Lead Mines Near Here?

Long, long ago, according to a local legend, the Indians who made their homes in the village of Chinclaclamoose, as Clearfield was then called, made frequent trips out into the adjacent mountains and returned within twenty-four hours with large quantities of lead in an almost pure metalic condition. On only one occasion, so the story goes, did they take a white man with them and then they kept him securely blindfolded through the entire journey. Needless to say the story is given little credence and it is thought that the iron deposits which are found in the Karthaus region may have been known to the Indians and thus were the foundation for the legend of the lead mines.

F. S. GILLILAND

W. E. GILLILAND

General Merchandise
Eighth and Daisy Streets
Clearfield, Pa.

The Karthaus Iron Mines.

Apropos of the early pioneering endeavors of the frontiersmen who first settled the county a little might here be said concerning the iron ore deposits of Karthaus township which were discovered about 1810 near the head of Buttermilk Falls, a few miles down the river from Karthaus village. In 1817 Peter A. Karthaus, who had purchased the land from Judge Bowdinot, of New Jersey and Frederick W. Geisenhainer built the old furnace at Moshannon Creek, to which ore was conveyed up the river in flatboats and canoes. A foundry was soon connected with the furnace and stoves, hollow iron ware and other articles were manufactured and shipped to market on barges. But the inexperience of the people interested in the enterprise and the expense and dangers incurred in river transportation were obstacles which spelled failure for the industry and the furnaces and mines were soon abandoned. Various analysis of the "Kidney Ore" found in these mines showed the rock to contain about 40 per cent. metalic iron.

One of the historians of this section has written: "The abundance of these minerals (coal and iron), their excellent character, and their proximity to each other, all in the same hillside, naturally point out this Karthaus region as a place of the future manufacture for the market."

Clearfield Coal a Curiosity

It now sounds almost incredible to the present generation in Clearfield county but at one time bituminous coal from this section was placed on exhibition on the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg where it was thought that the only mineral fuel that would really burn came from Westmoreland county and West Virginia, where extensive mining and shipping had been going on for some years. The following extract furnished by Mr. J. Frank Snyder, of Clearfield, is quoted from the Harrisburg Republican, April, 1828:

"P. A. Karthaus, Esq., arrived at this place a few days since with six arks, laden with bituminous coal from his extensive mines on the West branch of the Susquehanna, in Clearfield county, near the Lycoming line. Specimens of this coal were exhibited on the public grounds in front of the Capitol on Wednesday last for the examination of the public, and we learn that it has been pronounced by those competent to judge, to be of a superior quality. The vein or stratum which forms this bed is about five feet thick, and is said to cover hundreds if not thousands of acres."

It was also learned from the following article, which appeared in the Journal, of Reading, Pa., in June, 1829, that coal from this region was just finding its way to the eastern markets.

"Our esteemed fellow-citizens, Messrs. Lane and Orrick, have introduced here among the blacksmiths the bituminous coal from Clearfield county, via Union canal. We yesterday examined a cargo recently received, but claiming no credit as mineralogists, we of course are not prepared to expiate upon the quality of this newly introduced fuel. As far as our judgment goes, however, we deem it in no particular inferior to the Liverpool or Virginia coal."

As one contemplates these facts, noticing that in 1828 the amount of coal exported from the country amounted to only 2,000 tons, he must bear in mind that a railroad did not enter the county until 1868 and that all coal sent to the eastern markets was transported on the river in arks similar to the famous one built by Fred Haney. These arks, had a carrying capacity of several hundred bushels, which when landed at the cities down stream, readily sold at thirty-seven and one-half cents a bushel. The lumber in the ark was sold for $20. Owing to the many obstructions of rocks and fallen trees in the channel of the river, numerous arks were overturned or scuttled in the journey down stream and the then valuable cargo was completely lost.

Geology of the County.

Geologically the county is divided into three great coal basins, known respectively as the First, Second and Third Basins, which pass through the county in a general southwest of northeast course. In the south eastern corner of the county is located the first basin, the trough of which extends from Utahville through Ramey, Houtzdale and Osceola. At several places the basin crosses into Clearfield county where it rises until near Morrisdale, where is "spoons" out.

The second basin, separated from the first by the first anticlinal or Laurel Hill axis, lies in the central part of the county and embraces the Karthaus basin, the Ansonville, subbasin, the Marion sub-anticlinal and the Pennville sub-station. The second anticlinal axis, known as the Chestnut ridge or Driftwood axis, separates the second from the third basin. The trough of the second basin extends from near Lumber City, south from Curwensville, and Clearfield, touching Bradford and Girard townships, passing through the center of Covington and Karthaus townships, and thence into Cameron county. This basin pierces the vast wilderness north of Clearfield which is still one of the least populated sections of the State and very few deposits of coal of value have been found in it. Less is known of the mineral wealth of this basin than of the others.

Within the third coal basin of the county has taken place the greatest amount of development in the county in the last decade. Located in this section are all the mines that are worked along the line of the Low Grade division of the Pennsylvania railroad, from DuBois, on the west to Tylers on the east, and lying in Huston and Brady townships. The B. R. & P. railroad also receives coal from a great many large workings in this section. This basin is separated by the third anticlnal, or Boon's Mountain axis from the fourth basin which lies in Jefferson and Elk counties.

Kinds of Coal.

In the first coal basin the majority of the mines have been opened into what is known as the E Bed or Moshannon Bed, which is a continuation of the E or Mammoth Bed of the anthracite region. It is the coal from this bed which made the Osceola-Houtzdale section world famous, more concerning which will be said later. Openings have also been made in the H or Lower Kitanning Bed and the C or Middle Kitanning Bed, a large amount of coal having been taken out of these strata during the past decade as the workings in the E Bed have been practically exhausted. Several mines are located in this district which work the F, or Rider Bed, and sell the coal for local consumption in the vicinity of Houtzdale.

Openings have been made in the second basin on Bed B, Bed C, and Bed E. The first mines opened at Karthaus were in Bed E and the layer was over six feet thick when later purchased and worked by Berwind, White & Company. In Covington township, some of the lower beds have been worked extensively for home consumption but the large mines at Karthaus have led farmers there trying to enlarge the openings in and around ville.

Between Curwensville and Irvington a number of openings (Continued on Page Twenty-

Big Business Recognizes Publicity.

By BREEN.

In latter years the biggest enterprises in this country have recognized the value of advertising. The men in charge of their advertising campaigns are paid splendid salaries. In fact, no branch of the business receives more attention. Publicity and advertising form the keynote of success.

If big business needs advertising doesn't small business need it?

Every man in business needs advertising. If his business is a success he needs advertising to keep it so. If his business is struggling liberal advertising will build it up.

The W. E. Hoffman Co

MANUFACTURERS OF

Superior Ice Cream

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BUTTER EGGS AND CHEESE

We have solved the great problem of the Ice Cream maker, which is the securing of supplies or raw material for our products, by having three of the finest creameries in the State.

Also, drawing from more than 600 farmers, who are specializing on the highest grade cattle to be had.

And, this, with all of our latest improved Machinery---well trained and experienced men, who have been with us many years, is the reason why the demand is so great for our Superior Ice Cream, as well as for all our products.

W. E. HOFFMAN CO.

FACTORIES

Philipsburg, Altoona, Tyrone, Mifflintown, Barnesboro.

CREAMERIES

Tyrone, Baileyville, Mifflintown

PENN HIDE & LEATHER CO.

CURWENSVILLE, - - PA.

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Rich Coal Fields of Clearfield County Have Been Developed Rapidly Until Now Mining Forms The Foremost Industry of The County

(Continued from Page 27)

made in Bed D, and a very high de of fuel secured. A large num- of country banks were opened years ago on beds A and B in locality but seldom was more three feet of coal found, and a poor and sulphurous quality. ese workings have been abandoned allowed to fall shut and the ex- t of the beds cannot be determin-

ed E was opened and exhausted ew years since by the Clearfield minous Coal Corporation in the nity of Gazzam, where the bed eraged about four feet in thickness. ar Pennville a five-foot vein of the me bed is being worked which eatly resembles the fuel taken from e same strata in the First basin.

n the third basin of the county, ch is a continuation of the Punx- wney coal field, the majority of mines take coal from the D or ver Freeport Bed. The central art of this basin from near Winterburn southwest to Brady township is cupied by the Barren measures and he veins at Winterburn and Penfield are supposed to be Bed F. At Tyler

H. E. BODINE
Managing Secretary Chamber of Commerce
Clearfield, Pa.

forkings are in a four foot vein I E coal but because of the fact is of a very sulphurous nature [illegible] washed and coked before being shipped.

The Famous Moshannon Vein

"Clearfield Coals," are known throughout the United States as a standard of high grade bituminous coal and it is the fuel from the Moshannon or "Bed E" vein that this grade is taken which has given the Osceola-Houtzdale region its wide reputation. The Moshannon vein varies in thickness from two feet to ten feet but its average and normal thickness is a little under five feet.

Concerning the nature of this bed historian in the year 1885 wrote: "The coal from the Moshannon bed became noted for its freedom of very little of it was "coked," was too good to coke, and coal was used in its raw state for the eration of steam (especially in omotives and ocean steamers), for ding mills, and blacksmith forges d for the making of glass, and er products, requiring specially coals. Its freedom from sul made it very desirable as a car

SAMUEL TONEY
Notary Public
Third Street, Clearfield, Pa.

ocean-going vessels, and [illegible] of ocean steamers, as there danger incurred from spontombustion.

coal is not screened for the but "slack" and "lump" is together, and commonly as the "run of the mine." coals did not win their way in- ular favor without the usual ks. It was not generally at the purer the coal the ld be mined, and as there very few lumps in the did not make the fav- e "run of mine coal," numerous [illegible] coal" [illegible]

the eastern districts of the State furnished an ample supply for the market.

Soon after 1850 the first railroad to be projected for this section was chartered, a line to run from Tyrone through Clearfield to Waterford Erie county. The plans were never carried out and the survey was never made farther than Clearfield. A second line was chartered in 1854 to run Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company and by 1862 roadbed and bridges and track was laid as far as Sandy Ridge, Center county, Philipsburg was reached the following year but it was not until 1869 that the line was finished to Clearfield. About five or six years later the line was extended to Curwensville.

In the spring of 1874 the Low Grade Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad was opened through the western part of the county and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh was built through the northwestern part of the county in the summer of 1883. Late in 1883, the Karthaus Railroad, connecting this county with the Philadelphia and Erie division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was completed.

The Beechcreek, Clearfield and Southwestern Railroad, which is now known as the Beechcreek Division of the New York Central lines, was constructed in the county during the year 1884 and was built with the view of connecting these coal regions

A. W. LEONARDSON
Merchant
Clearfield, Pa.

tain more pure carbon than bituminous coal generally, and their superintendents of the mines near the region concluded to try it on their locomotives, upon which it was found to be far superior to all other steam producers, not excepting anthracite coal, and at once it jumped into public favor, and today (1885) all the important railroads in Northern New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, use coal from these mines, while the great Pennsylvania road draws nearly all of its supplies from the county for its system eastward of Tyrone; and many of the large ocean-going steamers derive their power from the wealth that once laid in the hills of this country."

The Moshannon vein as it was known to our ancestors is no more, the scattered beds which are now being worked being small ones which seldom have a greater thickness than 30 inches, while the early operators refused to work such small veins and confined their mining to the larger

A. B. COULD
Shoes and Furnishings
Clearfield, Pa.

ones, where coal from 4 and 5 feet thick could be worked. Even then the early miners got especially careless methods and left a great deal of the fuel in the mines which since then has been taken out by latday operators who have come into possession of the abandoned mines.

There are still a large number of operators who are taking out a paying quantity of the Moshannon coal, among these being the Cassidy mine at Hyde, the Harrington mine of the Peale, Peacock & Kerr Co., at Glen Richey, the operations of the Carnwath Coal Co., at Carnwath, the Caldwell mine at Curwensville, and the Webster mine at Ramey. Throughout Bigler and Gulich township, in the southeastern corner of the county there is a large quantity of Moshannon coal in the hills but it is of a shallow nature and seldom exceeds three feet in thickness. Because of this fact the coal is extremely difficult to mine and the expense of getting it out is proportionately greater.

Many of the "local banks" in the country surrounding Clearfield are on the "E" or Moshannon Bed but the coal in none of these mines is of sufficient quantity to warrant production on a large scale.

The First Railroads.

For a half century after Clearfield county has been established there was no railroad connection between that section and the adjoining counties, and because of the admirable facilities afforded by the streams of the county for the transportation of lumber to market and the undeveloped condition of the mineral deposits it was thought that railroads would [illegible] of large [illegible] of the Moshannon [illegible] Spruce creek before 1840 and the Perkiomen mine near Philipsburg, which hauled coal on a tram road to tide water where it was [illegible] for coal use.

C. A. WEISGERBER
County Superintendent of Schools
Clearfield, Pa.

with the eastern market by a route independent of the already existing roads. In the lower part of the county, between Irvona and Cresson, the Cresson, Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railway was constructed in 1886 for the express purpose of hauling lumber and coal although passengers were carried over it.

Rapid Increase in Mining.

During no year previous to the advent of the railroads into the county did the exportation of coal amount to more than a few thousand tons, all transportation being by way of the river or arks. In 1860 [illegible] Tyrone and Clearfield [illegible] had been constructed [illegible] Mills, the "Decatur" [illegible] between Sandy Ridge and [illegible] shipped 7,279 net tons [illegible] thus began the coal [illegible] on a large scale.

Previous to this date there were many mines in this section which sold fuel to citizens of the vicinity, but none shipped to any great distance with the exceptions of the mine on the Goss farm in Decatur township, which sent coal by wagon to

GEORGE E. ZERFOSS
Superintendent of Schools
Clearfield, Pa.

The Beginning of Morrisdale.

In 1867 the Morrisdale Branch Railroad from Philipsburg was begun and extended toward Loch Lomond in order to accomodate the lumber business of that section. At Hawk Run, where were located the important mines "Decatur" and the "New Decatur," a branch road was extended northward, near the end of which Wigton, Doris, Holt and others opened the first of the Morrisdale collieries. The openings were made upon a tract of land which had originally been warranted to Robert Morris, the distinguished Revolutionary patriot, and were named "Morrisdale" in his honor. After the retirement of Doris and Holt the firm became known as R. B. Wigton & Sons, which operated six "Morrisdales" in the vicinity of the first opening, a fire brick works near Philipsburg, and a fire clay mine at the head of the Coal Run Railroad. The Morrisdale Coal Company is now the owner of these interests and operates eight Morrisdale mines.

The Famous Houtz Lands.

Several thousand acres of valuable coal and lumber land in the center of Woodward township became in 1852 the property of Dr. Daniel Houtz, of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, who made purchases from Philip Loast, George Bigham, Jacob R. Howell and William Johnson. Dr. Houtz held the property undeveloped until 1869, when he leased to Henry H. Shillingford, of Philadelphia, the right to mine coal upon the land and to cut timber necessary for mining purposes, his royalty being fifteen cents per gross ton shipped. Six months later the Kitanning Coal Company, of which Mr. Shillingford was president, opened the "Franklin" colliery and established shipping connection with the Moshannon Branch Railroad. The boroughs of Houtzdale and Brisbin are located in about the center of this vast tract.

During the first year of operation the Franklin colliery produced 47,095 tons and added to its output every year. In 1886, when it was transferred to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company its daily output averaged 1,100 tons. This mine was abandoned long ago. The Penn mine, noted for the purity of its coal, was another of the early mines in this section and was owned by J. A. Blattenberger & Company on the Houtz lands.

One of the most important law suits having its scene in the bituminous coal fields was over the title to a large portion of the old Houtz property when, in 1878, Edward J. Pruner and Jacob Burley endeavored to eject Hannah E. Brisbin and others of the Dr. Houtz heirs from the parts of the land known as the Bickham and Howell tracts. The case was tried in Clearfield and later in Center counties and the decision was given in favor of the defendants, the Houtz heirs. Pruner and Burley contended that they had purchased and secured title to the land at a date subsequent to its purchase by Dr. Houtz. The case was handled for the defendants by the late Senator William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, who gained victories in both the lower and the higher courts over his opponents; Governor Beavor and ex- Solicitor-General Jenks representing the plaintiff's before the higher court.

Other early mines in this section were the "West Moshannon," opened on land adjoining the Houtz property, in which rope haulage was first used; the "Atlantic," opened on the land of Wallace, Reading & Company, two miles above Houtzdale, in which the "cable" or endless rope system of haulage was first used. Beadling Brothers, The Leonard Coal Company, R. H. Chipman & Co., Atalanta Coal Co., Holt, Lewis & Co., and Holt, Chipman & Co., were a few of the many firms and individuals who between the years 1880 and 1890 leased coal lands in the Houtzdale region and shipped the famous Moshannon fuel to market. The mines operated by these concerns were all taken over by other and larger operators, most of them passing into the hands of the Berwind-White Mining Company, or the Elizabeth Coal Mining Company, who exhausted the coal in them and abandoned them over a score of years ago.

The coal which made Clearfield county famous, the rich Moshannon vein, is now practically exhausted and but a few scattered mines are to be found where operation in the "E Bed" is going on. Around the year 1890, when the Moshannon bed had been well worked out, several of the operating companies which had title to the old mines, went through them and "crippled" them, thereby recovering a large amount of the valuable coal which the earlier operators, in the haste and extravagance incident to their idea that they had a boundless supply of the fuel, had left in the mines when they abandoned them.

But the Houtzdale-Philipsburg field today is shipping more coal than in the Halcyon days of the Moshan-

(Continued on Page 29)

Don't Crowd Your Ad.

By BREEN.

Some advertisers make the mistake of trying to crowd a page of type into a few inches.

Display your ad. Make it catchy

If you buy a few inches in a newspaper don't try to make them carry a couple of hundred words. Newspaper readers will not wear strong glasses to read small type.

When you decide to advertise a certain article pick out its best points. Then briefly tell what they are. Emphasize in big type.

Then you'll get results.

MILLINERY, DRESS GOODS & NOTIONS
MRS M. C. PROWELL
Burnside, - Penna.

POWELL & FULTON
Burnside, - - Penna.

CRESCENT BRAND

HIGH GRADE REFRACTORY

FIRE BRICK

BICKFORD FIRE BRICK CO.

CURWENSVILLE, PENNA.

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Rich Coal Fields of Clearfield County Have Been Developed Rapidly Until Now Mining Forms The Foremost Industry of The County

(Continued from Page 28)

non bed, but it is the coal of the lower beds, the "E" and "C" strata, which the operators mine and sell. While Nature has, of course, set a limit upon the amount of these grades of coal to be found yet the supply in the lower beds is considerably greater than that of the "E" bed and it is estimated that at the present rate of consumption the supply which lies under the soil of our country will last for nearly a century more.

Best Equipped Mine

That here in Clearfield county is located the most extensive operation in the entire Bituminous section of the state is a fact that all can well be proud of. This mine, known as "Eureka No. 25" belongs to the Berwind-White Coal Mining company and is located a few miles out of Houtzdale. It was opened early in 1914 and had a total production for the year of 104,532 tons, employing 117 men and making use of 11 mining machines and one of the most modern automatic tipples made.

The shaft is in the center of an

PROF. SALVATORE IMPALLOMINI
Director Italian Band
Clearfield, Pa.

area of 2,000 acres of a bed of "B" or lower Kittanning vein of coal, also known as the Miller vein, which in this district has taken the place in the market of the celebrated Moshannon vein, which made the Houtzdale district famous the world over but is now almost exhausted. The shaft is 177 feet deep and its horizontal dimensions are 12 x 21 feet, it being divided into four compartments, two for the hoisting of coal, one for an auxiliary cage for the handling of materials, and one for the pipe lines, air lines and electric cables.

Down in the mine labor-saving devices are being employed wherever possible and equipment of the most modern kind has been installed. Mining machines of the chain wall electric driven type are used for undercutting the coal measure, which in this bed has an average thickness of 56 inches. No mules are used in the working but electric locomotives are used for gathering and hauling the coal, and two 1,200 gallon electric-driven centrifugal pumps have been installed to handle the water.

The operation of the automatic tipple is exceedingly interesting especially when one considers that a maximum of 2,500 tons a day can be handled by one weighman and an assistant. The cages have two compartments, the lower decks being used exclusively for the loaded cars and the upper decks for the empty ones. When the cages reaches the top of the shaft the gate to the shaft is automatically tripped open and simultaneously the deck of the lower compartment is pitched to a five per cent. grade, allowing the loaded car to roll out upon the track, the grade of which soon becomes slighter and permits the gravitation to carry the loaded car to the tipple 60 feet away from the shaft. While the loaded car is gone from the cage by the automatic pitching of its lower deck, empty car, released from the tip-

F. M. FULLINGTON
Proprietor Bus Line
Clearfield, Pa.

ped

M. A. McGINNIS
Manager, The Dimeling Hotel
Clearfield, Pa.

station at Clymer in order to supply electricity for its mines in that section. The power plant will cost in the neighborhood of $200,000, and was designed by Frederick W. Prosser, a promising young mining engineer connected with the Corporation, who has been a resident of Clearfield for several years.

Kelley Brothers Coal Co., Victoria Coal Mining Co., Osceola Coal Co., Ashman Coal Co., Galen Coal Co., Moravian Coal Co., Irish Brothers Coal Co., Goshen Coal Co., Edgewater, Rembrandt Penfe, W. F. Holt, White-Dugan Coal Co., Atherton and Barnes, A. B. Lansberry, Woodland Cannel Coal Co., Cubo Coal Co., Dunbar Coal Co., Lane Coal Co., Inc., Potter-Bigler and Potter Inc., Glenview Coal Co., Ajax Consolidated Coal Co., Hill Brothers, Edward Harris & Sons, John Barnes & Sons, R. B. Mull, H. Barnes and Co., Royal Coal Co., Conquest Coal Co., Bald Hill Coal Co., and Canard Coal Co., are some of the operators who have from one to six mines in the district. The last four named have entered the field lately with new mines.

The Corona Coal and Coke Co. and H. B. Swoope and Co., operate six mines near Madera which in 1914 produced 468,128 tons. The superintendent of these slopes is John Stevenson, of Madera.

The four "Eureka" mines of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., located at Houtzdale of which W. R. Cameron of that place is the general superintendent, had a total production in 1914 of 881,927 tons. All of these mines are in the "B" or Lower Kittanning Bed, one of them being No. 29 which is described elsewhere as having the most elaborate labor saving devices in the Bituminous field.

The Grampian Coal Mining Co., of which A. K. W[illegible] Clearfield, [illegible] and mi[illegible]

in this district, Decatur No. 11, as well as two large ones over the border in Center county.

The Irving Coal and Coke Co., is turning out a large amount of coal from its several mines at Irvona. The Janesville Coal Co., of which F. G. Betts, of Clearfield is superintendent, and the Bulah Shaft Coal Co., also have good mines in the district. S. J. Mountz & Co., Maderia-Hill Coal Mining Co., Leland Coal Mining Co., Thomas McGlynn, Betz Coal Mining Co., S. Hegarty's Sons, W. A. Gould & Brother, W. R. Gallaher & Brother, Standard Moshannon Coal Co., Henrietta Coal Co., Gatehouse & Shoff Coal Co., Atlantic Coal Co., Fernwood Coal Co., Clark Brothers Coal Mining Co., Maryland Coal & Coke Co., Bulah Coal Co., Beverly Coal Co., Scott Coal Mining Co., Vivian Coal Co., Ramey Coal Co., E. W. Turley Co., Michael Burns, Lobb and Andrews, Moshannon Coal Mining Co., Cambria Smokeless Coal Co., Henry Liveright, Ladysmith Coal Mining Co., Craig Gould Coal Co., Nevling Coal Mining Co., and Sterling Coal Mining Co., complete the list of individuals and firms which are operating in the southeastern part of the county. Of the latter two R. F. Nevling, of Clearfield and A. E. Woolridge, of Woodland, are the superintendents, respectively.

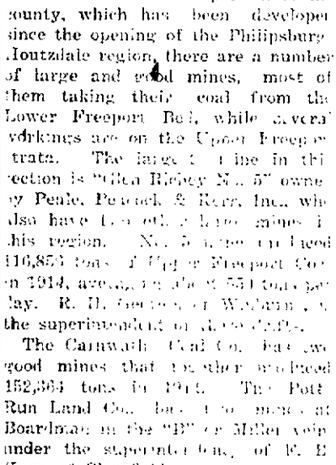
F. W. SCHMITT
Bakery and Confectionery
Clearfield, Pa.

The Central Section

In the south-central portion of the county, which has been developed since the opening of the Philipsburg-Houtzdale region, there are a number of large and good mines, most of them taking their coal from the Lower Freeport Bed, while several workings are on the Upper Freeport strata. The largest mine in this section is "Glen Richey No. 5" owned by Peale, Peacock & Kerr, Inc., who also have two other large mines in this region. No. 5 alone produced 416,853 tons of Upper Freeport Coal in 1914, averaging [illegible] tons per day. R. H. George of Winburne is the superintendent of these mines.

The Canwash Coal Co. has two good mines that together produced 152,364 tons in 1914. The Pott Run Land Co. has two mines at Boardman in the "B" or Miller vein under the supervision of F. E. Kerr, of Clearfield.

The Reed Colliery Co. operates a mine at Berwindale, the Clearfield & Cambria Coal & Coke Co., has a mine at La Jose, and the Grant Clay and Coal Co. has one at Bells Landing. Kelley Brothers Coal Co. took over the mines at Olanta of the Olanta Coal Mining Co. and recently abandoned one of the drifts. A. D. Lytle, of Mahaffey, is the superinten-



FRANK W. ROESSNER
Brewer
Clearfield, Pa.

dent of the mines of the Easton Coal Co., near that place.

The Western Section

The portion of the western part of the county in which coal is found and which adjoins the coal-bearing fields of Indiana and Jefferson counties was not opened until a comparatively recent date, although almost two score of years ago. In this region most of the coal is taken from the "D" or Lower Freeport Bed and the veins are usually between five and eight feet in the latter varying in magnitude to the old Moshannon vein and being in contrast to the comparatively thin veins which are characteristic of the coal strata in this county.

The largest producing mine in the western section in 1914 was the [illegible] of the Northwestern Mining and Exchange Co., located at Ells[illegible] From this [illegible]

mentioned were taken 556,052 tons of coal, an average of 2,346 tons a day, and 46 compressed air mining machines were utilized in the work. The vein in which the Eriton works is one of the thickest in the county, measuring from 5 to 8 feet through, and with an average depth of 78 inches.

The two next largest mines are the "DuBois Nos. 1 and 25" of the Buffalo and Susquehanna Coal and Coke Co., located at DuBois in a vicinity which thirty years ago was thought to be barren of coal. These two shafts in 1914 produced 477,583 tons from the Lower Freeport bed.

The Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Co., secured 359,959 tons from its "Helvetia-Stanley" mine at Helvetia in 1914, the second largest individual mine production in this section during that year. Sixty-one compressed air mining machines were used in the work. The Maderia-Hill Coal Mining Co. also has two large mines at Clover Hill in Bell township.

In the northern part of the district are several good mines, the Penfield Coal and Coke Co., operating a draft at Penfield over which L. W. Smith, of Penfield, is superintendent, and the Cascade Coal and Coke Co., having two good mines at Tyler. The coal from the latter mines, because of the sulphur contained, is coked before being shipped to market. The Falls Creek Coal Co. operates the "Hopkins" mine near DuBois, the "Clear Run" mine is owned by George Mines and located in this section, as is also the "Rochester" mine of the Rochester Coal Co.

Mines Near Clearfield

In the vicinity of Clearfield and Curwensville boroughs are literally dozens of mines which are being worked with good results but on a small scale and are known as "local banks," their product being used solely for consumption in the homes of the residents of the towns and in the manufacturing plants and lumber yards. One of the largest mines of this immediate section is the "Pyramid No. 1" of the Pyramid Coal Mining Co., located near Curwensville, of which M. J. Kelley, of Curwensville, is the superintendent. Other mines near Curwensville are the Bickford Fire Brick Company's mine of which F. W. Bailey and C. O. Norris of Curwensville, are the supervising officials, and the "Caldwell No. 2" mine of the Clearfield Colliery Co., of which A. W. Bigler, of Clearfield, is the general superinten-

J. S. BEAHAN
Groceries
25 South Second Street
Clearfield, Pa.

dent. The latter mine takes its coal from the Moshannon vein. Near Grampian is located the "Penn No. 5" mine of M. Burns.

Near Hyde and on the North side of the river the Cassidy Coal Co. opened their "Cassidy" mine in 1911 and are doing an extensive operation in a bed of Moshannon coal, which is carried from the mine, which is a considerable distance back from the shaft, to the tipple by means of an overhead bucket system which is modern and adequate. M. A. Caldwell and C. O. Norris, of Curwensville, are the general superintendent and superintendent, respectively, of this mine.

On the opposite side of the river from Hyde the Auxiliary Coal Mining Co. has their "Carbon No. 1" mine, over which H. H. Horner, of Philipsburg, is the superintendent. Near it is located the "Riverside" mine of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., of which N. McQuillen, of Clearfield, is the superintendent, and J. M. Baker, of Woodland, is in charge of the mine. This company also operates the "Plane" mine at Woodland.

The Miners' Organization

About thirty years ago the bituminous coal miners of this county were united with the organization known as the Knights of Labor, which included in its membership workers in all of the various crafts. Through their affiliation with this society the miners endeavored to secure concessions from the operators which they deemed themselves entitled to and in other ways sought to better their working conditions and maintain harmonious relations with their employers. Soon it became evident that the interests of the miners [illegible] an organization of their own and in 1890, when the [illegible] of Ameri[illegible] bituminous miners of Central Pennsylvania withdrew from the Knights of Labor and affiliated with the new organization, forming District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers.

District No. 2, now embraces all of the mining counties between the Anthracite region on the East and the Pittsburgh Bituminous region on the West, and is divided into territories which in turn are divided into the local unions, or localities, of which there are about 160 in the district. The offices of the district are located on Reed street, in Clearfield, and the officials of the organization, who are well known Clearfield men, are: James Purcell, president; Charles O'Neill, vice-president, and Richard Gilbert, secretary and treas.

The Operators Association.

The operators of the coal mines in the bituminous district of Central Pennsylvania effected an organization among themselves a number of years ago which is known as The Association of Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania, which has among its objects and purposes the promotion of harmonious relations between the operator and his employees, the securing of legitimate and just wage agreements, the protection of the members in their rights as employers of labor, and to desiminate proper and correct information to its members as to conditions in this and other coal fields. More than 90 per cent. of the operators in the district belong to the Association, of which B. M. Clark is the president, Harry Boulton, of Houtzdale, is the vice-president, and John C. Forsyth, of Clearfield is secretary. The offices of the organization are in the Keystone Building, in Clearfield.

How Differences Are Settled.

The wages to be paid to the miners, the working conditions, the penalties to be inflicted on employees breaking the contract, etc., are negotiated and agreed upon in what is known as the "Scale Agreement" which is contracted by representatives of the miners' and operators' organizations. The scale upon which the miners of the Central District are now working was made on April 15th of this year at Philadelphia and covers the period between April 1, 1916 and April 1, 1918. The scale was later ratified by the operators and miners, the vote of the latter being taken by local unions.

When any difference arises over matters which are not provided for in the scale agreement the matter is presented before the Arbitration Board, which is composed of Richard Gilbert, of Clearfield, and F. E. Waite, of DuBois, who represent the miners, and Harry Boulton, of Houtzdale and W. R. Wilburn, of Philipsburg, representing the operators. A permanent umpire who presides over the meetings and casts the deciding vote where such is necessary is J. J. O'Laughlin, of Clearfield, who was elected by the miners and the operators in open meetings.

Production of the County.

Since the railroads penetrated this country in 1867 the growth of the coal business has been remarkable, a vague idea of which may be obtained from a perusal of the following figures taken from historical documents and official reports:

1867, 169,219; 1870, 379,683; 1875, 926,854; 1880, 1,739,872; 1885, 2,889,-999; 1890, 6,549,546; 1895, 5,442,299; 1900, 2,819,109; 1908, 6,012,442; 1909, 7,012,442; 1910, 8,030,[illegible]; 1911, 7,-575,994; 1912, 7,700,809; 1913, 8,098,-976; 1914, 6,932,556.

From unofficial figures it may be computed that since 1867 this county has sent to market the enormous quantity of 195,256,930 tons of bituminous coal, which amount, large as it may seem, does not cover all of the fuel produced.

The cause of the great decrease in the amount of coal shipped in 1900 was that in that year the mines were closed for all but a few months on account of a strike which rivaled in magnitude any other labor trouble the nation has known. In 1911 the total production of the county fell below that of the five years preceding because of a slow market and a cessation of manufacturing. The year 1915, however, is known to have been a banner one and the production of the district attained an unprecedented figure, and 1916, while the year is but half over, gives ample evidence to those acquainted with the situation that it will show a record production, greater by half the best year heretofore experienced.

THE VOICE OF CONSCIENCE

In spite of scoldings, Helen persisted in running away from home. One day, after a longer absence than usual, her mother asked, "Helen, dear, does not your conscience trouble you when you are running away from mother?" explaining that her conscience was a little voice speaking within. Helen answered:

"Oh, yes, mamma; that little voice is always saying: 'Run faster, faster, Helen, your mother is after you!'"

CORRECT DRESS FOR MEN

You[illegible]ful Officer—"You really must send [illegible] new breeches today. I'm off to France to[illegible]orrow, and I believe my regiment [illegible]s a batt[illegible]on for the [illegible]d."

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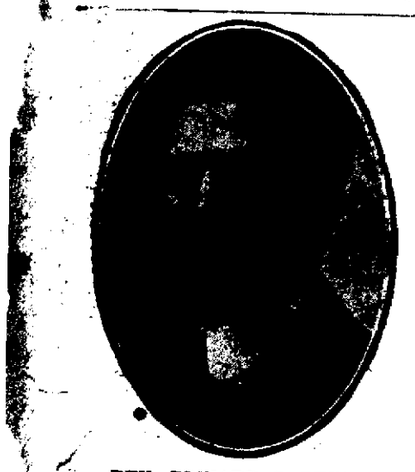
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Presbyterianism in Clearfield dates back to 1803, when in April of that year, the Presbytery of Huntingdon directed two of its ministers to visit Chincleclamouse one day at their discretion and preach. From that time, supplies visited the neighborhood at least two or three times a year and preached at various points as circumstances dictated.

No precise date can now be assigned as that of the organization of the Clearfield church. It appears to have been in existence in 1818, with Archibald Shaw and Hugh Jordan as ruling elders. The first pastor was Mr. Garry Bishop, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, who was installed in 1826. He had for his charge the congregations of Clearfield and Pike or Curwensville. Mr. Bishop practiced medicine also, being forced by a meagre salary



REV. EDWARD C. REEVE
Pastor Presbyterian Church
Clearfield, Pa.

from the ministry to resort to other means of support. His pastorate terminated in 1834.

During the next six years, the congregation was without a pastor. Supplies from other churches of the Presbytery preached occasionally and during a part of this period all of the churches in this county were under the charge of Home Missionaries. It seems, however, to have been a period of growth for the Clearfield church, and a desire for a church building became felt. On [illegible] 29th, 1836, a meeting was held in the Court House and the first trustees were chosen, with the view of acquiring a lot and building a church. Some months later an agreement was made for the purchase of the lot on which the present church stands, and shortly thereafter, on March 31st, 1837, by special Act of

D. E. YOUNG
Superintendent Lower Works
Manager Spring Park
Woodland, Pa.

Assembly, the church was incorporated under the title of "The Trustees and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Clearfield town," which till remains its legal title.

The pulpit was again filled in 1840, when on November 11th, of that year, Rev. Frederick G. Betts was installed pastor of the Clearfield and Curwensville churches. Mr. Bett's labors were not limited to these two congregations, however. He rode on horseback to preaching points all through the county. His efforts were eminently successful, considering the difficult conditions under which he labored; the congregation was strengthened, the first church building was completed and was dedicated in July [illegible]th, 1841. Mr. Betts continued as pastor until his death in January, 1845, being taken away while still a young man and in the prime of his usefulness.

1845, Rev. Samuel N. Howell installed over the two churches, remained only a short time. He was dismissed in July, 1847. After vacant for more than a year, [illegible] but was again filled by Rev. [illegible] Merwin who remained until when Rev. Samuel M. Cooper [illegible]alled. Mr. Cooper's pastorate [illegible]ed only two years when failing health compelled him to resign. [illegible]rch was again without a pastor about two years. In the fall [illegible] M. Galloway was chosen and began his labors, although he was not installed until August 27th, 1858. His pastorate was terminated by his resignation in September, 1864, on account of poor health. He died in the Clearfield parsonage. His work resulted in numerous accessions to the membership and in great advances in the way of organization.

The next pastor, Rev. J. G. Archer was installed June 20th, 1865. Mr. Archer's labors were very successful and with the growing importance of the town the church entered upon a period of great prosperity. The membership increased to 192 forty-two persons being added at a single communion in March, 1866. The present church building was practically completed during this pastorate. The undertaking was entered upon at a meeting of the Tustees on October 23rd, 1865, but the design was not accepted until July 9th, 1866. The building committee was made up of the following: William Bigler, chairman, Dr. A. M. Hills, secretary, James T. Leonard, treasurer, W. A. Wallace, Samuel Mitchell, A. C. Finney and J. F. Weaver. Ground was broken in March and the cornerstone laid in April, 1867. The building was dedicated June 23rd, 1869, the sermon being preached by Rev. John DeWitt. The total cost of the building and furnishing up to the time of the building committee's report in 1870, was $41,963, the building alone being $38,557. Several thousand dollars more were spent on it, however, in the next few years, before it was wholly completed.

Rev. Archer did not live to see the consummation of the work, for on

WILLARD SNYDER
Shipper, Fire Brick Works
Woodland, Pa.

January 12th, 1869, he was killed in a railroad accident. The date of the dedication of the new church building, June 23rd, 1869, was also the date of the installation of a new pastor, Dr. H. S. Butler. Under his charge, the church continued to prosper and the membership grew steadily larger. Besides caring for his own congregation, with success, Dr. Butler was instrumental in organizing six or seven other churches in the county. His pastorate, the longest in the church's history, continued until 1884, about fifteen years, when he was succeeded by Dr. R. A. McKinley. Dr. McKinley's pastorate of eleven years was marked by the same steady growth. Through his efforts at special services large numbers were brought into the membership at Pine Grove and Glen Richey, 74 at one time and 41 at another at Pine Grove

J. N. PALMER
Postmaster, Hardware, Harness Maker
Woodland, Pa.

and 110 at one time at Glen Richey. These members were organized first as branch churches of the Clearfield organization, but shortly afterward were established as independent congregations.

As a result of the growth during these two pastorates, the Sunday school building erected in 1869 in connection with the new church was outgrown and in the fall of 1892, the contract for a second or brick chapel was [illegible]. The same fall was ma[illegible]uraing of the parsonage and Locust streets. This loss, however, did not seem to affect the prosperity of the congregation for on January 3rd, 1893, the congregation assumed the support of Rev. and Mrs. Simcox, foreign missionaries stationed at Pacting-fu, China. In June, 1896, a contract was awarded for the building of the present parsonage.

After a vacancy of about nine months, Rev. John M. Waddell was called to succeed Dr. McKinley and was installed October 21st, 1896. The building of the new chapel and parsonage had created a debt which in 1899 amounted to about $500, and on June 25th of that year a meeting was held, at which Hon. James Kerr presided, and $6176.25 were raised. Consideration of alterations in the church auditorium and Sunday school building was begun in 1901, and the present stone chapel was built in 1903, at a cost of about $11,000. The following year the Reedsville chapel was also built.

With all these undertakings, however, the congregation's gifts to benevolences were not curtailed. In March, 1900, the congregation assumed the support of two Home Missionaries in the West, Mr. Wagner and

F. B. SNYDER
Supt. Fire Brick Works
Woodland, Pa.

Mr. Harper, in addition to its Foreign Missionaries. In the same year the church was shocked by the cruel murders in the Boxer uprising in China of its representatives Rev. and Mrs. Simcox, with their three little children. In 1902, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. McDowell were chosen as Foreign Missionaries. They were then stationed at Van, in Turkey in Asia, but were later transferred to Ashitha, Persia. Mrs. McDowell died a few months ago at Urumia, Persia, largely as a result of the extra labor occasioned by the present war. Rev. McDowell still represents the Church in that field.

The church membership increased gratly in Rev. Waddell's pastorate and progress was made along every line. In Nov., 1904, he resigned, however, and Dr. N. H. G. Fife was chosen to supply the pulpit for six months. Dr. Fife's efforts were so successful and he was so well liked that a call to the pulpit was extended to him which he accepted. His pastorate of four years was a continuation of the steady growth and prosperity of the congregation in every way. The repairs and improvements to the church auditorium were made at a total cost of about $25,000 and the building rededicated May 20th, 1906, with an impressive service at which Rev. Geo. B. Stewart, D. D., President of Auburn Theological Seminary, preached the sermon. In 1907, Rev. L. J. Beebe was chosen assistant pastor, with special charge of the work at Reedsville. Dr. Fife resigned in the fall of 1908, to take effect Jan. 1, 1909.

His successor, the present pastor Dr. E. C. Reeve, began his labors here in April, 1909. The seven years of his pastorate have been years of steady growth and continued prosperity. The membership is now about 765, about 430 having been added in

V. G. HENDERSON
Agent Penna. Railroad Co.
Woodland, Pa.

the seven years since Dr. Reeve was installed. The Sabbath School is in flourishing condition with a total enrollment of about 600, exclusive of Cradle Roll and Home Department. The attendance during the year ended March 31st averaged 343 and funds of the School handled by its treasurer totaled over $1,000. The equipment includes a splendid library of more than 1,000 volumes. The Superintendent is Mr. B. M. Fast and the music is in charge of Prof. A. S. Van Osten, of the High School faculty. An excellent orchestra is a feature of the main school. A branch Sabbath School is also maintained in Reedsville, with an enrollment of over 100. Other organizations of the Church doing effective work include the Young People's Society, the Ladies' Aid Society, the King's Daughters, the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Societies. The total of all moneys expended during the year ended March 31st by the Church and its various organizations was $8675, of which over $5000 were applied to benevolences. The Church has supported a representative in the Foreign Mission field for over 23 years, with the exception of a short period following the murder of Rev. and Mrs. Simcox in 1900. After their deaths, Rev. and Mrs. McDowell were chosen as the Church's missionaries and Rev. McDowell still continues as such. Mrs. McDowell died last year at their station in Persia, her death having been occasioned by the additional work required in the conditions resulting from the war. The Church and Sabbath School together have a share in the support of Rev. Eugene A. Ballis, a Sunday School Missionary, stationed at Garfield, Wash., this work having been undertaken last year. Local charitable work is attended to by a board of five deacons, assisted by a large class of young ladies, Class No. 4, of the Sunday School, and through the instrumentality of these two organizations a vast amount of timely aid is furnished to needy ones in this community. The work of the deacons includes the distribution of Christmas baskets.

The Church property is situated at the corner of Second and Pine streets and includes the Church and Sabbath School buildings with the manse adjoining on Second street. Preaching services are regularly held at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., each Sabbath, and Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m. Prayer service is held Wednesday evenings at 7:30 and the various organizations meet once a month at stated times.

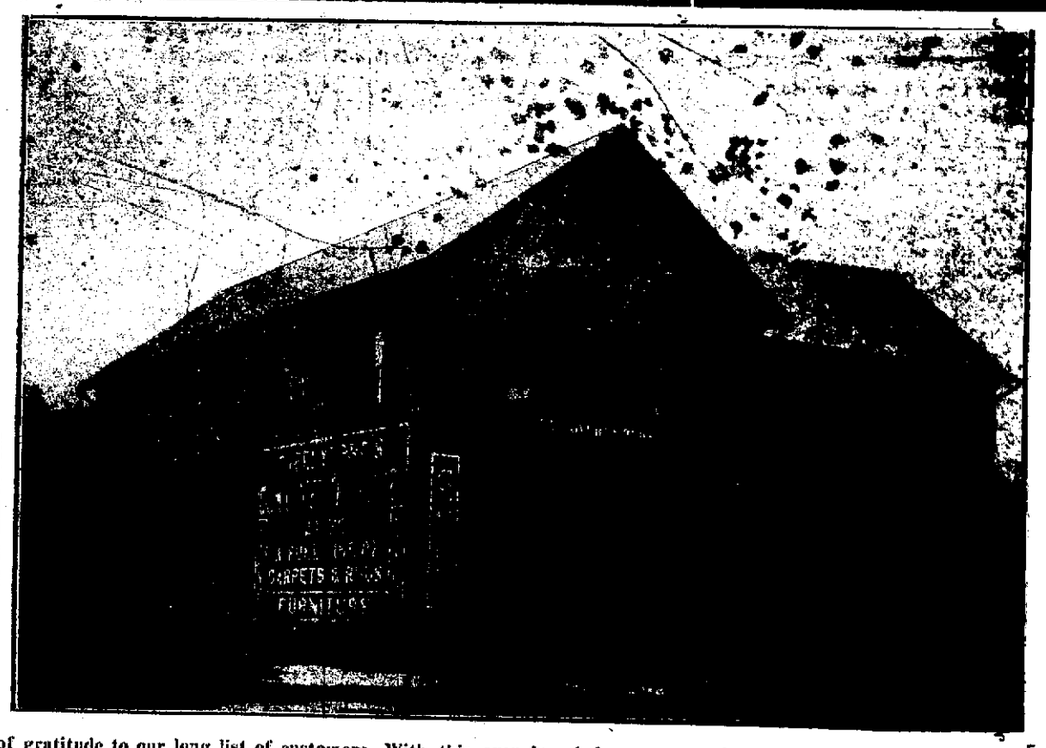
MISFORTUNE

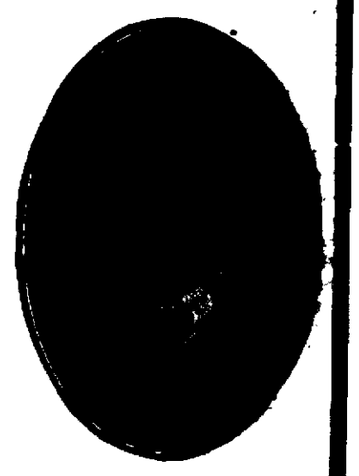
"Smith lost his head at a critical moment."

"Then what happened?"

"His department chief cut it off."

M. M. OVERLY.





C. E. OVERLY.

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OVERLY BROTHERS, East End, Clearfield, Penna.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH OF CLEARFIELD

The Seventh Day Adventist Church of Clearfield, was brought into existence as follows:

In the year 1900 two Adventist preachers, W. H. Smith and Charles Braisley, held a series of meetings in a tent here in Clearfield town, and as a result of their work at that time eighteen persons accepted the Adventist faith and was organized into a class or company. Pastor Braisley remained with them for about one year then they were left without a preacher for a time but continued their service holding the same in their own private homes, each week. The Sabbath School with its well prepared lessons were a great help to this small company of Adventist believers during the time they were without a preacher. The Adventist people give the larger part of their Sabbath School collections to foreign missions and it was an inspiration to the Clearfield Sabbath School to know that they could help a little in sending the Gospel to the heathen in distant lands. In the fall of 1905, Pastor R. H. Wifer came to Clearfield to take charge of the work and assist the Clearfield company of believers.

In a very few weeks after Pastor Wifer came he began to advocate the idea that the time had come for the Adventist people of Clearfield to have a Church building of their own, and by his faithful efforts the church on Merritt street was erected. Pastor Wifer remained in Clearfield until 1909. In the summer of 1908 a second series of tent meetings were held and a number of members added to the church. When Pastor Wifer went away the church was left without a pastor for a time; Pastor W. F. Schwartz, of Altoona, visiting them from time to time. Pastor George West, of Connellsville, held a revival service in the church in April, 1915, and five persons united with the church.

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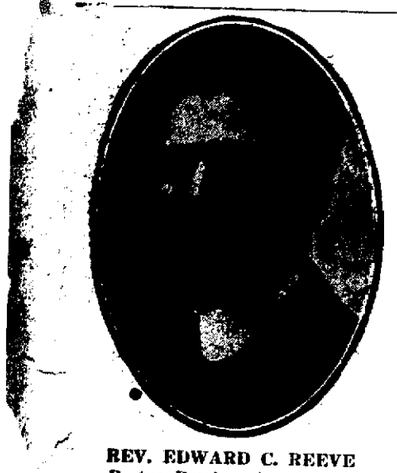
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Presbyterianism in Clearfield dates back to 1803, when in April of that year, the Presbytery of Huntingdon directed two of its ministers to visit Chincleclamoose one day at their discretion and preach. From that time, supplies visited the neighborhood at least two or three times a year and preached at various points as circumstances dictated.

No precise date can now be assigned as that of the organization of the Clearfield church. It appears to have been in existence in 1818, with Archibald Shaw and Hugh Jordan as ruling elders. The first pastor was Mr. Garry Bishop, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, who was installed in 1826. He had for his charge the congregations of Clearfield and Pike or Curwensville. Mr. Bishop practiced medicine also, being forced by a meagre salary



REV. EDWARD C. REEVE
Pastor Presbyterian Church
Clearfield, Pa.

from the ministry to resort to other means of support. His pastorate terminated in 1834.

During the next six years, the congregation was without a pastor. Supplies from other churches of the Presbytery preached occasionally and during a part of this period all of the churches in this county were under the charge of Home Missionaries. It seems, however, to have been a period of growth for the Clearfield church, and a desire for a church building became felt. On [illegible] 29th, 1836, a meeting was held in the Court House and the first trustees were chosen, with the view of acquiring a lot and building a church. Some months later an agreement was made for the purchase of the lot on which the present church stands, and shortly thereafter, on March 31st, 1837, by special Act of

D. E. YOUNG
Superintendent Lower Works
Manager Spring Park
Woodland, Pa.

Assembly, the church was incorporated under the title of "The Trustees and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Clearfield town," which still remains the legal title.

The pulpit was again filled in 1840, [illegible] on November 11th, of that year, Frederick G. Betts was installed pastor of the Clearfield and Curwensville churches. Mr. Bett's labors were not limited to these two congregations, however. He rode on horseback to preaching points all through the county. His efforts were eminently successful, considering the difficult conditions under which he labored; the congregation was strengthened, the first church building was completed and was dedicated in July [illegible]ch, 1841. Mr. Betts continued as pastor until his death in January, 1845, being taken away while still a young man and in the prime of his usefulness.

1845, Rev. Samuel N. Howell installed over the two churches, remained only a short time. He was dismissed in July, 1847. After the pulpit was vacant for more than a year, it was again filled by Rev. [illegible] Merwin who remained until 1853, when Rev. Samuel M. Cooper was called. Mr. Cooper's pastorate lasted only two years when failing health compelled him to resign. The church was again without a pastor about two years. In the fall of 1855 J. M. Galloway was chosen and began his labors, although he was not installed until August 27th, 1858. His pastorate was terminated by his resignation in September, 1864, on account of poor health. He died in the Clearfield parsonage. His work resulted in numerous accessions to the membership and in great advances in the way of organization.

The next pastor, Rev. J. G. Archer was installed June 20th, 1865. Mr. Archer's labors were very successful and with the growing importance of the town the church entered upon a period of great prosperity. The membership increased to 192 forty-two persons being added at a single communion in March, 1866. The present church building was practically completed during this pastorate. The undertaking was entered upon at a meeting of the Tustees on October 23rd, 1865, but the design was not accepted until July 9th, 1866. The building committee was made up of the following: William Bigler, chairman, Dr. A. M. Hills, secretary, James T. Leonard, treasurer, W. A. Wallace, Samuel Mitchell, A. C. Finney and J. F. Weaver. Ground was broken in March and the cornerstone laid in April, 1867. The building was dedicated June 23rd, 1869, the sermon being preached by Rev. John DeWitt. The total cost of the building and furnishing up to the time of the building committee's report in 1870, was $41,963, the building alone being $38,657. Several thousand dollars more were spent on it, however, in the next few years, before it was wholly completed.

Rev. Archer did not live to see the consummation of the work, for on

WILLARD SNYDER
Shipper, Fire Brick Works
Woodland, Pa.

January 12th, 1869, he was killed in a railroad accident. The date of the dedication of the new church building, June 23rd, 1869, was also the date of the installation of a new pastor, Dr. H. S. Butler. Under his charge, the church continued to prosper and the membership grew steadily larger. Besides caring for his own congregation, with success, Dr. Butler was instrumental in organizing six or seven other churches in the county. His pastorate, the longest in the church's history, continued until 1884, about fifteen years, when he was succeeded by Dr. R. A. McKinley. Dr. McKinley's pastorate of eleven years was marked by the same steady growth. Through his efforts at special services large numbers were brought into the membership at Pine Grove and Glen Richey, 74 at one time and 41 at another at Pine Grove

J. N. PALMER
Postmaster, Hardware, Harness Maker
Woodland, Pa.

and 110 at one time at Glen Richey. These members were organized first as branch churches of the Clearfield organization, but shortly afterward were established as independent congregations.

As a result of the growth during these two pastorates, the Sunday school building erected in 1869 in connection with the new church was outgrown and in the fall of 1892, the contract for the second or brick chapel was [illegible]. The same fall was mar[illegible]rming of the parsonage [illegible] and Locust streets. This loss, however, did not seem to affect the prosperity of the congregation for on January 3rd, 1893, the congregation assumed the support of Rev. and Mrs. Simcox, foreign missionaries stationed at Paoting-fu, China. In June, 1896, a contract was awarded for the building of the present parsonage.

After a vacancy of about nine months, Rev. John M. Waddell was called to succeed Dr. McKinley and was installed October 21st, 1896. The building of the new chapel and parsonage had created a debt which in 1899 amounted to about $500, and on June 25th of that year a meeting was held, at which Hon. James Kerr presided, and $6176.25 were raised. Consideration of alterations in the church auditorium and Sunday school building was begun in 1901, and the present stone chapel was built in 1903, at a cost of about $11,000. The following year the Reedsville chapel was also built.

With all these undertakings, however, the congregation's gifts to benevolences were not curtailed. In March, 1900, the congregation assumed the support of two Home Missionaries in the West, Mr. Wagner and

F. B. SNYDER
Supt. Fire Brick Works
Woodland, Pa.

Mr. Harper, in addition to its Foreign Missionaries. In the same year the church was shocked by the cruel murders in the Boxer uprising in China of its representatives Rev. and Mrs. Simcox, with their three little children. In 1902, Rev. and Mrs. E. W. McDowell were chosen as Foreign Missionaries. They were then stationed at Van, in Turkey in Asia, but were later transferred to Ashitha, Persia. Mrs. McDowell died a few months ago at Urumia, Persia, largely as a result of the extra labor occasioned by the present war. Rev. McDowell still represents the Church in that field.

The church membership increased grately in Rev. Waddell's pastorate and progress was made along every line. In Nov., 1904, he resigned, however, and Dr. N. H. G. Fife was chosen to supply the pulpit for six months. Dr. Fife's efforts were successful and he was so well liked that a call to the pulpit was extended to him which he accepted. His pastorate of four years was a continuation of the steady growth and prosperity of the congregation in every way. The repairs and improvements to the church auditorium were made at a total cost of about $25,000 and the building rededicated May 20th, 1906, with an impressive service at which Rev. Geo. B. Stewart, D. D., President of Auburn Theological Seminary, preached the sermon. In 1907, Rev. L. J. Beebe was chosen assistant pastor, with special charge of the work at Reedsville. Dr. Fife resigned in the fall of 1908, to take effect Jan. 1, 1909.

His successor, the present pastor Dr. E. C. Reeve, began his labors here in April, 1909. The seven years of his pastorate have been years of steady growth and continued prosperity. The membership is now about 765, about 430 having been added in

V. G. HENDERSON
Agent Penna. Railroad Co.
Woodland, Pa.

the seven years since Dr. Reeve was installed. The Sabbath School is in flourishing condition with a total enrollment of about 600, exclusive of Cradle Roll and Home Department. The attendance during the year ended March 31st averaged 343 and funds of the School handled by its treasurer totaled over $1,000. The equipment includes a splendid library of more than 1,000 volumes. The Superintendent is Mr. B. M. Fast and the music is in charge of Prof. A. S. Van Osten, of the High School faculty. An excellent orchestra is a feature of the main school. A branch Sabbath School is also maintained in Reedsville, with an enrollment of over 100. Other organizations of the Church doing effective work include the Young People's Society, the Ladies' Aid Society, the King's Daughters, the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Societies. The total of all moneys expended during the year ended March 31st by the Church and its various organizations was $8675, of which over $3000 were applied to benevolences. The Church has supported a representative in the Foreign Mission field for over 23 years, with the exception of a short period following the murder of Rev. and Mrs. Simcox in 1900. After their deaths, Rev. and Mrs. McDowell were chosen as the Church's missionaries and Rev. McDowell still continues as such. Mrs. McDowell died last year at their station in Persia, her death having been occasioned by the additional work required in the conditions resulting from the war. The Church and Sabbath School together have a share in the support of Rev. Eugene A. Ballis, a Sunday School Missionary, stationed at Garfield, Wash., this work having been undertaken last year. Local charitable work is attended to by a board of five deacons, assisted by a large class of young ladies, Class No. 4, of the Sunday School, and through the instrumentality of these two organizations a vast amount of timely aid is furnished to needy ones in this community. The work of the deacons includes the distribution of Christmas baskets.

The Church property is situated at the corner of Second and Pine streets and includes the Church and Sabbath School buildings with the manse adjoining on Second street. Preaching services are regularly held at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., each Sabbath, and Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m. Prayer service is held Wednesday evenings at 7:30 and the various organizations meet once a month at stated times.

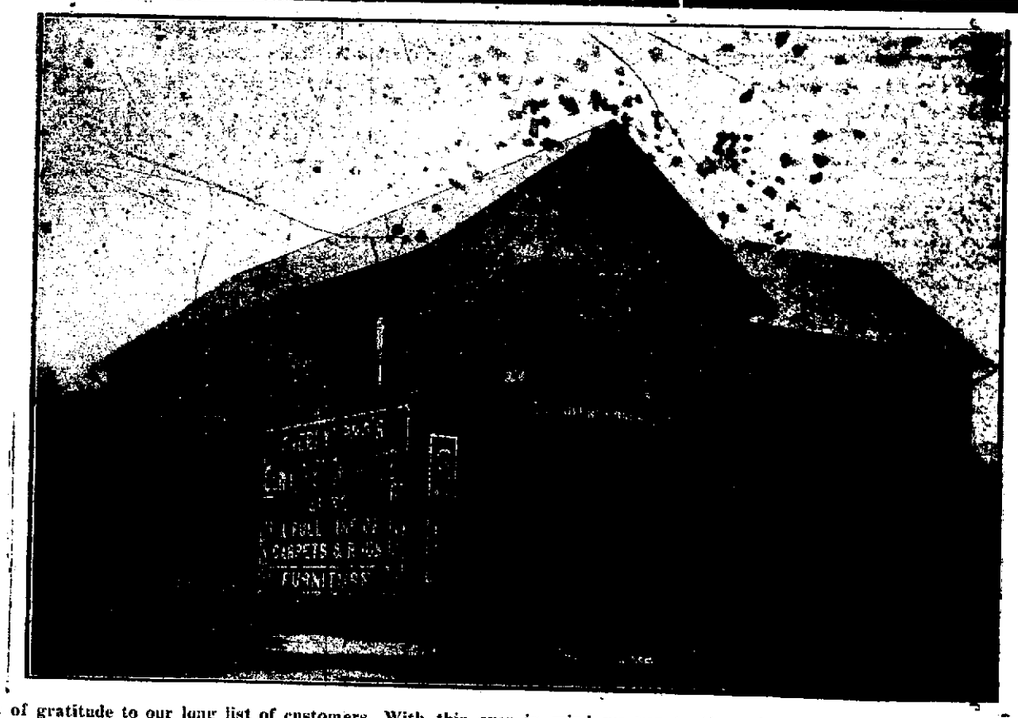
MISFORTUNE.

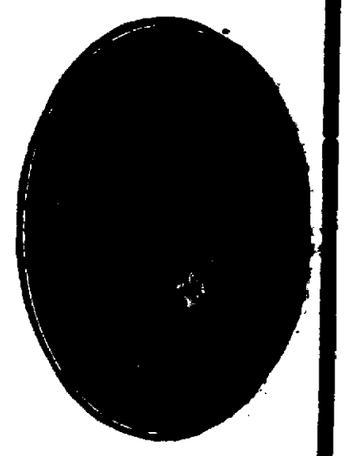
"Smith lost his head at a critical moment."

"Then what happened?"

"His department chief cut it off."

M. M. OVERLY.





C. E. OVERLY.

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OVERLY BROTHERS, East End, Clearfield, Penna.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH OF CLEARFIELD

The Seventh Day Adventist Church of Clearfield, was brought into existence as follows:

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Capital, $150,000.00 ∴ ∴ Surplus and Undivided Profits, $189,740.69

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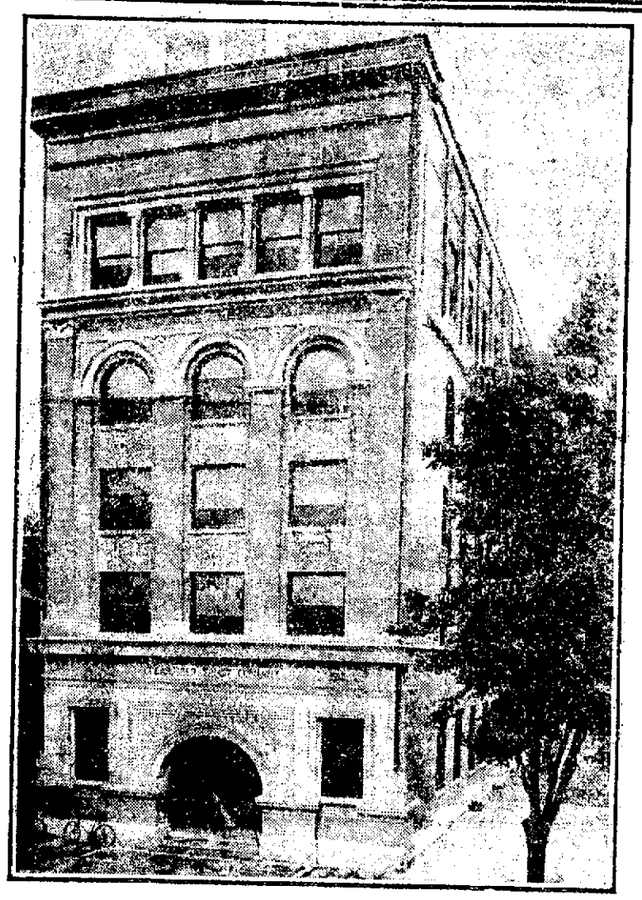
G. WEBB SHILLINGFORD
CLEMENT W. SMITH
S. I. SNYDER
JOHN W. WRIGLEY
A. E. WOOLRIDGE



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Or, should you meet with misfortune and need financial help temporarily, you will be in much better position to get it if you are acquainted, and have the confidence of the banker.

The first step in establishing your credit is to open a bank account in a successful, prosperous, well-managed bank, where your money will be safe, where you will get accurate and prompt service, and where your account will be appreciated.

We believe we have such a Bank and invite you to open an account. Come in and "Get Acquainted."

Clearfield Trust Company
"Clearfield's Pioneer Savings Bank"

THE WOMAN'S CLUB

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Woman's club was held recently in the rooms of the club house on Market street.

After a short business meeting a very interesting program was given.

One of the most interesting papers, especially to old residents, was one read by Mrs. J. P. O'Laughlin, on the "Early or Legendary" history of Clearfield county.

It follows in its entirety:

The early history of Clearfield county is the story of fierce tribes of warring Indians; Shawnee, Algonquin and Iroquois fought over the soil where our town now stands.

By its Indian name of Chinclaclamoose, Clearfield is often referred to in the journals of the French and Indian wars. The great trail over which the French and English officers and their Indian allies travelled led from Buchaloius on Lake Erie past Chinclaclamoose and down the West Branch to Fort Augusta at Sunbury. In 1757 a party of soldiers sent reconnoitering from Fort Augusta came to Chinclaclamoose and found the Indian huts burned and few traces of inhabitants. In the next year it was reported to Fort Augusta that the French were building a fort at Chinclaclamoose and another reconnoitering party was sent out. On the second of August 1758 they came again to the spot where our town now stands and found that Indians had been there since the previous year and had left as a ghastly relic two poles painted red to which captives had been tied for torture. For many years the only broken spots in the vast wilderness were the famous Clear Fields which finally gave a name to the town instead of the beautiful old Indian one. Traces of the Indian town were found in 1797 by David Ogden, the first white settler of Clearfield. In 1810 there were less than 20 inhabitants in Clearfield and in 1819 there were only three houses in the town.

If there were to be as I hope there sometime will be a pageant of Clearfield county there would be in it some interesting personages, beginning with the Indians and the French and English soldiers who came here in 1757 and 1758. They might appear the representatives of the different races who have had their part in the development of the county. One of the most interesting and picturesque of these are those Frenchmen who came from their homes in the French provinces in the region of the Vosges mountains, across the ocean and through the wilderness to Covington township.

Their route was marked from New York to Clearfield on maps made out for them in France and when a sea captain wanted to disembark them at Portland, Maine, they insisted that they must be carried to New York.

The romantic figure of Dr. Coleman should not be forgotten; that mysterious man, who in 1809, gave the name of Grampian Hills to one of the most beautiful portions of the county; who lived there, practiced his profession and finally died there. He was said on good authority to belong to a noble Scottish family, to have quarreled with his people and to have cut himself off from all association with those who knew him. Before his death he asked that he might be buried in the middle of a large field, dressed in best suit of clothes with hat, boots and spurs, without a stone to mark his resting place and where the plow might ever after move over his remains.

If any one could be found to enact the part we should by all means have represented that heroic woman of Brady township who in her husband's absence heard the wolves attacking the cattle at night. She pushed back the blanket that served for the door and scolded the wolves until they left, and left, as one who tells the story says, with alacrity.

For this pageant there should certainly be a replica of the houses built in the very early days. They were just log huts or shanties plastered with mud and with split shingle roofs held on with large logs. There were no saw mills or no boards and no doors for these huts, and only sheets or blankets for doors and windows. While we are told that food was plentiful in those days, we should miss much of that to which we are accustomed when we remember that there were in the early days almost no gardens or fruit trees, no canned fruits or vegetables and no way of bringing any change in the food from the city markets. Still for awhile any of us might be willing to exchange some of our luxuries for the delicious venison that must have been so abundant when we hear of men killing ten deer in one morning.

We might reproduce many of the interesting features of the early days of our county they tell us we can never reproduce the sturdy virtues of those days—that our lives are too easy and we have lost the fortitude and endurance of the pioneer.

This if often said but there are two things perhaps forgotten by those who say it. One is that the pioneer had no choice, he did not push away the automobile and the thousand and one conveniences that we have and select the ox-team and all the hardships of pioneer life. Our forefathers lived lives as they found them and took advantage of such comforts and such recreations as came to them. That is all we are doing now—and there is another thing. On the other side of the ocean people reared in a luxury and leisure of which we know nothing have been divested of all these and have borne unexampled hardships with a fortitude the world has never seen equalled. I am sure it will be so with us when the hour strikes and we are put to the test. The descendants of the old Indian fighter will meet the enemies of his country in as brave a spirit as his great, great grandfather. The girl who has been foxtrotting or playing golf will do her duty in troublous times as heroically as her great, great grandmother, who brewed and spun and [illegible] wolves away. The [illegible] neers of Clearfield county has not become exhausted but still flows in the veins of their descendants.

Mrs. O'Laughlin added the interesting data of the Indian purchase and how the white men pushed the canoe up the West Branch of the Susquehanna to a cherry tree where the town of Cherry Tree now stands, and where a monument marks the tree from which the town took its name.

Mrs. Harry Wallace gave an instructive paper on the political history of the county. Quite a few Clearfield men have been prominent in national and state politics. A list of offices held by these men follows:

Governor, William Bigler, 1851-4.

United States Senator, William Bigler, 1856-61; William A. Wallace.

State Senators, William Bigler, 1824; Alexander Irvin, 1847; William Wallace, 1861-75; T. J. Boyer, 1876; W. W. Betts, 1887.

Representatives in State Legislature:

G. R. Barnett, 1841-2; William J. Hemphill, 1850-8; T. J. Boyer, 1858-62-3-4; Thomas J. McCullough, 1867-8; Aaron C. Tate, 1877-8; Aaron G. Kramer, 1887-8.

Miss Sara Leavy told of some of the reminiscences of the grandmother Heisey, who recently celebrated her 100th birthday.

Various members contributed spicy incidents of the olden days. A member of the Reed family journeyed to Baltimore on horseback returning with a much prized set of China dishes in the saddle bags. A sister who accompanied them on their journey also had a set of dishes but some were broken on the trip. Some of these dishes are still in possession of the Reed family.

THE DOCTRINE OF CHANCE.

He—"Was your father very angry when you told him of our engagement?"

She—"Not particularly. He said he had been rather fortunate in the stock market of late, and figured it was about time for his luck to turn."

THOS. V. BOWEN
Mahaffey Times
Mahaffey, Pa.

A. D. LYDIC
Department Store
Mahaffey, Pa.

B. W. McCRACKEN
Postmaster and President Mahaffey National Bank
Mahaffey, Pa.

L. H. PARVIN
Proprietor Tannery
Mahaffey, Pa.

Winburne Presbyterian Church

The Winburne Presbyterian Church was officially organized by a committee of Huntingdon Presbytery April 27, 1891 with 32 members. Prior to that time the [illegible] met in the school house but at the time of organization they were worshipping in the Union Church. From 1891 to 1897 the congregation was served by several ministers, among whom might be mentioned, Rev. Chappel, of Kylertown, Rev. D. [illegible] Kinley, of Clearfield, Rev. Dr. Struthers, of Bellwood, Rev. H. H. Mercer, D. D., of Bellefonte, and Rev. J. [illegible] Kelly, one of Huntingdon Presbytery's most faithful [illegible] resident at Sunbury, Penn.

In 1897 a call was made out for the services of Rev. [illegible] of Princeton Seminary, but it was declined. Later the Rev. Theo. McClatchey was called to [illegible] with the Kylertown Church. Rev. McClatchey's pastorate terminated in 1899, Rev. Haughawout being called as his successor.

Rev. Haughawout's pastorate ended Oct. 5, 1902 and June 30, 1903, Rev. J. H. Cowan was installed, continuing on the field until [illegible] 1st, 1905. During these 14 years the membership had increased from 12 members to 52.

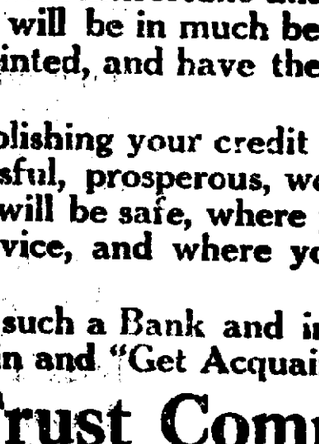
The church was without a pastor until Nov. 1, 1905, when Rev. L. Norman Leith was installed. During Leith's pastorate improvements were made to the church property, a manse erected and the work carried on [illegible] success.

At the close of his pastorate April 30, 1914 the church reported a membership of 11[illegible] Sunday School and various [illegible].

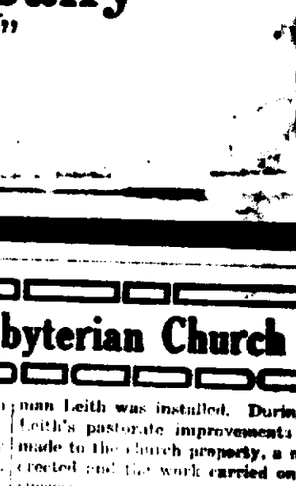
Rev. C. W. [illegible] the present pastor, was called June 19, 1914 Hannon, Ohio, and began his work on the field August 1st, 1914. Societies and [illegible] of church report [illegible] growth, the roll of the church now [illegible] 210 names.

During the quarter ending [illegible] 237 dividuals have been enrolled members of the church. Of the members of the church three present active members of [illegible] generation.

After twenty-five years of [illegible] to the community with her membership over 17 times as large as its first member, the church looks [illegible] a past filled [illegible] and strong [illegible] the best interests of [illegible] community and forward to a future may not bring as large and [illegible]



C. F. ZEAK
Jeweler, Newsdealer, Secretary Chamber of Commerce
Mahaffey, Pa.



SAMUEL POE
Hardware
125 Market Str.
Clearfield, Pa

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HARBISON-WALKER REFRACTORIES COMPANY

View Taken From Clearfield Fire Brick Company's Works

THE HARBISON-WALKER REFRACTORIES COMPANY manufactures a high grade fire brick used for all purposes where refractory brick is required, their works embracing the manufacture of fire clay brick, silica, magnesite, chrome and all other classes of refractory brick.

This company is not only the leading local manufacturer, having eight large modern works in the CLEARFIELD group, (two, however, being located across the line in Center County) but is also the largest manufacturer of fire brick and all other classes of refractory brick in the United States. Other plants of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company located in the State of Pennsylvania are in Cambria, Clinton and Huntingdon Counties, and in the cities of Pittsburgh and Chester. In addition to the plants in Pennsylvania, there are also works located in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Alabama. Capacity of all the works is more than a million bricks per day. The works in the CLEARFIELD region, manufactures only the clay brick, as our mountain clays are recognized to be the most refractory clays of any district in the United States. One of the most strongly fortified points of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. business is the vast amount of high grade raw material they control. The products of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. have the world for a market.

The Clearfield group of works is under the management of three superintendents: William Bigler and S. T. McClure, of Clearfield and C. R. Lesher, of Philipsburg. Nin McQuillen Superintendent of Mines.

H. W. CROFT, President
J. E. LEWIS, } Vice-Presidents
O. M. REIF, }

General Offices
Farmers Bank Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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The Newspaper That Goes Home and Stays

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

EIGHT PAGES
SECTION FIVE

Volume XI.

CLEARFIELD PROGRESS "GET ACQUAINTED EDITION"

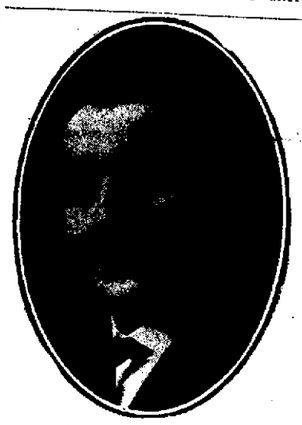
NUMBER 16

Three Great Elements of Prosperity, Coal, Lumber and Agricultural, Unite and Make DuBois a Natural Location For Industries

Modern Schools, Beautiful Churches And Pleasant Surroundings Make DuBois Ideal Location For Home

BORO OF DUBOIS

In early years the entire northwestern section of Clearfield county was a wilderness, roamed by deer of numberless herds, and the big "Beaver Meadow" (now between East and Central DuBois) was their undisturbed sanctuary. Today the same territory is the scene of one of the busiest communities in the west central part of Pennsylvania. Prior to the construction of the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, probably no more unfrequented place existed in the state than the spot where DuBois now stands.



J. A. SLAUGENHAUPT
City Treasurer
206 S. Main Street, DuBois, Pa.

It is useless to contradict the statement that railroads are civilizers for the very start of this busy place dates its rise from the location and opening of the Low Grade road. The meadows mentioned above were the regular camping grounds of the Corn-planters (or Seneca) tribe of Indians, who had a trail through here from Warren to Clarion.

Topographically, the place is located on what may be called the "geological breakdown," on the western slope of the Allegheny mountains at the point known as the big "Beaver Meadow," 1,390 feet above tide. The meadow is one of Nature's phenomena—a large, level tract five or six miles long and from one-half to three fourths of a mile wide. Its entire length is divided by Sandy Lick Creek. The engineers who surveyed the old State canal in Governor Ritner's time (1836), claimed that this meadow had only twenty-one feet of fall in a distance of five miles. The hills walling in this great tract at towards this breaks off abruptly, with the stratified rocks dipping towards this wonderful valley of the mountain. This feature with its high elevation, goes far toward the conclusion of a "geological breakdown." The adjoining country is hilly, here and there flattening into small plantens and an occasional knob.

Geographically, the city is located in the extreme northwestern part of the county, only two miles east from the Jefferson county line. The site is beautiful. However, in point of location, the finest and most salubrious site is not always the best for a large business town. Natural advantages and proper distances from other large business centers constitute what may be called "natural locations." With this city, all,—site, natural advantages, and location, are united—situated equidistant between Williamsport on the east and Pittsburgh on the southwest, 127 miles from either of these cities via the Low Grade railroad. An air line between New York and Chicago pass through DuBois, just half way.

Lumber, coal and agriculture, three great elements of prosperity rarely found together, seem to have smiled on this town by uniting so harmoniously around it. Two veins of limestone are known to exist within two miles of the city. The upper vein is a beautiful blue limestone six feet thick, the second or lower vein is an excellent white lime five feet thick, and beneath this is a magnificent bed of fire clay. The entire section is blessed with vast deposits of bituminous coal, being the "lower Freeport," better known as Reynoldsville

A. J. HAAG
Mayor
DuBois, Pa.

vein, it is seven feet thick. The town and vicinity are located in the third basin which is about ten miles wide,

IRA MORRIS GAST
Superintendent of City Schools
DuBois, Pa.

measured from the second to the third

Local History Dates Back For Over a Century When Dauphin County Residents Inhabited Present Site

anticlinal axis, which enters Clearfield county at Falls Creek, two miles west of DuBois and merges into Boon's mountain in the extreme northwestern corner of the county. The "third basin" is drained by Bennett's branch to the northeast and Sandy Lick Creek to the southwest and contains the coal of Luthersburg, DuBois, Penfield and the intervening country.

Local History.

John Casper Stober, of Dauphin county, this State, prior to 1812, pre-empted some land in western Pennsylvania, which after his death entailed to his daughter, Mrs. George Scheffer, mother of George, Jr., Frederick and Michael Scheffer. George Scheffer, Sr., and his wife, with the three sons and an equal number of daughters, left Dauphin county in the spring of 1812 to locate inherited land. The party reached Jacob Ogden's on May 12. The Ogdens were located at the point which is now about six miles south of this city, and were at that time the only family, except James Woodside, for twenty miles around. On May 13th the little family of settlers reached the famous spring near the old "Rumbarger House" where a bark shanty was thrown together to shelter them.

They had not quite reached the Stoeber pre-emption claim, which was situated a few miles farther up Sandy Lick Creek. The land on which the bark shanty was built and where DuBois now stands belonged to Col. James Chestnutt, of South Carolina. George Scheffer, Jr., bought it through one C. C. Gaskill, and by various transfers it finally, in 1865, came into the hands of John Rumbarger. The development by actual settlers was exceedingly slow, and after the organization of Brady township, in 1826 (to which DuBois originally belonged) the section where the city stands was generally designated as the "wilderness over on Sandy."

Here, from 1865 to 1872, John Rumbarger "smoked his pipe in peace." The latter year witnessed the opening of the Low Grade Division of the A. V. R. R. (now the Penna. R. R.) At the same time the latent spirit of his somewhat easy-going temperament was aroused and he conceived the idea of starting a town. In June of that year, he laid out a town plot and called it "Rumbarger." In July of the same year he sold the first two "town" lots. About this time John DuBois appeared on the scene. That fall Mr. DuBois commenced the erection of what was known as the "little mill," and in 1873 the "larger mill," completing the latter in 1876. The postoffice was established in 1874 and was called Rumbarger, which was changed to DuBois in 1876.

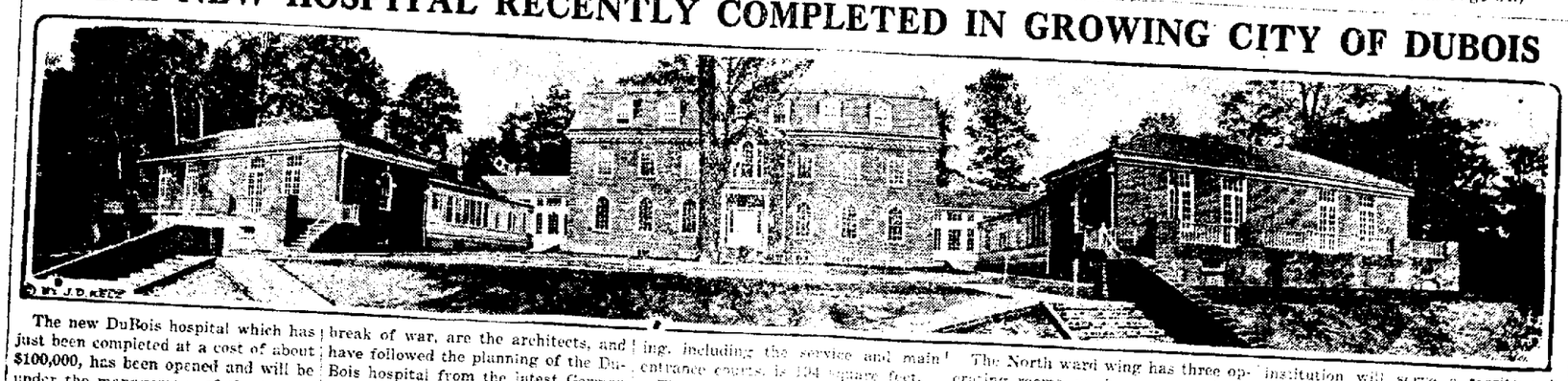
To show the rapidity which marked the growth of the town, population statistics from 1872 to date are given: Population of DuBois in 1872, three

FRANK HUTTON
Attorney at Law
DuBois, Pa.

families; 1876 (Weber's count) 726

(Continued on Page 34.)

FINE NEW HOSPITAL RECENTLY COMPLETED IN GROWING CITY OF DUBOIS



The new DuBois hospital which has just been completed at a cost of about $100,000, has been opened and will be under the management of the Sisters of Mercy, who have charge of the smaller institution for several years.

The hospital is one of the finest in this part of the state, consists of a central administration building and three wings, and built on the colonial style. Harrington & Howard, two DuBois young men, who spent several months in Germany before the outbreak of war, are the architects, and have followed the planning of the DuBois hospital from the latest German work of Dudolph Barchoz, of Berlin. In addition to being a very handsome structure, the DuBois hospital is very conveniently arranged, has a capacity of 50 beds, exclusive of the service beds, and is located in a little park in a quiet part of DuBois, our Main street, the principal residence thoroughfare.

The ground covered by the building, including the service and main entrance courts, is 194 square feet.

The administration building contains the general offices, and homes for the Sisters and nurses.

The East ward wing has the women's surgical, medical and maternity wards, private rooms and services for the same.

The West ward wing contains the men's medical, surgical and isolation wards and private rooms with services.

The North ward wing has three operating rooms, wash rooms, receiving rooms and hydro-therapatic room.

The kitchen, ray autopsy and storage are located in the basement of the administration building.

There is a separate building for the laundry and heating plant.

The people of DuBois are well pleased with their new hospital, and there is great need for an institution of that kind there. The nearest hospital is 26 miles distant and the new institution will serve a territory in which there are approximately 35,000 people. The hospital was enlarged and improved from the original intentions, so the cost has been considerably higher than anticipated, but because of the very efficient manner in which it has been conducted and the urgent need for the institution it is thought there will be little trouble in meeting the amount of money required to finish paying for it.

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Three Great Elements of Prosperity—Coal, Lumber and Agricultural, Unite and Make DuBois a Natural Location For Industries.

(Continued from Page 33.)

inhabitants; 1877 (Egan's count) 1807; 1880 (Official census) 2719; 1890 (Official census) 6149; 1900 (Official census) 9375; 1910 (Official census) 12,623.

These figures speak volumes for the future of the town. On, through and beyond the period of lumber activity, the community still continues to increase materially in population—averaging a little better than three thousand each decade for the past thirty years. When the facts that corporate

M. I. McCREIGHT
Banker
DuBois, Pa.

powers as a borough were not granted to DuBois until January 1, 1881, is taken into consideration, the growth assumes most commendable proportions. The place is frequently referred to as "DuBois City" in contradiction of DuBoistown, a borough in Lycoming county, this state.

Municipal Date.

Within the borough limits are 1894 acres of ground, varying from flat lands to hilly sections rising in places one hundred and fifty or more feet above the railroad grades, which pass through the town but a few squares removed from the heart of the business district. Long Avenue and Brady street are the principal business thoroughfares, the former lying northwest and southwest and intersecting it at about

E. A. BARCER
Sec. & Treas. DuBois Iron Works
DuBois, Pa.

at angles. The intersection of the streets named is the business center of the city. Upon or not far removed from this point, Long avenue, main street, are the leading retail business houses and hotels, street intersects Long avenue at the B. R. & P. tracks at a somewhat removed from the business center. The former being a residence street.

The town is compactly built and difficult to police. A chief of police, an assistant and three patrolmen are able to maintain good order, any hotels are located, but the

F. J. HARRISSON
Supt. M., B., R. & P. R. R.
DuBois, Pa.

no evidence of the least of the part of the Criminals are and serious violations are of rare occurrence is made to resident residents, with

CON ALLEN
Postmaster
DuBois, Pa.

with brick and asphalt blocks. Flushing, horse-sweepers and hand labor all contribute to the cleaning of the the pavements, which work is done in a most creditable manner. The paved thoroughfares present a very attractive appearance.

Alive to the necessity of a good sewer system, the city has been active along these lines. Separate sanitary and storm sewers have been constructed. Of the former alone, sixteen miles are in use.

Good drainage, a good sewer system and pure water, have produced excellent sanitary conditions in the town. No epidemics have arisen since the latter two improvements have been in use. A well organized board of health has charge of the

FRANK E. CLAWSON
Soliciting Freight Agent B. R. & P. R. R.
DuBois, Pa.

regulation of sanitary rules and organizations. Plumbing inspection has been a force here with excellent results since 1893.

Business Development

Transportation facilities are most satisfactory, and include the main line of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad, the Low Grade division of the Pennsylvania railroad, Southern Pacific and Susquehanna railroads. Excellent traffic agreements afford delivery of freight to any market in the country. The city is in what is known as the trunk line rate territory, taking the same rate as Buffalo from eastern cities and Rochester from western points. Fourteen passenger trains arrive and depart every twenty-four hours.

The urban traveling facilities are adequately conserved by trolley lines to nearly all surrounding towns and villages. Good local trolley service is also provided by lines connecting the various parts of the town.

No small portion of the towns successful growth

E. W. GRAY
DuBois Courier
DuBois, Pa.

port three daily and three weekly newspapers. These papers have always vied with each other in advocating the welfare and future greatness of this little metropolis of the hills. The power of the press is undisputed, and if rightly wielded, as it is in DuBois, cannot be too highly commended.

In addition to the local long distance Bell service, the town has two independent telephone lines. Both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies maintain offices in the town. The American, Adams, and Southern express companies supply service of that nature.

The financial status of the community is solid and satisfactory. Banking facilities are a great consideration to mercantile and industrial communities everywhere and the

CHAS. J. BANGART
Printer
DuBois, Pa.

ies and industries that have made the town, a word should be said about natural resources. Bituminous coal heads the list. Within a radius of ten or twelve miles 2,000,000 tons of coal have been mined in the past twenty-eight years. The best authorities in this section have estimated that the territory will produce another like 450,000,000 tons. Here coal sloops for building covers an area of two square miles adjoining the town. The hills contain unlimited beds of glass sand and clay, ideal for the potter or the brickmaker.

Among the manufactories now located here are a large number of

R. G. HOWARD
Architect, Deposit Bank Building
DuBois, Pa.

their works; machine shops and foundries making all kinds of castings, brass

N. R. MOORE
Funeral Director
DuBois, Pa.

offers large areas of high grade farming lands at very reasonable prices—so reasonable, in fact, that the question arises, "Why go West?"

In town, housing conditions are pleasant and sanitary. Nearly all homes are built singly and a double house is an unusual sight. The long rows, or blocks of houses found in many cities are not found here. When the streets were laid out and the work of home construction began, shade trees lining each of the residence thoroughfares. Land values are high, as also are home properties all over the town. This is a strong indication of prosperity.

Nationalities

The largest number of foreigners

J. P. HARRINGTON
Architect, Deposit Bank Building
DuBois, Pa.

are employed in the mines. Poles and Lithuanians predominate locally among the foreign speaking people. An estimate places their number at about 2000 and the Italians at about 600. Many

Educational Privileges

The public schools of DuBois surpass the visitors' greatest expectations. Five excellent brick ward buildings have been erected and are now estimated to represent $375,000. The beautiful new $100,000 high school is a model modern educational structure. Complete in every detail and surrounded by ample grounds, it will long stand as a monument to the foresight and good judgment of the board of directors who made it possible. The Central school building is just as handsome and neatly as complete in equipment. The other structures are thoroughly modern, and complete a system that will be difficult to excel. In addition to the regular work, excellent courses in mechanical drawing and business are conducted.

St. Catherine's Parochial school is

CHARLES W. RODGERS
Real Estate and Insurance
DuBois, Pa.

a modern two-story brick structure where 600 pupils are given instruction. With the church and convent included, the property is valued at about $100,000.00. The school is complete—having high school, college, preparatory and commercial courses.

Religious and Charitable Features

A religious community is always

(Continued on Page 35.)

HAROLD HOLMES
Manager Western Union
Telgraph Company
DuBois, Pa.

Reliance Window Glass Manufacturing Co.
JAS. W. ALLISON, Owner
DuBois, Pa.

A. D. STEFFY
DRAYING
PIANOS A SPECIALTY
4 S. BRADY ST. DUBOIS, PA.

WILLIAM F. POWELL.

We wish to better acquaint you with this store and its methods of doing business with you.

We wish to call your attention to a few of many items of merchandise that we have in stock of the HIGHEST GRADE, made and sold with the MANUFACTURERS' GUARANTEE and OURS.

We want you to trade with us, and satisfy yourself that we endeavor to carry out GOODS GOODS, FAIR PRICES and PROMPT SERVICE.

By "Good Goods" we mean, Articles of Merit and Guarantee; Articles that you get your full money's worth, that do the work and give you service. If they do not, bring them back.

"Fair Prices." This means a fair profit to you as a buyer and consumer, and our compensation as the dealer.

"Prompt service." You will not have to wait or ask for a clerk. We meet you at all times as you come in. Your purchase of one to five cents is just as welcome as the one to five dollars or more. Your money is just the same as your neighbor's or friend's.

Your mail or telephone order is given immediate attention.

Our delivery service is when you want it.

Buying your goods at home, has many advantages. You see the article. You make comparisons of size, weight, color, etc. You only pay what it is worth. We are here every business day in the year, and you pay when you get the goods and not before. If you have been buying from out of town catalogues, bring the catalogues with you and on any standard article of manufacture, and on which the manufacturer's name appears, we can meet the price and you also have the advantage as above.

We trust you will read this message, and trade with us, as we mean every word of it.

The Manager is not behind a glass partition or closed doors. You can meet him at any time. If you think you have a complaint, we welcome it and assure you a fair adjustment.

William F. Powell

H. & C. Phone 36; Bell Phone 8-J. 23 S. Second St.

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Three Great Elements of Prosperity—Coal, Lumber and Agricultural, Unite and Make DuBois a Natural Location For Industries.

(Continued from Page 34.)

preferred by those seeking a home or place in which to invest, either in manufacturing or a commercial pursuit, for self-evident reasons. Considering the youthful age of the town and the fact that it is largely a mining, manufacturing and railroad community religious development has been rapid to an extent almost phenomenal. Nineteen different church organizations have grown up within the bounds. Of these four are Catholic; two each of Presbyterian and Methodist denominations; three Evangelical Lutheran (one, Emanuel, German; one Swedish, and St.

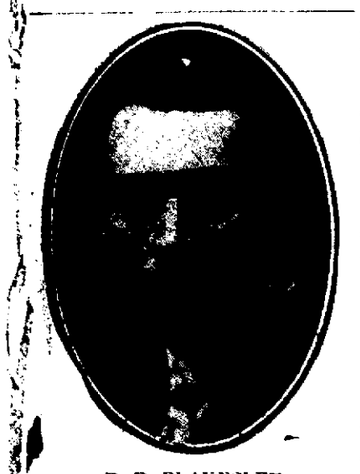
A. H. PATTERSON
M. of E. Accountant
320 South Brady Street
DuBois, Pa.

Paul's Evan. Lutheran; and one each of the United Evangelical, Free Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed, United Brethren, Congregational (a Swedish mission church), and Christian Science denominations. The pastors of the church are men of ability and of learning broad minded and wield a world of power for good in the community. Many of the edifices are beautiful and expensive and in thorough accord with the great growth and gratifying prosperity of the town. Through the various organizations and branch

W. A. WISCHMEYER
District Superintendent the Prudential Insurance Co.
123 West Long Avenue
DuBois, Pa.

missionary societies of the different denominations, much charitable work is accomplished.

One natural result of the church work is shown in the fine Central Y. M. C. A. and the B. R. & P. R. R. branch associations. Both organizations are in excellent condition. The Central association occupies a modern three-story stone faced building located in the heart of town and valued at $65,000.00. It is very completely equipped to fight vice and gather in the young men of the community. An innovation was made in



R. B. BLAKESLEE
Supt. DuBois Electric Co.
DuBois, Pa.

the shape of pool tables which resulted in emptying the local public pool room of high school boys and other young men, and drawing them into an atmosphere more conducive to good morals and manly development.

W. H. OVERDORF
Architect
Box 297, DuBois, Pa.

structure. The members use the Central organization's gymnasium. However, they have excellent bowling alleys, good baths and a restaurant, dormitories, pool tables, etc. Both associations have large and growing memberships and are in prosperous condition.

The Salvation Army has a handsome two-story stone citadel, located opposite the Central Y. M. C. A. on Long avenue. Need has arisen for a good temporary public lodging and eating house for the use of poverty stricken wayfarers.

THOMAS GAFFEY
Prop. Hotel Alpine
DuBois, Pa.

Social Advantages

In respect to social privileges, the town has many strong points, offering such varied attractions as to satisfy the most exacting inclination. Nineteen of the leading secret societies are represented, some having several lodges. Clubs and social organizations of a wide variety flourish including the Acorn club, the C. M. B. A., the Ladies of the C. M. B. A., the A. A. S. R. M., the C. T. A. U. of A Cadets, St. Bernards, DuBois Retail Merchants' association, G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Swedish American club, D. A. R., Elks, Eagles, Commercial Travelers, and many others.

S. J. SCHREONGOST
DuBois, Pa.

Beautifully decorated and comfortable lodge rooms are enjoyed by nearly all of the organizations.

Two modern theatres and several motion picture houses furnish an abundance of entertainment of that nature. Some of the best theatrical productions of the country are given here, the same being liberally patronized, which establishes a high standard for the town on matters pertaining to the stage. In the same vein it might be stated that several good bands and orchestras are maintained.

The hotels of the community, eleven in number, can accommodate approximately 700 guests without crowding. The larger of these are very comfortably equipped modern [illegible] fare, [illegible]

nibit as many good hotels as DuBois.

Summary

To conclude, there was a reason for the birth and growth of the borough of DuBois. It was the favored location chosen by a business man of rare gifts and ability, as the site for a thriving town. The location was advantageous with respect to other trade centers and the immediate site was ideal for a big town. Inexhaustible beds of coal and other minerals surround it,—over all of which lay a fertile soil and thousands of acres of valuable timber. Transportation facilities were added to the rare natural advantages. A municipal water system was provided and natural gas and electricity came as time passed. An excellent natural climate was improved by modern sanitary measures. Unsurpassed public schools were developed and fine churches were erected. Up-to-date business houses and modern hotels and banking institutions grew

J. C. BUCHANAN
Secretary and Treasurer
Robinson Furniture Co.
Furniture, Carpets and China
DuBois, Pa.

into being. High grade bituminous coal was sold at prices that demanded consideration and with many other rare advantagese, prosperity was as certain to follow as day follows night. Today there is presented to the public a very complete community—a finely paved, brilliantly lighted, cleanly, well-governed municipality—well to the forefront among towns of like size in the state—young and vigorous—prosperous and wealthy—a manufacturing center—a railroad center—and the metropolis of its region.

SHE QUIT WORRYING.

The conscientious girl worried so much over having paid for two eggs with bad money that soon the unconscientious girl also developed a conscience.

"It really is too bad that you cheat the poor man," she said the next time they met. "I think I fell almost as bad about it as you do."

"Oh, don't worry," said the conscientious girl. "I am glad of it now. Both the eggs were bad."—Exchange.

DELIVERY OF MILK IN HOT WEATHER

In hot weather the best plan is to have the milkman put the milk directly into the refrigerator, because at that time of year milk cannot be kept properly without ice. If a refrigerator is not available, provide a small box containing ice, and if ice is unobtainable, provide some tight container with unsulated walls that keep the heat from getting rapidly to the cold milk. A home-made fireless cooker is admirable for this purpose, especially if partially filled with ice. In the absence of any of these devices, arrange with the milkman not to leave the milk in the sunlight, but to put it in the coolest, shadiest place around the house.

Handling Milk in the Home.

In handling milk around the home, do not pour it from one vessel to another until it is to be consumed. Do not let the bottle of milk remain out of the refrigerator a moment longer than is necessary. Keep the milk covered, using paper caps or an inverted tumbler on bottles, or storing it in covered utensils. Any household utensil that is to be used as a vessel for keeping milk should first be cleaned thoroughly and scalded.

Before opening a bottle of milk, wash and wipe the neck and outside of the cap with water and a clean cloth. The little depression on the top of the cap may collect dust or water and any milk that leaks out may attract flies. Lift out the cap with a pointed instrument, so that the outside of the cap, which may be contaminated, will not be pushed down into the milk. Each time the milk is to be poured from the bottle it is a wise precaution to wash the neck as decribed.

Milk in a Refrigerator.

The refrigerator where milk is stored should be cleaned regularly, especial care being given to keeping drip pipe free and clean. The ice rack also should be cleaned and any place where food is kept or milk stored should be scalded occasionaley with sal-soda solution. The refrigerator, even though cold, may quickly be contaminated by a few drops of spilled milk, or by small particles of food. No matter how clean the refrigerator, milk should never be kept in an open vessel. As milk absorbs odors easily, such as fish, cabbage, or onions should not be kept in proximity to it.

Clean Empty Bottles.

As soon as a milk bottle is emptied, rinse it thoroughly with cold water. Do not return dirty bottles and do not use milk bottles except to hold milk. Returning dirty bottles to the milkman may mea nthat a few days later either you or your neighbors will get contaminated milk. Milk bottles should never be taken into a sick room. In case of infectious or contagious disease, all bottles should be boiled thoroughly and should not be returned to the dealer without the express permission of the attending physician. Such diseases easily can be made epidemic through disregard of this precaution.

Where There Are Children.

Care of milk, important for all, is a vital necessity in a home where there are children. It is absolutely essential to the safety of babies. No intelligent mother will leave to an ordinary servant the task of caring for or preparing the milk for her baby. Mothers of small children should get, from their own physicians explicit directions for the proper handling of milk and for cleaning and sterilizing nursing bottles. Pamphlets on infant feeding may be obtained from the municipal milk stations or health officers. Milk for babies cannot be kept too cold, and too much care cannot be given to keeping it clean and covered.

Further information on this subject may be had by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 413, "Care of Milk [illegible] in the Home."

Big Business Recognizes Publicity.

By BREEN.

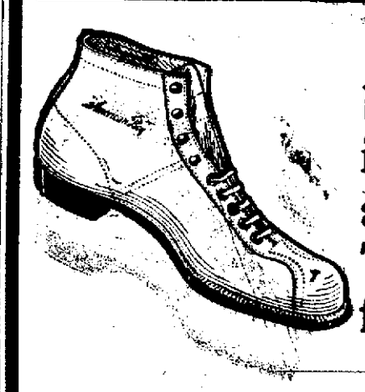
In latter years the biggest enterprises in this country have recognized the value of advertising. The men in charge of their advertising campaigns are paid splendid salaries. In fact, no branch of the business receives more attention. Publicity and advertising form the keynote of success.

If big business needs advertising doesn't small business need it?

Every man in business needs advertising. If his business is a success he needs advertising to keep it so. If his business is struggling liberal advertising will build it up.

Progress.

SCOUT SHOES



The kind that wear. Made by one of the best [illegible] in the country. They are made of soft [illegible] They are light in [illegible] full of wear.

Men's Scout Shoes . . . $1.68 to $2.9[illegible]

Boys' Scout Shoes 2 1-2 to 5 1-2 . . . . 1.48 to 2.48

Youth's Scout Shoes 1 to 2 . . . . . 1.00 to 1.98

Little Gent's Scout Shoes 8 1-2 to 13 . . . . . .98 to 1.68

All Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention. We Pay Postage.

A. D. GOULD

Market Street Clearfield, Pa.

Get Acquainted? Sure

We crave an opportunity to GET ACQUAINTED WITH YOU, that you in turn may GET ACQUAINTED WITH US, OUR STOCK, OUR PRICES and OUR BUSINESS METHODS, knowing that a larger and better acquaintance will be mutually beneficial. We assure you that we are leaving no stone unturned to merit your confidence and patronage and mean to have it if large, properly assorted stocks, well bought and equitably priced, prompt delivery or shipment, courteous treatment and the "square deal" mean anything to you.

We conduct both WHOLESALE and RETAIL departments, therefore invite the attention of merchants and consumers alike, to our LARGE STOCK of

BUILDER'S, MINE and MILL SUPPLIES, BAR IRON, HEAVY HARDWARE, EXPLOSIVES, ROOFING, IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS, MECHANICS TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PAINTER'S SUPPLIES, SEWER PIPE, CEMENT, FARM IMPLEMENTS, PUMPS, SHELF HARDWARE, CONTRACTOR'S SUPPLIES, STOVES, RANGES and COOKING UTENSILS, AUTOMOBILE and BICYCLE TIRES, AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.

At the proper time of the year we carry good assortments of HOLIDAY GOODS, FISHING TACKLE, BASE BALL and TENNIS GOODS, AMMUNITION.

Your inquiries and orders will be highly appreciated.

Telephone and mail orders receive careful attention.

Clearfield Hardware Company

125 Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Osceola Mills, Pleasantly Located on the Banks of the Moshannon Creek, is One of the County's Most Progressive and Enterprising Towns

This is the name of another bor ough which was taken from Decatur township. It is pleasantly located on the banks of the Moshannon creek, four miles south of Philipsburg and six miles east of Houtzdale. The ground on which the town is built rises from the creek all way so that it can be said that it is set upon a hill. The town faces to wards the south and is at the foot

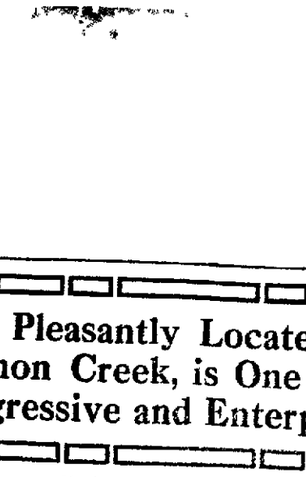
ARTHUR J BROWN
Postmaster
Osceola Mills Pa

the heavy grade, on the Tyrone and Clearfield railway which the road has to overcome the summit of the mountain is reached at a point six hundred feet above the Moshannon Branch creek. Upon the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad the product and all the lumber is manufactured is shipped to Tyrone and Philipsburg and dispatched from there.

The first settlement in the town was made by Mr. Wa... The second was made by David Hoffman who cleared a piece of land near the junction of Pruner and Coal streets where he built an overshot saw mill. This mill stood about where the tannery is now. Mr. Hoffman ran the ... until 1849 when Thomas Gives the father of Mrs. ... bought the mill and moved his family to the place. At this time about twenty five acres were all the clearing land there was in the

J F RADEBACH
Supervising Principal Public Schools
Osceola Mills Pa

an. Mr. M... built and ned, clear... but by men... ss, for ten... to Tyrone ... neers, the ... people ... Mr. Hoffman ... and sons ... 10 per cent ... on the ... not ... than ... husband ... the W... ... the ... Pike ... and S... ... and ... shorter ... ranch ...



W H GEARHART
Clerk
Osceola Mills Pa

gans bought ... end of the ... Mr. ... mill ... Hoffman ... Mr. ... Pruner ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Hoffman ... Mr. ... Mr. ... Mr.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGE OF MUSIC
Clearfield, Pa.

H. CLARK THAYER, F. C. M.
Proprietor & Director

In September of 1906 the Susquehanna College of Music first opened its doors for patronage, in the house at the corner of Fourth and Market streets. A. Lynn Shaw late of Clearfield was the founder of the College, and at the time of the opening secured the services of the present proprietor and director, Prof. H. Clark Thayer, who for a number of years past has been the successful directing and managing spirit of one of the well established educational institutions of Clearfield county.

Prof. H. Clark Thayer came to Clearfield in 1906 from the Dana Musical Institute, where he had taught for fourteen years. Under his direction the Susquehanna College of Music has grown into an established institution now housed in its fine new home, located on Locust street, Clearfield. This building, erected within the last year, is thoroughly equipped with airy, well lighted studios and practice rooms, and a beautiful, well arranged recital hall.

At the age of eight Prof. Thayer began the study of music; at sixteen was teaching and playing in public; at twenty graduated with honors, receiving the Degree of Professor of Music; then followed some years of travel and association with great artists and directors. During the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 Prof. Thayer conducted the Fifth Regiment Band, Ohio National Guards, at the Fair, at which time his work received much favorable attention. At the time of the death of President McKinley, Prof. Thayer was directing and managing a musical institute in the President's home town of Canton, and was appointed one of the Committee which had charge of the music during the funeral services of the martyred President. In 1903 his work had attained such recognition among the fraternity of musicians that his Alma Mater conferred upon him the Degree of Fellow of College of Musicians.

The graduates of the Susquehanna College of Music, as well as the certificated students of that institution, have won distinction in their professions and have met with not only professional but financial success as well, as teachers, concertists and musical directors in all parts of the country.

In addition to teaching voice, piano, theory and composition in the college of Music, Prof. Thayer has rendered a great service to the community through the medium of the Clearfield Choral Society, an organization that has given to the public some of the highest class music that has ever been written. His Orchestra has won for him and itself an acquaintance and recognition throughout Central Pennsylvania by the high class services rendered on many important occasions.

In the College of Music a staff of experienced, competent teachers assist in the training of the student under the direction of the Managing Director.

Prof. Thayer's compositions have won the recognition of some of the foremost musicians of the land, such directors as John Philip Sousa and others have favorably commented and accepted the same for use in their own organizations. Competent critics have been free to frankly class him among the masters of tone and technique building, a reputation which is sustained by his well known achievements in the local field. The success of the students of the Susquehanna College of Music is self evident of the ability of the Managing Director to impart to others the intimate and necessary knowledge of music which makes the finished and accomplished musician.

WHOSE HEAD?

A teacher was giving a lesson on the circulation of the blood. Trying to make the matter clearer he said, "Now, boys, if I stood on my head the blood, as you know, would run in to it, and I should turn red in the face."

"Yes, sir," said one of the boys.

"Now," continued the teacher, "what I want to know is this: How is it that while I am standing upright in the ordinary [illegible] the blood does?"

Why [illegible] hard, he [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Allen and Family Group, DuBois, Pa.

Mr. Cornelius Allen, was born in New York City, N. Y., October 17th, 1867, where he resided with his parents until 1872, when he came to Clearfield, Pa., with his father and one brother and one sister, after the death of his mother, who died in New York City, in March 1872. His father, Thomas Allen, engaged in the shoe business with Mr. Short, (Mr. J. F. Short's father) in the old stand near the Allegheny house, Clearfield, Pa. After several years in Clearfield, Mr. Allen moved to Houtzdale, Pa., in 1875, where with Thomas Allen, he embarked in the shoe business, which business he conducted until his death in August 1893.

Cornelius Allen married Miss Laura Baumgardner, of Houtzdale, Pa., who is a daughter of the late Jerome Baumgardner, who for many years was engaged in business in Philipsburg, Pa., and Houtzdale, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen was married in St. Catherines Catholic church, at Houtzdale, by the late Rev. Father Michael Meagher, on July 8th, 1890. Fourteen children have been born to the union, eight sons and six daughters, the first born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen, a son, died when three days old. There are thirteen children living and all at home.

Mr. Allen has been a resident of Clearfield county for forty years, being absent only four months from the county during that period. He was elected to the office of treasurer of Houtzdale borough and held other elective office in said borough. He ran for the office of county treasurer of Clearfield county in 1905 and was defeated by a small vote by Leslie Stewart. In 1905 he was elected sheriff of Clearfield county, defeating Harry Carlisle in the contest. Mr. Allen was the first Democratic sheriff elected in Clearfield county in sixteen years. In 1913 Mr. Allen was appointed postmaster of DuBois, Pa., under the present administration. There were twenty contestants for the position. Mr. Allen is giving general satisfaction in his present position. During his administration the DuBois post office has been elevated to the grade of first class, which means much to the patrons of the office, beside increase in salaries to all employees, including the postmaster. At the present time DuBois is expecting to get a new feredal building and many of the citizens of DuBois claim that their success depends on the activities of their postmaster, which they claim is equal to the occasion.

Mr. Allen is one of the board of directors and treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce of DuBois.

Osceola Mills, Pleasantly Located on the Banks of the Moshannon Creek, is One of the County's Most Progressive and Enterprising Towns

(Continued from Page 36)

fall came he occupied the old "shook" shop as before. The town, according to the M. E. records, had only seventy-five inhabitants at that time, and but few of them Methodists. At the request of the people living at Dunbar, now Boynton, the reverend gentlemen moved his quarters, that winter, to Crane's school house, where he preached all through 1865.

During 1865 the first school house was built in town, and in 1866 the Rev. M. K. Foster being in charge he changed the place of holding services to that building, and preached there during 1867 and 1868.

In 1869 Philipsburg became a "station" and Osceola was connected with the Port Matilda circuit and Revs L. N. Clarke and W. C. Robbins were the pastors. In 1870 Port Matilda circuit divided, and "Osceola" circuit was formed. It included Osceola Mills, Powelton, Coal Run and Moshannon, Rev. J. F. Bell being pastor. The handsome church of the

R. L. McKIM D. D. S.
Harkins & McKim Dentists
Osceola Mills and Madera, Pa.

society was built during this year and dedicated November 6.

In 1871 two more appointments were added to this circuit, Houtzdale and Centre, and Rev. Bell worked among these woods by himself until 1873, when the Rev. W. W. Rees was appointed pastor and the Rev. B. B. Agne his assistant. They remained until 1876 when Rev. J. Brockman was appointed. He remained two years. The Rev. J. A. Woodcock had charge 1878-9, followed by the Rev. W. B. Wilson, in [illegible] A. W. Guyer was appointed [illegible] and under his charge the [illegible] parsonage was built. In 1884 the Houtzdale was made a "station" and the Osceola circuit was left [illegible] with a pastor by the [illegible] Rev. C. A. Biddle was [illegible] worked hard, he [illegible]

W. J. WHALEN
Proprietor Theater
Osceola Mills, Pa.

in this field as early as 1860-61, a Rev. Mr. Wright. On February 1868, the present church was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, John A. Lawson and Peter A. Reed, being the first ruling elders. The meetings were held in the basement of the church, the building not being completed until the following year. The pulpit was filled by the Rev. Mr. Sutherland and others until November 1, 1869, when the Rev. Mr. Sargent ministered for one year, after which the Rev. Mr. Condit had charge until October, 1872. From this date until the spring of 1875, the pulpit was only occasion-

T. H. THOMPSON
[illegible]ect, B[illegible] Lumber

ally supplied. In the spring of 1875 the congregation began the erection of a parsonage, which was completed and occupied May 5, 1874.

On the 11th day of May, 1873, the Rev. N. H. Miller, then a theological student in the seminary at Allegheny, preached two sermons and again on the 25th of May the reverend gentlemen officiated, and all through that summer Mr. Miller supplied the church. Having graduated in the spring a regular call was given him by this congregation, which he accepted, and on the 9th of June, 1874 he was ordained and installed.

The first record obtained of the Roman Catholic church holding services around this section was in 1865, when the Rev. Father Frein, the German priest of Tyrone celebrated mass in the depot building on the Centre county side. The Father being in the diocese of Pittsburgh and the town being in the diocese of Erie, mass could not be celebrated in the town without the consent of the bishop of Erie. The Rev. Father also celebrated mass in the houses of William Quigley and Jeremiah O'Brien for sometime thereafter. Afterwards Father Tracy administered to his people (over the creek) until the Very Rev. K. O'Branagan was appointed in 1867 missionary from Clearfield to Ansonville. This good priest rode over his charge during all winds and weathers until 1871, when he was re-

H. W. BROWN
Insurance
Osceola Mills, Pa.

moved to Sharon, where he [illegible] Father Tracy had established a mission at Osceola Mills, and had [illegible] little church which is still standing on the south of the town on a [illegible] Father Brennan, on his appointment, added a room to this old building and it had already become [illegible] but the parsonage. Rev. Michael Henry McAleer became priest in charge. He was assisted by the Rev. Father Finch, who was [illegible] the County [illegible] From Mon[illegible] priest resided in [illegible] [illegible] Rev. [illegible] he was succeeded by Father [illegible]

commenced their present beautiful brick building, and on Sunday, the 15th day of October, 1881, the church was opened for divine service by the Right Rev. Tobias Mullen, bishop of Erie.

There were ministers of other denominations who held occasional services here, but no other church was regularly organized. The Anglican communion had a few adherants scattered here and there, and its ministers would hold service at times in the Presbyterian church, but there

J. M. KENNA
Hardware and Novelty
Osceola Mills, Pa.

were never enough of its members here to make it a regular parish, and until their church in Houtzdale was opened the rectors of St. Paul's church at Philipsburg, kindly supplied all wants.

A banking house was instituted in 1871 by Lloyd Caldwell, Lawshe & Company, and afterwards the firm was changed to Loyd, Caldwell & Company. This firm failed in 1873 and the Citizens' Banking company was formed, who successfully managed a bank until the 1st day of January, 1881, when the Houtzdale Bank was started, this latter banking company comprising all, or nearly all, the members of the Citizens' Banking company. The affairs of the latter company were wound up and the first national bank was established and is now a thriving institution.

On May 20, 1875, the town was almost wholly destroyed by a terrible conflagration. The fire started from a woods fire, and first caught the Presbyterian church, and in less than three hours' time, what had been a town in which lived about one thousand two hundred people, and which had prided itself that morning as being the town of towns, was among the [illegible] that had been. One and a half millions worth of property had gone up in smoke and its inhabitants were scattered among the surrounding towns.

The people for a day or two were paralyzed, but they would not be put down. The Methodist church, being to the side of the ill-fated "burg," was saved, and was [illegible] for [illegible] missa

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THE WOMAN'S CLUB

While Lincoln McConnell was holding his evangelistic meetings in the tabernacle in the year 1913, Mrs. McConnell was doing her work among the women of the town trying to persuade them to organize a club which would be of help socially and intellectually to the ladies So in 1913 a "Woman's club" was organized with forty members and now it has an enrollment of one hundred and twenty

JOHN P. IRVIN
President of Council
Curwensville, Pa.

five. In 1914 the club was federated. The object of the Woman's club is to support a Rest Room, Woman's Exchange and Library which includes many good books for children. Immediately a committee was appointed to find a suitable house. The Bloom property on Market street was secured and arrangements were made to pay for the renting of it.

The second floor was let to roomers and the first floor was used by the club which consists of a rest room, exchange room, dining room and kitchen. Donations were asked for to furnish the house and the people responded liberally, making

JACOB SMUTZINGER
Seed Merchant and Undertaking
Munson, Pa.

house furnished comfortably and
It is perhaps not generally known
there are on an average of six
visitors a day in the rest
and they are chiefly women
out of town. Here they can
privacy for the care of their
children and opportunity for lying
down if they are ill and even a lunch
if they are obliged to wait over for
a train. Nowadays the subject of
bringing the country and town people
together is very much before the
public and surely this is an excellent
means for persuading our visitors
from the country to visit here and to
shop in our stores with a maximum
of comfort and convenience. When
the need of a rest room is more generally recognized and it receives some
financial support from the community

W. E. PETERSON
Munson, Pa.

will be put on a larger scale.
vember 1915 a Woman's Ex-
was opened in connection with
's club which is great ad-
to the women of Clearfield.
ject of a Woman's Exchange
ring together the producer of
of needle work and food made
home and t would-be pur-
f such artic articles
d fo sal d with

F. A. RICHARDS
Agent N. Y. C. R. R.
Munson, Pa.

are daily pleased with the house and cooking, the members of the club feel repaid for time and effort expended.

Meetings are held twice a month and the women are given subjects to discuss which they do both ably and intellectually. During the past winter some of the prominent business men of the town have given splendid talks on Civic government which have been very instructive and helpful. The club has been fortunate in

JOHN H. PATCHIN
Lumber and Building Supplies
Burnside, Pa.

securing several noted ladies, representatives of the state, Miss Pearl MacDonald and Mrs. Jean K. Foulke who spoke in a very enlightening and forceful manner on the subjects of home economics and reciprocity between town and country.

In the short time that this club has been organized it has been an honor to the town, helpful to the people of the town and has afforded the out of town guests a desirable and comfortable resting place. We hope that it may continue its splendid work.

ROSS B. McCARDELL
Milling
Burnside, Pa.

EXAMINING THE DOCTORS

"Ah, squire," saluted the village bore, "What are you doing for your rheumatism now?"

"Examining th one after another," snarle see how muc

The Clearfield Hospital

The Clearfield Hospital was incorporated in 1901. The Hon. W. D. Bigler, its first president, continued to fill the position until his death in April 1907. Mr. Bigler gave liberally of his time and means to the enterprise and his loss was keenly felt by those identified with the management. The present hospital proper was completed in 1905 at a cost of $38,358.09. The ground upon which it was built, about four acres, was donated by Miss Alice Mossop and Mrs. Mary R. Butler, and the cost of the administration building, about $20,000 was paid by these two ladies and the property given to the corporation as a memorial to their brother, the late Fred Mossop, who was an active director. The late Harry M. Kurtz made plans for the building of a nurses' home, but his death occurred before he was able to carry it out. The building was completed by his parents, brothers and sisters and given as a memorial to the decedent. A little more than one year ago Mr. A. W. Lee made a gift of $25,000 to the hospital, to be paid in annual installments of $5000. Other generous and public spirited citizens have assisted in many ways and today the Clearfield hospital has an efficient plant, including three public wards, a chemical laboratory and a finely equipped X-Ray apparatus, all of which stand as a monument to the charitable citizens of our community. When the full amount of Mr. Lee's contribution has become payable, the directors will be able to have other additions completed, which will make the institution even more helpful in caring for the sick of this region. The large number of charity patients which have been brought to the institution continuously, have entailed no small burden for care and maintenance, but the charitable citizens of the community have stood by the Hospital loyally and have met the demands in a most commendable manner. Much credit is due to the two woman's auxiliaries which have so faithfully and efficiently looked after the needs of the different departments. The chartered training school for nurses is under capable management and offers very good advantages for the training to young women who may wish to enter that profession. It is greatly to the credit of the charitable people of Clearfield that the management is able to state that no needy person who was a fit subject for hospital treatment has ever been turned away.

Once in a while a man doesn't marry because he's afraid he may have a large collection of his wife's folks to support.—Exchange.

THE CIVIC CLUB

In 1893 the ladies of Clearfield who were intrested in village improvment held a meeting in the court house and organized the Civic club which has done so much in making us proud of

FRED PHILLIPS
Photographer
Osceola Mills, Pa.

our town. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs Fielding, Vice President, Miss Kratzer, Secretary, Mrs. Reed, Treasurer, Mrs. Harder. And ways and means were discussed as how to raise funds for the work.

The first work that the committee did was to purchase a splendid street "sprinkler" and arrangements were

CHAS. S. SHOFF
General Merchandise, Madera, Pa.

made with council to take charge of keeping the streets watered.

The second and one of the most important things that was done was to have an ordinance passed to prevent the cows from running at large which was the turning point in making Clearfield a city and not a country town.

The work since then has consisted in planting trees, both useful and ornamental, wherever needed and promptly replacing any that did not grow and taking charge of two parks. Trees and shrubbery were planted in these parks, the grass kept cut and were kept in good condition in every way.

After repeated efforts the Civic club succeeded in the spring of 1905 in obtaining control of the unsightly grounds connected with our The l s prepared bed flowers was planted the same season. In the following spring trees were planted and a fountain was erected just outside, which through the courtesy of the Clearfield Water company is furnished with flowing streams of pure mountain water to quench the thirst of both man and beast. In another year this disreputable place was transformed into a little park which greatly enhances the beauty of our town.

The residents of Clearfield can look back with appreciation and joy on the excellent owrk which has been done and which is still being done to make this an attractive city and one for us to be proud of by the energetic, active, progressive, orthodox village improvers. The ladies of this society have done their work nobly and were always eager to find some new w to beautify our city.

W. M. FERGUSON
Proprietor of the Mahaffey Hotel
Mahaffey, Pa.

A. B. MOSSER
Mahaffey, Pa.

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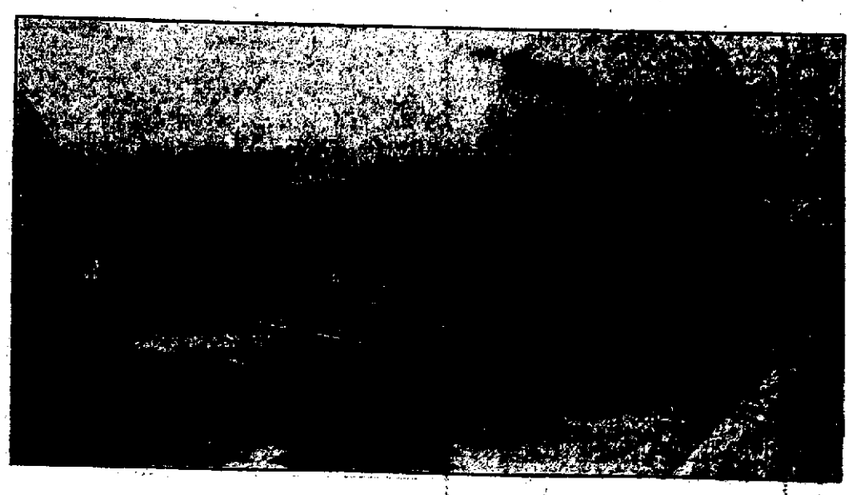

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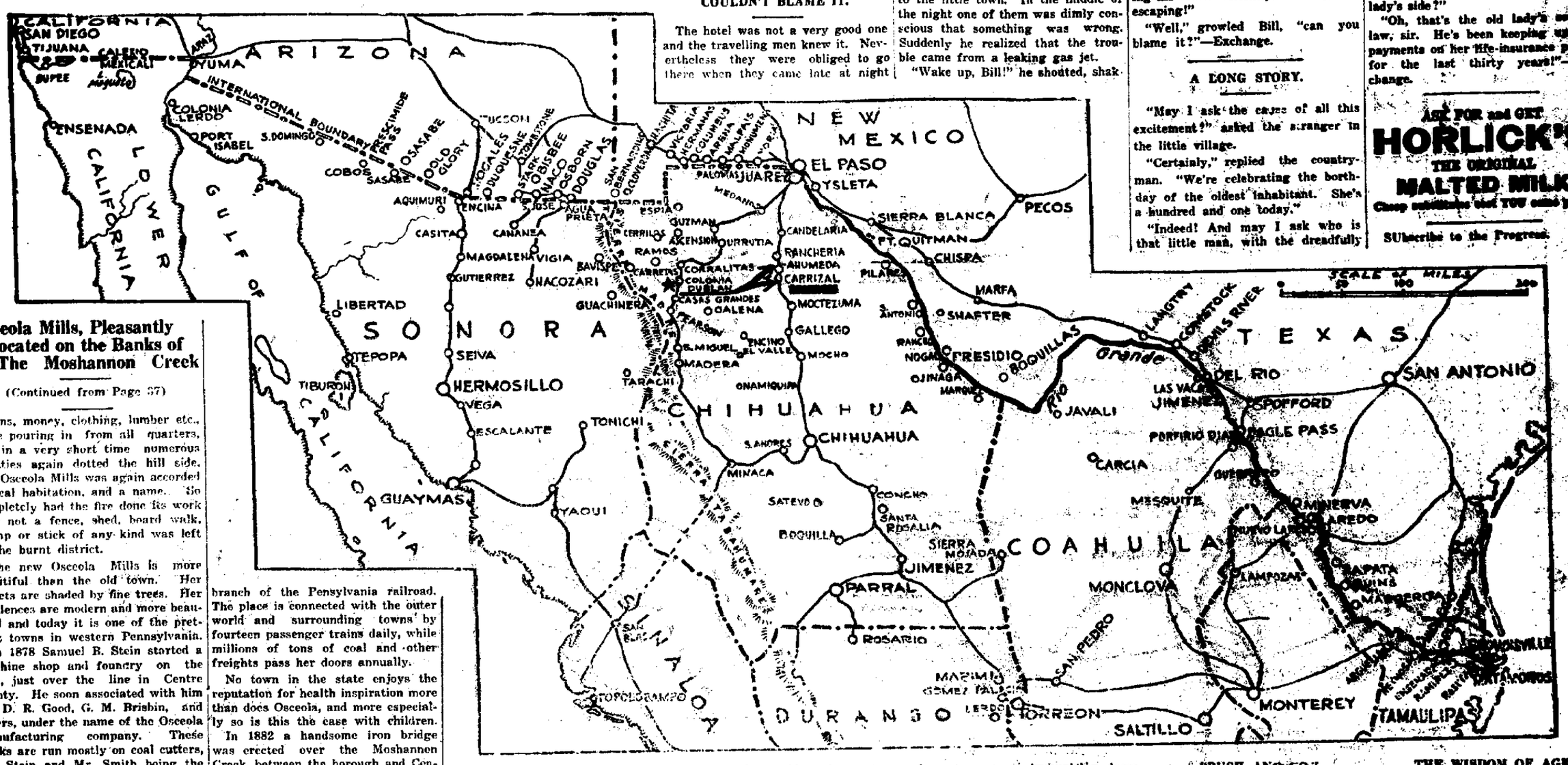

Osceola Mills, Pleasantly Located on the Banks of The Moshannon Creek

(Continued from Page 37)

visions, money, clothing, lumber etc., came pouring in from all quarters, and in a very short time numerous shanties again dotted the hill side, and Osceola Mills was again accorded a local habitation, and a name. So completely had the fire done its work that not a fence, shed, board walk, stump or stick of any kind was left in the burnt district.

The new Osceola Mills is more beautiful than the old town. Her streets are shaded by fine trees. Her residences are modern and more beautiful and today it is one of the prettiest towns in western Pennsylvania.

In 1878 Samuel B. Stein started a machine shop and foundry on the east, just over the line in Centre county. He soon associated with him Dr. D. R. Good, G. M. Brisbin, and others, under the name of the Osceola Manufacturing company. These works are run mostly on coal cutters, Mr. Stein and Mr. Smith being the owners of valuable patents for coal cutters. The proprietors attend to all kind of work given them, but their coal-cutting machinery was made their specialty.

The Walker brother's planing mill was also rebuilt after the fire and today is in the hands of R. J. Walker, he having bought out his brother's interest.

Some fifteen coal mines surround Osceola Mills and it is situated at the junction of the most important branch of the Pensylvania railroad. The place is connected with the outer world and surrounding towns by fourteen passenger trains daily, while millions of tons of coal and other freights pass her doors annually.

No town in the state enjoys the reputation for health inspiration more than does Osceola, and more especially so is this the case with children.

In 1882 a handsome iron bridge was erected over the Moshannon Creek, between the borough and Centre county, by the commissioners of Clearfield and Centre counties.

THE GRIEVANCE.

Burglar—"The only thing I'm kicking about is bein' identified by a man that kep' his head under the bedclothes the whole time. That's wrong."—Exchange.

Subscribe for The Progress.

COULDN'T BLAME IT.

The hotel was not a very good one and the travelling men knew it. Nevertheless they were obliged to go there when they came late at night to the little town. In the middle of the night one of them was dimly conscious that something was wrong. Suddenly he realized that the trouble came from a leaking gas jet.

"Wake up, Bill!" he shouted, shaking his friend violently. "The gas is escaping!"

"Well," growled Bill, "can you blame it?"—Exchange.

A LONG STORY.

"May I ask the cause of all this excitement?" asked the stranger in the little village.

"Certainly," replied the countryman. "We're celebrating the borthday of the oldest inhabitant. She's a hundred and one today."

"Indeed! And may I ask who is that little man, with the dreadfully sad countenance, walking by the lady's side?"

"Oh, that's the old lady's son-in-law, sir. He's been keeping up payments on her life-insurance policy for the last thirty years!"—Exchange.

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Cheap substitutes may cost YOU your health
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STAE GUARDS AGAINST DREADED LOCK-JAW

Preparations have been made by Commissioner of Health, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, for the distribution of tetanus antitoxin to protect those injured on the Fourth of July. Last year in Pennsylvania, 299 people were reported as injured on the Fourth. Of these injuries 155 were by powder and fire-works, 17 by fire arms, 29 by cannon, 73 by fire crackers, and 25 by blank cartridges, but no cases of tetanus developed.

The early administration of tetanus antitoxin following injuries from fire works or gun shot wounds is the only certain way of preventing lock-jaw and Dr. Dixon has made arrangements for its State wide distribution. It will be furnished without cost to the poor.

Tetanus antitoxin should be administered within 24 hours after the wounds have been received. Physicians may secure immunizing doses of 1500 units on application to the stations listed if they will certify that the same is for the treatment of indigent persons.

Statistics which have been collected for the past eight years show that blank cartridge wounds are particularly dangerous as the cause of tetanus. Out of 1098 cases of tetanus reported following Fourth of July injuries, blank cartridge wounds were the cause responsible for 889 of them.

"PUSH AND GO."

A Liverpool cotton broker, choosing a new office boy, rang up another firm to inquire about the character of one of the applicants.

"Well," sai dthe head clerk, who answered the telephone, "he's one of these 'push and go' boys."

"Good!" said the cotton broker, eagerly. "Smart and efficient, and all that, eh?"

"Not at all," came the unexpected reply; "what I mean is that he only goes when you push him."—Exchange.

THE WISDOM OF AGE.

"Ma," demonstrated Bobby, "when I was at grandma's she used to let me have two pieces of cake."

"Well, she ought not to have done so, Bobby," said his mother. "I think two pieces of cake are to omuch for little boys. The older you grow, the more wisdom you will gain."

Bobby was silenced but only for a moment.

"Well," mas," he said, "grandma is a good deal older than you are."—Exchange.

H. B. SWOOPE
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Dry Goods and
Grocery Department
G. B. CURRY
Manager

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Department
J. E. HALL
Manager

□ □ □ □
Madera Trading Co.
MADERA, PA.
Wm. S. MOORE
President
W. P. CONNELLY
Treasurer
□ □ □ □
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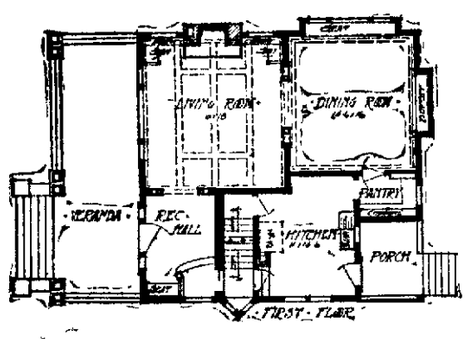

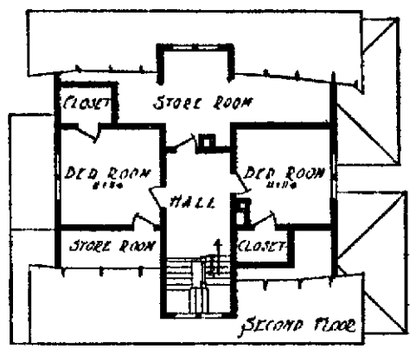

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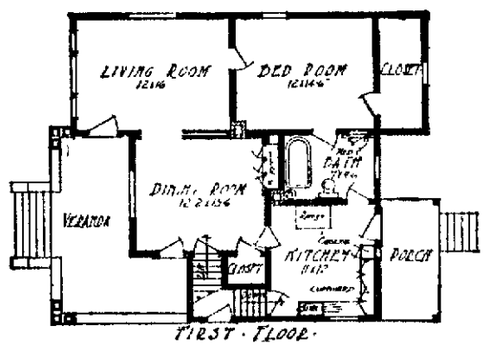

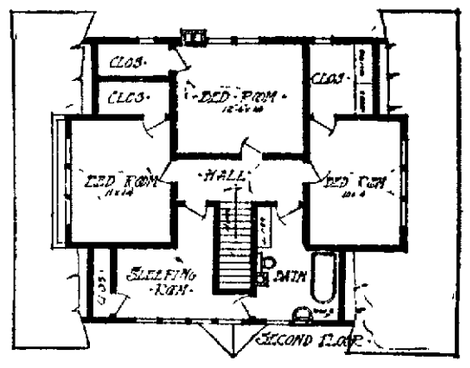

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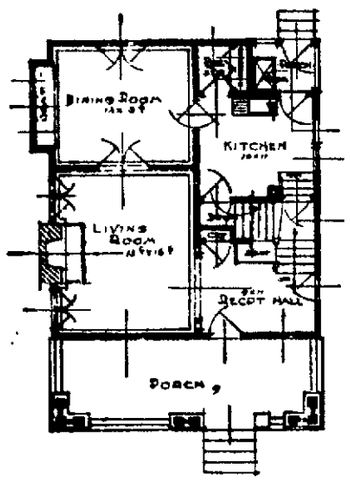
A REAL HOME---NOT MERELY A HOUSE

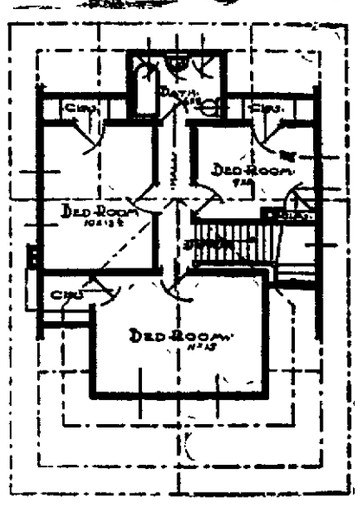
All the Lumber, Millwork, Shingles, Lath and Plaster Necessary to Complete This Building for $1,050

When you note the compact arrangement of rooms, conveniences of rear stairs, the large porches, the roomy closets and absence of waste space and the attractive arrangement of the reception hall with open stairs and colonade, you naturally wonder how we can furnish this at this extremely low price. Shingles are used on sides and gables with artistic results but the cost may be reduced without detracting from the appearance by the use of clapboard siding in place of the shingles on the sides.

Do not confuse our offer with the so-called "Ready-Cut" or "Knock-Down Houses" with rooms of playhouse dimensions and lumber that reaches you undersized and in lengths that necessitate a clothes basket for handling it Our offer as shown plans is for a house of seven rooms of ample size, in addition to pantry, bathroom and two porches, the building covering a foundation 26x39, and the lumber, we supply is of standard size, grade and length

Complete working blue prints, and bill of material for this house will be furnished for $5.00.





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THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

EIGHT PAGES SECTION FIVE

Volume XI. CLEARFIELD PROGRESS "GET ACQUAINTED EDITION" NUMBER 17

Clearfield County Schools Afford Students Excellent Opportunities In Industrial Work, Home Training And Agricultural Study

Efforts Are Being Made to Bridge Gap Between The Home and School By Organization Boys and Girls Clubs

SUPERVISION

The greatest need of the rural schools for years has been closer supervision.

Eminent authorities and educators maintain that no supervisor can supervise more than forty schools even where there are only short distances to be traveled from one school to the other.

The crying need of the public schools has been the lack of supervision. The borough usually have a superintendent who spends most of his time in supervising his teachers. In addition they also have special supervisors of music, drawing and writing. Excellent work can be done under such conditions with from fifty to

R. WILLIAM THOMPSON
Undertaker
Clearfield, Pa.

one hundred teachers under their supervision.

The country schools are handicapped from the fact that about five hundred schools must be supervised. The state has taken a step forward towards the solution of this problem in providing assistant county superintendents. The county superintendent and his assistants made during the year over 1300 visits.

In order to secure the best results from these visitations, results must be analyzed, and conferences held with teachers and efforts made to help them better to understand their problems.

Much of the haphazard work of the teacher is due to the fact that conditions are not analyzed and that there is no well worked out chart for the teachers' guidance, no definite end in view. A course of study is as necessary for the teacher as a blueprint is for the guidance of a mechanic. Every teacher must follow the state course of study.

Subjective scales are needed in the work of supervision so that supervisors may have a common standard by which to judge teaching when they visit classrooms.

A supervisor must not only have objective but objective scales, more commonly called standard tests.

During the year tests were given in Beginners Latin in the High school. Tests were also given in Arithmetic and the Ayer's test in spelling. These tests are eye openers to teachers of professional spirit and often form the basis for improved teaching.

Much help and assistance was given to the teachers as the result of our visits and conferences with them. We are endeavoring to be as helpful as possible where help is needed. The kindly cooperation of all the teachers, patrons, school directors and supervisors of the work will make for more efficient schools.

Fourteen educational meetings were attended during the year.

The Eighth grade examination was held April 1st, and one hundred forty-one pupils passed. Most of these will attend high schools besides many others who are admitted by high school entrance examinations.

During the year a special effort was made to clean up the school grounds. Many teachers with the help of their pupils and patrons improved the appearance of the grounds. Arbor Day was observed and in connection with the exercises many trees were planted.

In the many instances teachers raised money and had either the building improved or increased the library. Much credit is due to the initiative of the teachers. In order to set up some definite ideas and standards toward which the teachers may work we hope during the coming year, with their help, to establish a few standard schools.

STANDARDIZATION OF SCHOOLS

Standardization of the material equipment of schools is but an effort to bring modern science "down to brass tacks" in the service of the public good. The patrons of the public schools are far more willing to make possible a reorginazition of rural education to meet the needs of the country life problem, and they are seeking an answer. To practical students of rural sociology, it is a cause of great satisfaction to see how the farmers in every part of the United States are at work studying their problems; flocking to experimental farms, to demonstration trains and to lectures; taking farm magazines, experimenting with new devices and sending their sons and daughters to state colleges for rural life education. Wherever they find a real leader, a teacher in the school district, a county superintendent of schools, an enterprising farmer, or a state or national official sent out for the purpose, they are using him for all he is worth to help meet the situation.

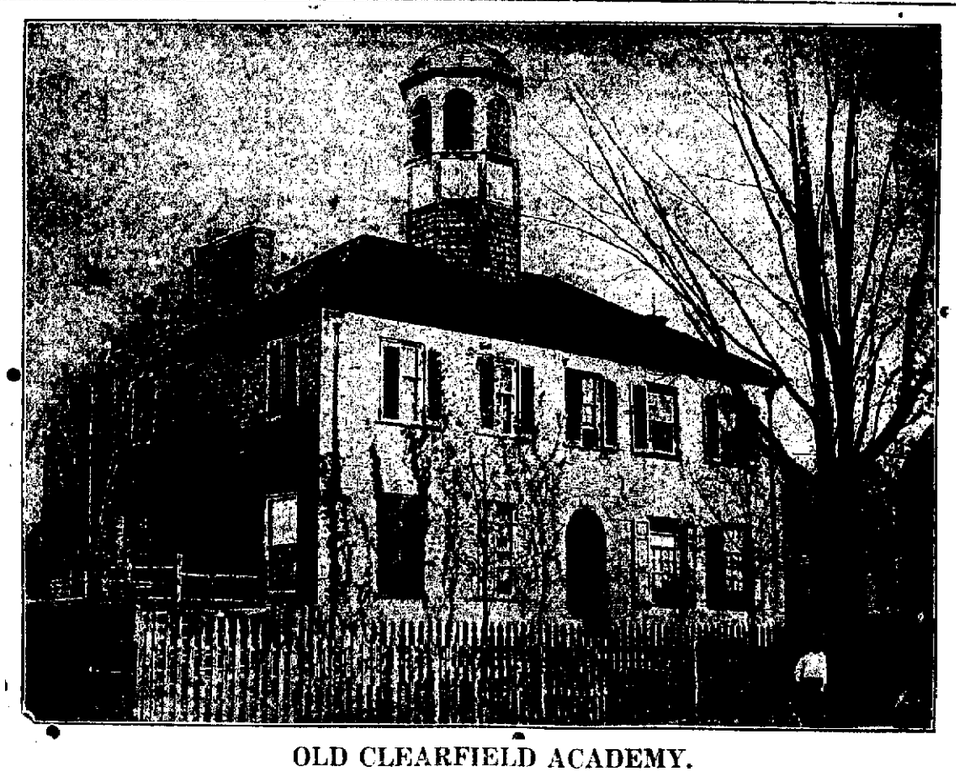
When we look over the country and see the results of thousands of progressive experiments for solving country-life problems; when we piece these together and see their meaning in combination; when we see the economic and social needs of the country scientifically analyzed and

ORVILLE C. WRIGLEY
Principal of Schools
Winburne, Pa.

demonstrated and the solutions clearly shown in actual objective form—then we are ready to say to the farmers seeking solutions of their many dilemmas, "Here is something definite and tangible which we know is a success."

The plan for rural life improvement is the combined opinion and effort of specialists in the particular phase of work, AND we want you to go over it with us and see just what it will do; and, if you are CONVINCED, we hope you will do as thousands of other communities are successfully doing, put the thing into practice. It will have some noticeable effect in keeping the boys and girls on the farm, instead of their running off to the city as early as they can; it will make possible an easier life, more happiness and desirable leisure; it will make possible the growing of superior apples, poultry, cattle, hogs and grain where you now obtain inferior products; it will make "mother less a slave" and will help to solve the middle-man problem. Do you want to try it?

One step toward the solution of some of our problems is the standardization of the rural school. A standard-bearer is a leader, one who help humanity on. The standard is an ideal, more or less attainable, for achievement and measurement. There are many angles and phases to this problem but the following standards are submitted as requirements for a rural school. The above material on standardization of schools is taken from school and society. The section on physical education is taken from Pennsylvania Rural school report. We are indebted to Mabel Carney for the material on the leadership of the teacher.



OLD CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

Students Are Encouraged Along Literary and Agricultural Lines by County Offering Many Attractive Prizes

COUNTY STANDARD SCHOOL

A. Inspection by the County Superintendent shall determine when a rural school is entitled to be rated as a "County Standard School."

1. When the County Superintendent shall determine when a rural school as a "County Standard School" he shall grant such school a certificate showing it to be "County Standard School" This certificate is to be framed and hung on the walls of the school room.

2. Certificates shall be furnished by the state when application is made for same by County Superintendent. The said application shall show to what schools certificates are being issued.

RICHARD GRAY
Mine Foreman
Winburne, Pa.

3. Appropriate exercises should accompany the presenting of certificate.

B. The rating of a school as "County Standard School" shall hold for one year only, annual inspections determining each year the status for each school.

C. The requirements governing "County Standard School" may be changed from time to time by the state and will be issued in printed form.

D. Requirements for "County Standard School."

1. Teacher.

a. Education—The equivalent of a first class high school course. Must have some training in agriculture in Normal school, Agricultural college or approved Summer school, also some preparation for teaching a rural school.

b. Certificate — Professional certificate or certificate of higher grade.

c. Compensation—At least $350 per annum.

d. Teachers' Meetings — Attendance at County Institute and active interest in other Teachers' meetings in the county.

e. Professional Advancement — must read at least two books on teaching each year and an educational journal each month.

2. Organization.

a. Classes and work well organized.

b. Use of Course of Study that

(Continued on Page 42.)

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Clearfield County Schools Afford Students Excellent Opportunities in Industrial Work, Home Training and Agricultural Study.

(Continued from Page 41.)

has been approved by the state.

c. Daily program posted on wall of school room.

d. All report blanks and books up-to-date and neatly kept. A classification of pupils according to grades must be left in the school room at the end of the term for the succeeding teacher.

e. Monthly report cards issued to pupils.

f. School term of at least seven months.

g. Enforcement of compulsory attendance law.

h. Attendance - At least 85 per cent allowance to be made for epidemics.

i. Spirit and discipline good.

j. Course of study must include nature study and agriculture.

3. School buildings.

a. House well built, in good repair and painted inside and outside.

b. Schoolroom colors—The best colors for the schoolroom in relation to lighting are: Ceiling, white or light cream. Walls, light gray or light green. Blackboards, black, but not glossy.

c. At least 15 square feet or floor space and 200 cubic feet of air for each pupil enrolled.

d. Light - Light area must equal at least 20 per cent of the floor space. Light shall be admitted from the side or the rear. (Left and rear preferred.)

e. Heat - Jacketed stove, ventilating heater or basement furnace.

f. Blackboards- At least 20 linear feet of slate blackboard, some suitably placed for small children. Must be kept clean and neat.

g. Interior walls neatly papered, painted or kalsomined.

h. At least four good wall pictures.

i. Interior neat and clean.

j. No marks or carving on outside walls.

4. Equipment.

a. Desks suitable for children of all ages and properly placed. Seats and desks should be individual separate adjustable and clean.

b. A good desk for the teacher.

Two clock and book case for each room.

Library of at least twenty five suitable for school children. A books to be added each year.

One large dictionary, or enough school dictionaries to supply the ds of the pupils.

f. A set of wall maps, globe, thermometer and waste basket.

g. Sanitary water supply and individual drinking cups.

All needed supplies to be on on the first day of school in the and no delay to be caused by the of supplies throughout the term.

Grounds.

If possible, one acre of ground, drained, and free from tall grass ubbish. The ground must be th and at least half of it covered a good sod.

Good walks and good porch.

house of proper size, in on

widely separated outhouses with entrances properly screened.

e. At least two shade trees.

f. Flag and flag pole.

g. Convenient and sufficient supply of pure drinking water.

6. Cleanliness.

The schoolhouse and surroundings should be kept as clean as a good housekeeper keeps her home.

a. No dry sweeping or dry dusting should be allowed.

b. Floors and furniture should be cleaned with damp sweepers and oily cloths.

c. Scrubbing, sunning and airing are better than any form of fumigation.

PAUL C. CANTNER
Pharmacist
Winburne, Pa.

MAX A. CRAIN
Postmaster
Winburne, Pa.

COMMUNITY MEMBERSHIP

The opportunity of the country teacher is leadership. For, in the first place, the position of the teacher as a director of children requires that she be at least something of a leader; the more developed powers of leadership, the greater her influence both within and without the schoolroom. Moreover, people turn to the school as a center of authority, and look to the teacher, without jealousy or criticism, as one who has the right to lead. She is in close and varied contact with them and on the same level. She also embodies a new point of view with often a larger perspective than anyone else, and is sensitive to community needs and conditions. The fact that she usually comes from outside the neighborhood and has no pecuniary interests to promote also adds to her power. To these advantages may be added the further argument that country teachers of all rural social workers are most easily trained for leadership.

This is true because as a group they already possess the proper attitude and are at present better able than others to obtain special training for rural leadership.

The teacher who aspires to leadership should have a definite ideal of the possibilities and satisfaction of country life. She must hold a clear vision of what the local neighborhood with all its limitation may become. Having thus established a goal, she must be able to imbue others with this idealism and enlist cooperation toward its realization. This means that a program of work must be formulated for community building, employing all the talent of the neighborhood, and that she must have some idea of how to execute this program. In this idea of execution she must understand true leadership, not aggressiveness, but as a matter of suggestion and persuasion, she must realize that the best leader, like the best teacher, is the individual who develops the highest initiative and self-reliance in his followers, and most quickly makes his own direction unnecessary.

HOWARD BURNS
Winburne Hotel
Winburne, Pa.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The records of our State Board of Health show that the problem of health in the country is at least as serious as in the city. In fact, the difficulties of promoting health and normal recreation for the entire population in the rural regions are in several ways greater than in our largest cities.

A large majority of the rural schools of Pennsylvania have medical and sanitary inspection. In this they are ahead of most of the rural schools in the nation. These inspections have been the means of improving the physical defects existing among some of the pupils in our schools. School health exhibits and exhibits on the prevention of tuberculosis as conducted by the Y. M. C. A. during the year are agencies of educational value. Civic organizations in connection with High School work are stimulating interest in civic improvements.

The teacher's own health is of supreme importance in education. In her professional training and while in service teachers should become acquainted with the facts regarding the health of teachers such as are given in Termen's "The Teacher's Health" and elsewhere. Everything possible should be done to make them healthy, vigorous and joyous as becomes those whose work is with children and who as public officials of the state must be held responsible as guardians of public health.

Phillips in his "Fundamentals in Elementary Education" says it is his conviction that the American people have not been educated to know what to do with their leisure, or in other words, "how to play." This play instinct has in the past manifested itself in classical Greek games; in the Roman amphitheater; by the medieval knight, or by the modern baseball or football player. In all ages it has been used to teach fair play, cooperation, and the value of clean living.

The rural school should meet or help the needs of rural life and it has a fine opportunity at this point. Cutris on "Play and Recreation for the Open Country" started it off at this point. It is very important that the school have a good playground equipment, including swings, slides, horizontal bars, volley-ball equipment, basket-ball and baseball material. The teacher should get out on the playground at recesses and play with her pupils, for her own health and poise and for the better attainment of the goal of life play should be regarded as an opportunity.

W. D. HOOVER
Agent N. Y. C. R. R.
Winburne, Pa.

THE CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA DEBATING LEAGUE.

In order to stimulate public speaking and debating in the Grammar and High Schools the Central Pennsylvania Debating League was organized October 6th, 1915. This League has the support of the State Department of Education, Pennsylvania State College, Chambers of Commerce of Altoona, Harrisburg, Lancaster Huntingdon and Williamsport.

These schools took active part in the contest: DuBois, Clearfield and Osceola High Schools. The local contest was held in the Clearfield High School Auditorium, March 11th, all the debaters made a very creditable showing for their respective schools. The judges declared three of the DuBois High School students as the winners. The contest for the championship of Centre, Clair, Cambria, Bedford and Clearfield counties was held at Altoona April 7th. The debate was conducted by George H. Mosser, of the Altoona Chamber of Commerce. The judges were from C. C. Greer and Hon. J. E. Cobb of Johnstown, and Prof. A. M. Rice of Huntingdon. Thomas Cooper of the DuBois High School counted off the honors as being one of the best debaters in the entire district. Ira Frazier, of Bellefonte, second and Miles Thomas, of Tarlsburg, third. These three will represent the district in the debate of high schools for the championship of the State to be held at State College in May.

The committee selected the following question for debate:

"RESOLVED, That international peace would be best promoted by extensive warship preparations on the part of all nations."

A great beginning has been made and a great deal of interest is being manifested in the work of this League. While there were only three schools represented this year a number of others have expressed their desire and willingness to take part in this contest by another year. We hope to formulate some plans and regulations for conducting these contests before the next school term begins. It might be wise to make this a topic of consideration at the next High School Principals' meeting held at the opening of next term of school during the month of September.

HOWARD W. LUTZ
Winburne Meat Co.
Winburne, Pa.

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS IN EDUCATION.

Every thoughtful person in these days is concerned with a type of extension education that definitely concerns, not only the Agricultural Colleges, but the rural and village school as well. All who have considered seriously and in terms of life itself, the educational problems of recent years, are agreed that no school that confines its work within the four walls of the schoolroom or laboratory can perform its proper functions. The institutions of today that are giving notable service have learned that the school district or the State is its campus. They are making an effort to lift all the pupils to a higher level.

We are all familiar with the existing system of education. The proposed system of extension education requires a different method, special agencies, different organizations, and the results, in a very large way, will be different from the results obtained from resident instruction at the school or college.

As a part of this work of extension education we have what is known as the boys and girls clubs, or extension work in agriculture and home economies for boys and girls. This type of work is related to the public school. It is the kind of work that the representative of the Farm Bureau will be interested in.

If the school and the teacher will extend school values to the homes farms, backyards and kitchens, by means of club project work, whether by means of corn, poultry, or canning projects, it will be an easy matter to bridge the gulf between the home and the school.

Boys' and girls' club work in an organized and definite form of extension work in agriculture and home economics, and "Back-to-the-home" movement, designed not only to offer vocational guidance, but vocational training in the business of agriculture and home making.

The club work is based upon definite home projects, by means of group organizations of boys and girls, it will offer opportunities for the development of local leadership, reinforced educational work, and through the club plan it gives a sustaining and reinforced value to the individual members in carrying on his particular work.

A great many people are constantly asking the question, "Why put the 'Club' into this home project work?" You might as well ask the question, "Why put the church into religion?" "Why put the State and National Teachers' Association into education?" "Why put a six-cylinder engine into your automobile instead of one?"

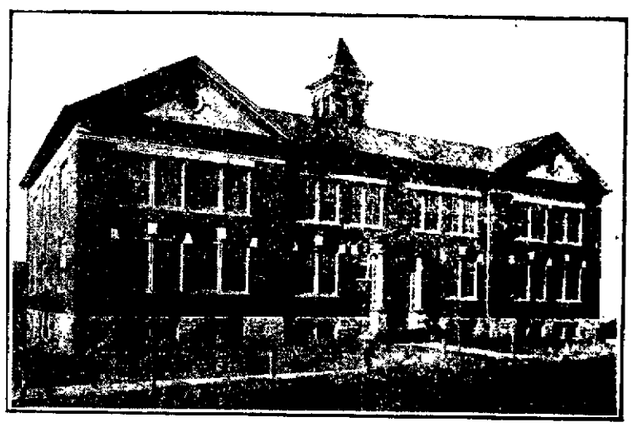
All this is for the sake of efficiency to prevent scattering and to prevent adoption of attic methods in our teaching farm and home values to children.

Team work is the thing that counts in all the enterprises of life. The armies of Europe, now see-sawing back and forth, are losing or winning battles based upon their ability to do team work—and back of it all are years of definite and early training in cooperative effort.

Plainly then it is the function of the public school teacher with these extension workers, to train our boys and girls, in a way that will make cooperators, in spirit and in practice as well as in name. Those who are responsible for the training of the young are as much interested in the proper training of our boys and girls in cooperative effort as they are in teaching them to grow larger yields of corn or potatoes.

The establishment of a Farm Bureau with a Farm Agent at the head of it, skilled in the practice and art of agriculture as well as in the underlaying theories and principles, is one of the greatest steps forward in the advance of education and in an effort to utilize and harmonize all the agencies in Clearfield county for the protection and uplift of the agricultural interests in the county.

OSCEOLA HIGH SCHOOL.



Looking today at our pretty little town of quiet homes and a fairly prosperous people, it is hard to imagine the distress and destitution of the summer of 1876. The great fire of May, coming without warning fed by wooden buildings and raging like a whirlwind, licked up everything in its path. So rapid was its progress that by the close of that dreadful afternoon, but few buildings remained and these few buildings became, that night and many nights after, a shelter for the homeless. With indomitable courage the people started a new town. A barn was built and became a priority dwelling, an old coal house was patched up and christened "Home" and as "Home is where the heart is," these little buildings multiplied, larger ones followed and today we may well be proud of Osceola.

From the dreadful fire of that summer, we may date the history of the public schools of Osceola. The children must have a school room and the board of directors must find the place. Two buildings escaped the fire, the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. The first floor of each church was offered and fitted up for school purposes. The children were divided in to three sections. The advanced and primary under the supervision of a principal and assistant (both women) were given the Methodist church and the intermediate pupils placed in the care of Mr. Peterson at the Presbyterian church, in one large room.

The Methodist basement contained two rooms, one large and one quite small. The last named, lighted by a tiny window of colored glass and heated by a pipe from the larger room. One bench around the wall was the furniture. In this little room the primary children assembled for one hour's instruction in the morning and less in the afternoon, some standing, some sitting, and all taught from a printed sheet tacked on a door. No books, no slates, no pictures. It was a bitter, bitter winter. Many of the children were thinly clad and it was certainly doubtful if the little miseries these babies received was worth the long cold walks and uncomfortable room.

The little ones dismissed, in came an advanced class, for a short period, then another and another until the session ended. As the room was too small for a blackboard, Arithmetic and Algebra were taught in the larger room. On that same blackboard (there was only one) was written, each day, the lesson in history, geography or grammar, for the benefit of pupil having no books, and place reference at that time books were not supplied by the board. These two teachers worked hard. Mr. Peterson worked hard and was most faithful, but the pay was liberal, the people were satisfied, the children were good and the bitter winter gave way to spring.

J. E. RADEBACH
Supervising Principal Public Schools
Osceola Mills, Pa.

The next winter the "board" made a change in the schools, to the great advantage of the little ones, who that year had full sessions and fair attention. The same teachers were employed and the same salaries given. By the third year however, a new school house was ready for occupancy. Six large airy rooms and extra teachers. The first principal in the new building was Alec Read, brother of the late Dr. Read of this town. Since then, so many principals have governed that without references, it is impossible to recall the order in which they came, or even all their names. The schools increased so rapidly that an annex of two rooms was built, thus giving to Osceola 8 schools and 8 teachers..

The town prospered, the schools prospered, but citizens began to criticise the building they were once so proud of. The immense stove in each room was unsanitary and most uncomfortable. Children near these furnaces of fire were too warm, those far away too cold. There was no janitor for years and the coal was in the cellar. The school house became shabby; it needed painting and more rooms. Why not tear it down and put up a modern building of brick, with a library, a principal's office, a furnace in the cellar, electric lights in the rooms, an assembly room—a basement play ground and a janitor to keep the rooms warm and clean. At 28 the old "New School" house died and the new one took its place. We have the improvements. The pupils have all books and school necessities free—even their health is cared for and suggestions sent to parents. Defective sight or hearing, defective teeth and other impediments to health or learning are officially reported. Every thing, in fact, that will improve the child in body or mind is included in the public school system.

Look back 40 years and then tell the people of Osceola to be proud of its schools, proud of its board of directors so deeply interested in education, its able corps of teachers and its most efficient principal.

Success to the public schools of Osceola.

DAILY LESSON IN HISTORY

One Hundred Years Ago Today

1816—Paul Hamilton, who was Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of President Madison, died at Beufort, S. C. Born in South Carolina, Oct. 16, 1762.

Seventy-Five Years Ago Today

1841 — The Great Western Railway of England was opened to traffic between London and Bristol.

Fifty Years Ago Today

1866 — The steamship Great Eastern sailed from Norway in a second attempt to lay an Atlantic cable.

King William arrived at Reichenberg to assume chief command of the combined Prussian armies in the war with Austria.

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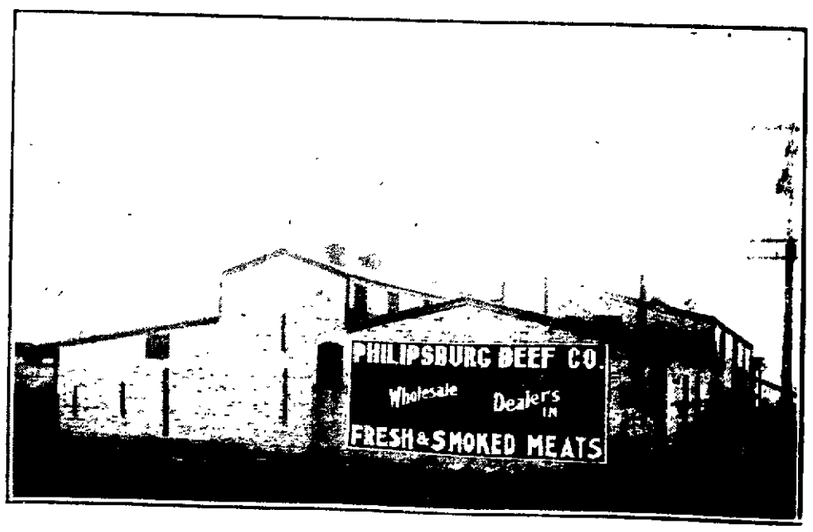

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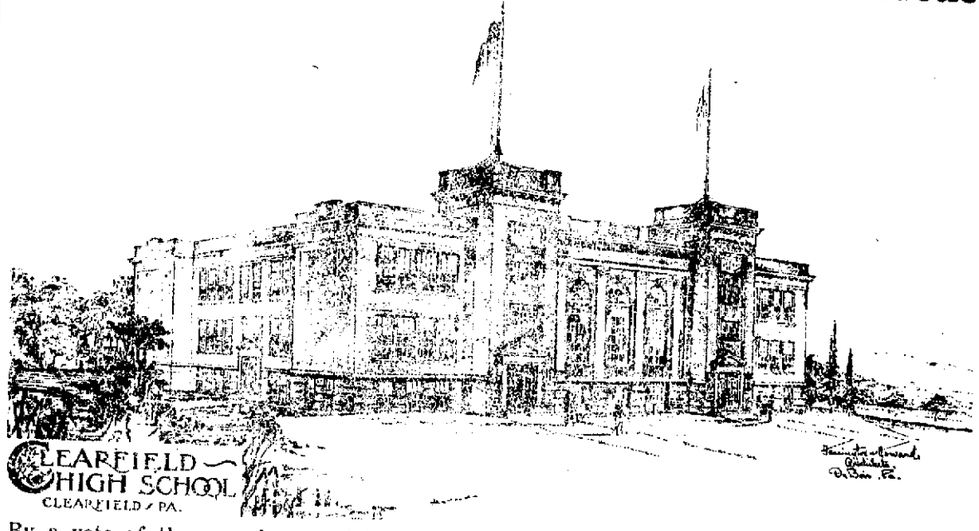
South Second Street Clearfield, Penna.

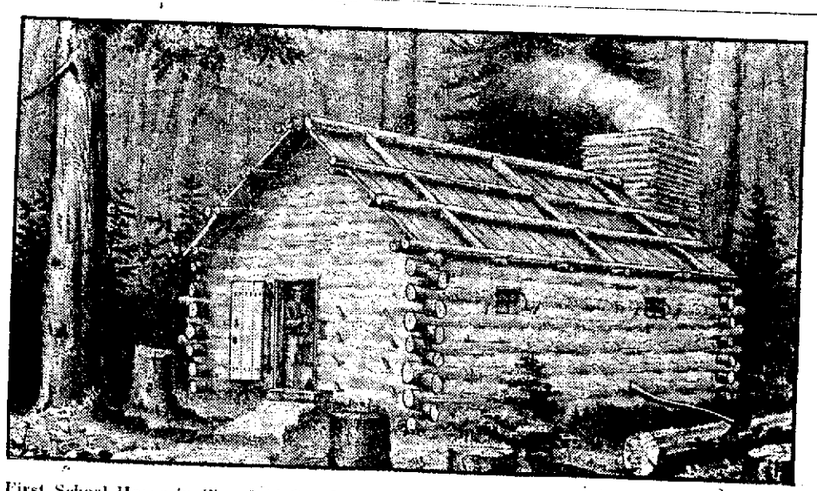
New Clearfield High School Building Under Construction



By a vote of the people of Clearfield at the 1915 May election, the school board was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000.00 for purchasing of a site, the erection and equipment of a new High school building owing to the increasing number of students which made the old building inadequate.

Work of constructing the new building at the corner of Market and First streets, was started in the fall of the same year. The concrete foundation was completed before winter weather prevented further erection. Early in the spring of 1916, work was renewed and has progressed rapidly during the past several months in spite of the unfavorable weather.

The building is now about one half completed, the basement in which the heating and ventilating system, the manual training and domestic science departments, and the gymnasium are located, is finished with the exception of the "finishing touches". The walls are now nearing completion and much work on the interior has been done.



First School House in Clearfield Co., Pa. Built 1803, Hugh Hall, Teacher, Located on the Land now Occupied by McClure's Grave-Yard, in Pike Township.

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Lippert & Love

BRICKLAYERS AND CONTRACTORS

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Estimates Furnished on Brick Work in All Its Branches

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HAS THE CONTRACT OF

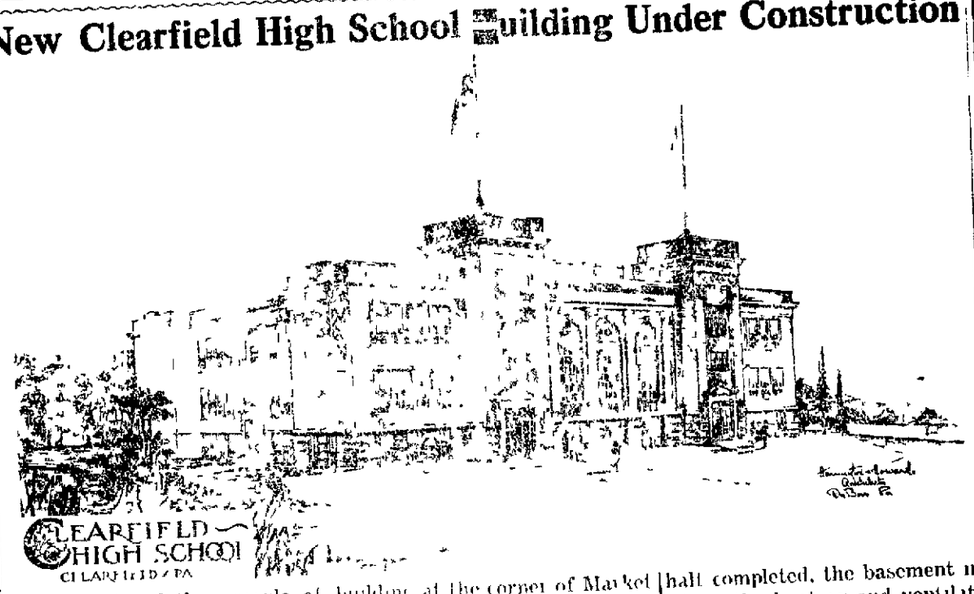
Heating and Ventilating

The New Clearfield High School Building

He Also Does All Kinds of PLUMBING, TINNING and SPOUTING. Call and See Him.

South Second Street Clearfield, Penna.

New Clearfield High School Building Under Construction



CLEARFIELD HIGH SCHOOL
CLEARFIELD, PA.

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---

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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School Children Will Send Many Exhibits of Work Done in School and at Home to The Clearfield Agricultural Fair

C. A. Weisgarber, superintendent
C. B. Wilson and David Yingling, assistant superintendents

Competition is limited to the schools of Clearfield county. All work must be accompanied with the following form or blank properly filled out and signed.

This is to certify that
..... age ..... is a regular pupil in the ..... Grade of the ..... School, of the town of ..... and is eligible to compete for prizes offered by the Clearfield County Fair association.

Teacher
.....
Pupil
.....
Post Office Address

This department has been created

H. B DOUGLAS
General Manager
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co.
Trust Building, Clearfield, Pa.

by the association for the purpose of encouraging the pupils of the differ... to take a greater interest in their school work. To this end the association requests a hearty cooperation of the pupils, teachers and school officers upon whom the success of the exhibition will depend. Since arrangements for holding the fair at Clearfield were made late in the school year, and since it is held so early in the school year next fall, the opportunity for getting material has been limited. Therefore, teachers are earnestly requested to send to the superintendent of the department any work which they may have for exhibition. It is the intention of the association to enlarge this department from year to year as the interest increases and the entries may warrant.

PRIZES

Suitable prize will be awarded to winners. The highest prize awarded to any one school shall not exceed $10. No individual prize shall exceed $2.

Prizes will be offered for the best work in map drawing, drawing and painting. (pencil, pen, water color, crayon, chalk or charcoal may be used), mechanical drawing.

LETTERING.

Best plate of lettering showing alphabet of both capital and small letters and figures from 1 to 9 inclusive. Pupils should learn and be able to form on memorial drawer ..... 50c and 25c

COOKING

Best loaf of bread ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best pie ..... 50c and 25c
Best cake ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of canned fruits, not less than five varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of canned vegetables, not less than five varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of jellies, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of preserves, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of pickles, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of relishes, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of jams, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of marmalades, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit butters, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of sweet pickles, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of spiced fruits, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of catsups, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of vinegars, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit syrups, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit juices, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit extracts, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit flavors, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit colors, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit essences, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit perfumes, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit oils, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit waxes, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit gums, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit resins, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit tars, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit pitches, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit turpentines, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit varnishes, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit lacquers, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit enamels, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit paints, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit dyes, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit stains, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit inks, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit pencils, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit pens, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit paper, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit cardboard, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit wood, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit metal, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit glass, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit china, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit porcelain, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit earthenware, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit stoneware, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit brick, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit tile, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit cement, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit concrete, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit mortar, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit plaster, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit stucco, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit asphalt, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit bitumen, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit coal, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit coke, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit gas, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit oil, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit water, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit air, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit earth, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit fire, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit water, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit air, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit earth, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best collection of fruit fire, not less than three varieties ..... $1.00 and 50c

J WILLIAM WETTER
Chief Engineer
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co.
Trust Building, Clearfield, Pa.

SEWING

Best domestic science outfit consisting of cap and apron for Seventh grade girls ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best domestic science outfit consisting of cap and apron for Eighth grade girls ..... $1.00 and 50c
Best dress. In judging the dresses, much credit will be given for economical selection of material used as well as skill in design and construction ..... $2.00 and $1.00
Best trimmed hat. In judging the hat, much credit will be given for economical election of material used as well as skill in design and construction ..... $1.00 and 50

Manual Training.

Best article made by a Fifth grade boy, $1.00, 50c
Best article made by a Sixth grade boy, $1.00, 50c
Best article made by a Seventh grade boy, $2.00, $1.00
Best article made by an Eighth grade boy, $2.00, $1.00
Best article made by a High School boy, $2.00; $1.00

Industrial Arts.

Exhibits of all sorts of constructive work, hand work, such as basketry, Weaving, etc., are included under this head. Any kind of hand work outlined under Industrial Education in the State Course of Study is solicited. A special prize for exhibits especially constructive work and paper cutting from the Primary Grades.

Collections.

Prizes will be offered for the best exhibit of mounted dry grasses, mounted on cardboard or bound in book form, on pressed paper and bound in a loose leaf book, $1.00, 50c.
Best collection of weeds, mounted as above named, $1.00, 50c

A J MUSSER
Purchasing Agent
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co.
Trust Building, Clearfield, Pa.

Best collection of grains. It is recommended that these be put in specimen vials and mounted on cardboard or either named or catalogued. 1.00, 50c.
Best collection of insects and named, any size, $1.00, 50c
and butterflies named showing life
Best collection of moths of moth history, $1.00, 50c
Best collection of mounts of wild flowers, $1.00, 50c
Best collection of tree mount showing leaf, bud, twig, fruit etc $1.00, 50

H. F. HINKELFINGER
General Superintendent
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co.
Trust Building, Clearfield, Pa.

Best collection of mounted leaves and fruit of oak, ash, willow and evergreen, not less than

Above specimens to be mounted on cardboard, not drawing paper.
The pressed leaves and fruit should be labeled with correct botanical name.

Best model of a poultry house, feeder hopper or trough, chicken coop, etc $1.00, 50c
Best typewritten business letter of not more than 150 words nor less than 100. Open to none who have completed the business course of the public schools. Paper should not be folded, $1.00, 50c.

Penmanship.

Best muscular movement of penmanship. The following form should be copied.

Date, name of school, grade, name of pupil, age of pupil, this is a specimen of my writing (three times), set of capitals, set of small letters, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

If anything is exhibited which is not listed, suitable prizes will be awarded by the judge. Other prizes than money may be offered.

Third Grade $1.00, 50c, Fourth Grade, $1.00, 50c, Fifth and Sixth Grade, $1.00, 50c, Seventh and Eighth Grade $1.00, 50c; High School Pupils $1.00, 50c.

JOHN BENSON
Merchant
Houtzdale, Pa.

Corn and Potato Growing Contest

A special prize will be offered to boys between the ages of 8 and 18 years who will raise and exhibit corn according to the rules formulated by the Manager of the Department of Agricultural Extension of State College.

To the member of the Club who exhibits the best ten ears of corn or the best peck of potatoes raised by him, $10.00

To the member who exhibits the second best ten ears of corn or peck of Potatoes raised by him $5.00

To the member who exhibits the third best ten ears of corn or peck of potatoes raised by him, $4.00

To the member who exhibits the fourth best ten ears of corn or peck of potatoes raised by him, $3.00.

Fashion Hints By Margaret Mason

(Written for the United Press)

Said the porcelain dog to the china cat,
As they sat perched on the mantelpiece chatting,
"It's grand to be here in the antique way,
Said the China cat to Oh

New York [illegible] power [illegible] what [illegible] Now [illegible] No [illegible] fashion [illegible] may [illegible] mod [illegible] the to out [illegible] preciding [illegible] we [illegible] our smart [illegible] here with [illegible] of old fashion [illegible] why not [illegible] down from [illegible] bites and [illegible] not Don't [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] at her [illegible] for [illegible] with [illegible] ing [illegible] soldier and Grandma as a bride adorn the mantlepiece, sharing the honors with an urn shaped potpourri jar of purple glass. Our smartest buffet lunches are penned with gay-hued quilt that rest as in days of yore in little painted glass jars half filled with gleaming shot.

On rush bottom chairs we rest (?) whose high straight backs are festive with painted garlands on their painted cross pieces.

The [illegible] and urn-shaped knife and fork [illegible] on our antique Sheraton buffet. Meals [illegible] Beds, soup tureens and colored [illegible] cake stands have broken in on our smartest table and are being basked in our smartest kitchens.

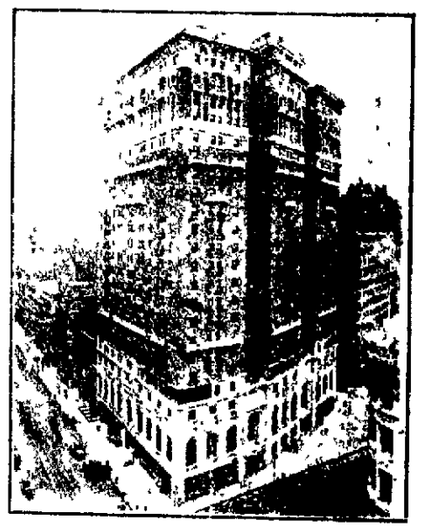
Above [illegible] we burn electric lights and drape our divers ways to bed with Lavberry candles in pewter candle [illegible] equipped with quaint and arcane snuffers.

Crawling under the rose of Sharon patchwork quilt we fall to sleep to [illegible] that we may yet be overtaken by a visitation of gilded pine cones, gilded rolling pins, gilden ginger beer jugs, tufted melon pincushions, cast [illegible] in the air and wax wreaths under glass for all the world like mushrooms "sous cloche" only not so gastronomically edifying.

No doubt we'll awake screaming and jump from bed to stumble over the porcelain poodle and the china cat.

Williamsgrove Brick Company
Incorporated
HIGH GRADE IMPERVIOUS FIRE BRICK
New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad Connections
BIGLER, - - PENNA.

We Furnished the Brick For This Building and Many Other New York Sky Scrapers



McAlpin Hotel, New York City

We Are Also Furnishing the Brick For the Clearfield New High School Building

Manufacturers of the Famous "Tapestry Brick" of Various Shades; Also Smooth Faced Brick.

DAVID ATHERTON, President — JOSEPH BARNES, Vice President — JOHN BARNES, JR., Secretary and Treasurer

The Hileman Hotel
E. L. McCRACKEN, Prop.
Madera, Pa.

Clearfield Produce Market

Everything in green goods, fancy cheese and lasty morsels that will assist you to prepare a dinner or a picnic lunch.

TORN BROS

JOHN F. EDLUND
MERCHANT
WINBURNE, PENNA.

The Hotel Avondale
ROSS SHEFFER, Prop.
Winburne, Pa.

WM. ZICHMER
Meat Market
WINBURNE, PENNA.

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Eight New School Buildings Were Erected in The County and Forty Greatly Improved During The Past School Year

The following is a partial report of the supervision of schools in Clearfield county for the year 1915-16.

Total number of visits made during the year by the County Superintendent and his assistants, 1328. The Assistant County Superintendents spent, during each visit, on an average of an hour and fifteen minutes in each room.

Classes were instructed in Physiology in 40 different schools.

Classes were instructed in Civics in 8 different schools.

Classes were instructed in Reading in 100 different schools.

Classes were instructed in History in 79 different schools.

Classes were instructed in Writing in 9 different schools.

Classes were instructed in Geography in 99 different schools.

Classes were instructed in Grammar in 54 different schools.

Classes were instructed in Arithmetic in 75 different schools.

Classes were instructed in Algebra in 2 different schools.

Total number of model recitations was 426. The model lesson is one of the most direct ways of improving the work of the teacher.

The supervisors told stories, read poems, or gave talks to the pupils 592 times.

Poems and stories were recited by the pupils during visits in 119 schools.

Writing was carefully examined in 101 schools.

A copy for testing penmanship was left in most of the schools and the writing examined on second visit.

Daily program carefully examined and revised where necessary.

Statistics were collected during the visits regarding the following:

Teaching ability of teacher in assignment of lessons; in recitation of lessons; in discipline.

Condition of grounds and building outbuilding; stove; light; ventilation

Special effor twas made to assist the teachers in teaching phonics.

Special effort was made to assist the teachers to follow the State course of study.

Ventilation was found satisfactory in not more than one-half of the one room schools.

There are evidences that very good work was being done in Writing in 115 schools and in Phonics in 102 schools. The efforts on the part of the teachers in teaching Phonics has improved the Primary Reading, and we are sure that more of this kind of work will be done in the future.

Forty schools were improved during the year. Some were painted, both inside and outside and otherpapered. This tendency toward the

JOHN F. SHORT
Publisher
Clearfield, Pa.

improvement of buildings is gratifying.

Eight new buildings were constructed during the year.

In a very large number of schools sanitary drinking fountains and cups are used. They ought to be in every school. The law makes it mandatory on the part of School Boards to provide them.

There are about 25 schools in the county that have poor blackboards. Every school ought to be equipped with a good slate board. The old wooden board ought to be discarded.

Splendid efforts were made to improve the school ground by planting trees and removing anything that might mar the appearance of the playground. A splendid beginning has been made and we hope to continue this work with the cooperation of the teachers during the coming year.

Addition test in Arithmetic was given to 1224 pupils. Spelling test was given to 1008 pupils. State Eighth Grade Arithmetic test was given to 154 pupils. State Freshman Latin test was given to 113 pupils.

Eighth Grade Arithmetic Test.

The ten problems for this test furnished by the State Department and cover the entire subject of Arithmetic as taught in our District Schools.

Number of papers between 90 and 100, 10.

Number of papers between 80 and 90, 9.

Numbers of papers between 70 and 80, 9.

Number of papers between 60 and 70, 18.

Number of papers between 50 and 60, 15.

Number of papers between 40 and 50, 11.

Number of papers between 10 and 40, 10.

Total number of pupils examined 82.

Report of Latin Test.

The questions for this test were furnished by State Department to cover the subject of Latin as is taught the first year in High Schools.

Number of papers between 90 and 100, 6.

S. V. BORDER
Publisher
Clearfield, Pa

Number of papers between 80 and 90, 5.

Number of papers between 70 and 80, 7.

Number of papers between 60 and 70, 6.

Number of papers between 50 and 60, 9.

Number of papers between 40 and 50, 5.

Number of papers between 10 and 40, 11.

Total number of pupils examined 49.

Report of Standardization Test in Addition.

This test was given to 1,219 pupils with the following results:

E. J. GOODYEAR
Coal Operator, Goodyear Supply Co., Munson
Winburne, Pa.

Fifth Grade					
No. problems correct	0	1	2	3	4
	65	72	42	27	7

Total 213.

Seventh Grade					
	126	101	67	38	20

Total 352.

Sixth Grade					
	134	87	44	12	2

Total 279.

Fifth Grade					
	107	42	27	8	1

Total 185.

Fourth Grade					
	142	41	21	8	1
	574	313	201	93	37

Total 28 Grand total 1242.

There were four addition problem given in each test. The numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, represent the number of problem added correctly on each card.

Report of Standardization Spelling Test.

The following word were given 1 eight, 2 jail; 3 restrain, 4 objection, 5 pleasure, 6 fourth; 7 population; 8 weather, 9 forty, 10 personal, 11 second, 12 none, 13 station, 14 poultry; 15 until; 16 madam; 17 truly,

H. G. JONES
Dentist
Kylertown, Pa.

18 whole, 19 address; 20 raise; 21 Tuesday; 22 don't; 23 Thursday; 24 sudden, 25 know

These words were given by the Russell Sage Foundation Bureau to over 70,000 pupils in eighty-four different cities of New York and Pennsylvania with the following results:

Eight Grade averaged 1-4 of a word missed.

Seventh Grade averaged 1 word missed.

Sixth Grade averaged 2 words missed.

Fifth Grade averaged 4 words missed.

Fourth Grade average 6¾ words missed.

Third Grade averaged 12 1-2 words missed.

This same test was given in Clearfield county to 1,008 pupils in grades from Three to Eight with the following results:

Eighth Grade averaged 1 137-191 words missed; number pupils, 191.

Seventh Grade averaged 2 18-262 words missed, number pupils, 262

Sixth Grade averaged 3 97-120 words missed; number pupils, 204.

Fifth Grade averaged 5 139-187 missed; number pupils, 187.

Fourth Grade averaged 7 46-5 missed; number pupils, 118

Third Grade aged 11 7

Geographic Study of Mexican War Zone

The prominence which the Mexican state of Tamaulipas is occupying in the border news of the day makes the following bulletin, issued by the National Geographic society from its Washington headquarters, of timely interest.

"Owing to the border outrages committed by bandits who have invaded Texas at points opposite the Mexican state of Tamaulipas, public interest is focused on this political division of the southern republic which has immensely rich resources, both minerals and agricultural, but which has not been developed by American and European capital as have other sections of the country.

"Tamaulipas is about the size of Maine, but with only about one third the population of the New England commonwealth. Its gulf coastline, low, sandy, hot and moist, extends north and south for 250 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the mouth fo the Panuco river, where is situated the important seaport of Tampico with its fabulously rich oil fields. This coast is indented with many shallow lagoons formed by the islands and sandbars at the mouths of the Rio Grande, Conchas, Sotto la Marina and Tamesi rivers. In winter it is swept by violent 'northers' which are exceedingly dangerous to navigation and which cause great discomfort to the natives.

"That portion of the state bordering on Texas is flat and is very dry for eight months of the year but when irrigated is extremely fertile, producing bountiful grain crops as well as sustaining numerous herds of cattle. The southern and central sections produce sugar cane, bananas, coffee and tobacco in the well-watered valleys. In the mountainous regions, back from the coast, the state possesses immense potential wealth in its undeveloped gold, silver, copper marble, asphalt and salt mines. Even in the Tampico district the great underground reservoirs of petroleum have been tapped only within recent years.

"The mountains of Tamaulipas, which boast a salubrious climate, teem with game, and sportsmen of Mexico City make annual excursions to this region to hunt deer and the vast flocks of Mexico City make annual excursions to this region to hunt deer and the vast flocks of wild-fowl which nest in the neighborhood of the numerous lakes that dot the state.

"Tamaulipas owes its commercial importance largely to its ixtle fibre industry and to the great volume of trade passing through Tampico, which ranks next to Vera Cruz among the Mexican gulf ports. Its total commerce for 1913 was more than $83,000,000, while Vera Cruz' trade was $87,000,000. From Tampico to New Orleans by steamer is 705 miles, about the same distance as from Philadelphia to Savannah. From Tampico to Galveston is 450 miles. The capital of the state, Ciudad Victoria, has a population of about 10,000 and is situated in the mining district, 850 miles north of Mexico City and 150 miles northwest of Tampico."

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

Pity the Man Who Doesn't Advertise!

By EREEN.

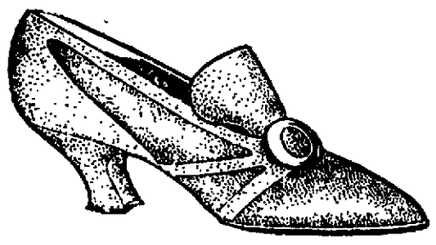
"I have an established business. I don't require advertising."

That is the answer of some self satisfied man to a request for advertising. Meanwhile his progressive neighbor is using printer's ink lavishly.

The result is obvious. It's only a question of time. The self satisfied business man soon finds his trade disappearing. His progressive neighbor goes ahead with leaps and bounds. Every business, no matter how firmly established, needs advertising. If it isn't advertised it will be in a rut. Keep a rut.

Good Reliable Shoes
AT
BROWN'S BOOT SHOP

Brown's Boot Shops are known for good reliable Shoes at popular prices.

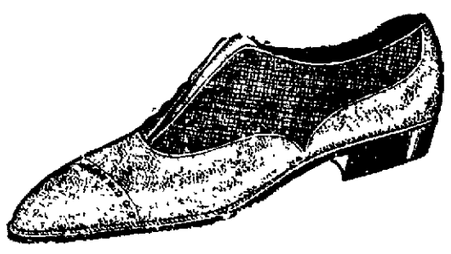


WOMEN'S SHOES

Our line of womens shoes are always up to the top step in style. We have the best lines in the country, in Armstrongs, Sherwood, Selbys, Smith and Reeds.

MEN'S SHOES

Our line of Brown's Vogue Shoes for men are wonderful shoes we carry them in 60 different styles for young men and men who stay young. We also have the wonderful Nettleson and Dr. Reeds cushion sole shoes for tender feet.



CHILDREN'S Shoes

We carry a big line of Children's Shoes in all the new styles and shapes at prices that are below the quality

BOY'S SHOES

We have the Shoes that will stand the kicks that your boy gives them at prices that cannot be equaled.

Brown's Boot Shop

Second Street Clearfield, Pa.

J. LEWIS LEIB
DRUGGIST
Curwensville, - Penna.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
James F. Dugan, Prop.
Osceola Mills, - Pa.

J. FRANK BROWN
Manager of The Maryland Coal & Coke Co.
Osceola Mills, - Penna.

ELIZABETH COAL CO.
S. B. ISENBERG, Supt.
Osceola Mills, Pa.

THE READ HOUSE
N. J. SCOLLINS, Prop.
Osceola Mills. - Penna.

J. ROSE
CLOTHING
Osceola Mills, Pa.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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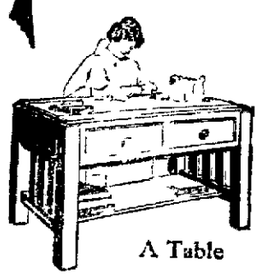
This is the Table That Went to Bed

The picture shows how a perfectly appointed Library Table is by "three twists of the wrist" transformed into a comfortable, sanitary bed.

Made in all finishes and in Elizabethtan, William and Mary, Chippendale, Jacobean and other styles.

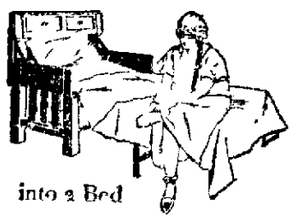
Not a cheap novelty, but sells for a very reasonable price.

Table Bed



A Table

instantly transformed

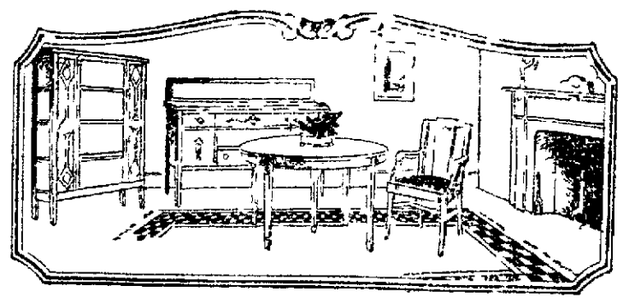


into a Bed

SERVICEABLE, SANITARY COMFORTABLE

Saves space and housework

Step in and allow us to demonstrate the Ta-Bed



Don't It Look Cozy and Neat

Dining room furniture should correspond with the room. We can match furniture with rooms. Dinning rooms furnished by us are complete and matched in every detail.

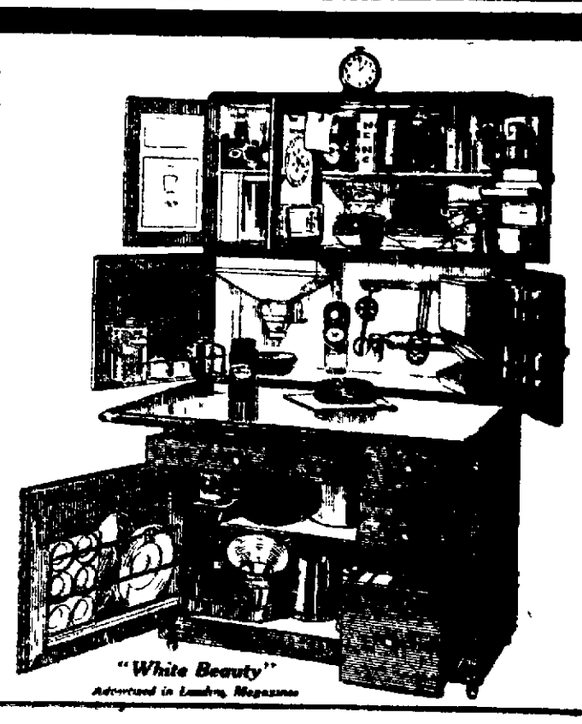
NO ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IS BEING SO GENERALLY USED AS A KITCHEN CABINET.

A Kitchen Cabinet will give you a feeling of pride, save your steps and time and puts within your reach dozens of conveniences.

It is at once a scientific pantry and a cupboard with brains.

It has a place for everything and is so arranged that it is most convenient for you to keep everything in its place.

The one shown here is the **WHITE BEAUTY.**



"White Beauty"
Advertised in Leading Magazines

Rosser Furniture Company

Opera House Block - - - - - - Clearfield, Penna.

Excellent Opportunities Afforded Rural Pupils In This County--Educational and Moral Value of Shcools Very High

Some Observatons on the Rural Schools

There are excellent opportunities in our rural schools for all the pupils who attend them The percentage of truly poorly taught schools is much smaller than anyone would suppose, who has not visited these schools The teachers are just as earnest and sin[illegible] as in any of the large schools of towns of our towns cities. Most rural teachers are not prepared for their work, however, first: Because the better trained teachers are drawn to the towns and cities where there is better pay and more conveniences, and second, because the teaching of a one room rural school is much more difficult than that of one grade in a well organized system of schools There are [illegible] and state and in the ministry and the accustomed ONE time tenure of teacher make them stand election generally precarious

Keep your teacher as long as you can and find all the fault you can, but assist in overcoming the difficulties, is the duty of every parent and director

There are two bad results from the partial enforcement of compulsory attendance law The educational loss to the community and the moral loss to the pupil If only part of your pupils are in school then you are not getting full value for your expense of running that school There is a direct educational loss to the community which no expenditure of money or effort in the future can correct There is [illegible] for law in America I cannot think of many worse examples to place before the young people of a community and in particular a foreign community than a partially enforced compulsory school law Allow children to violate the first state law which they need and you cannot expect them to respect the state or its institutions

Some rural schools are well supplied with books and equipment but other are not No teacher can do

JOSEPH EISENHAULER
General Store
Kylertown Pa

WILLIAM MOSS
Farm Implements and Fertilizer
Kylertown Pa

gs which seriously hinder the effort work of rural schools None weak support from board of education in cases of discipline, the one in tenure of teachers, partial enforcement of compulsory attendance law the inadequate supply books and equipment

Teachers are criticised about presenting cases of discipline to the school board just as though such cases never arose in the best regulated home Teachers are often expected to take imputations from pupils parents until the teaching profession is such a disgrace and humiliation that the best class of young men and women often shun it A teacher should be given credit for training pupils and also for the courage in doing it That is must be more than in our schools that our efforts must [illegible] interference from [illegible] parents our schools are to be what we all wish for them

As a rule in rural districts teachers are not elected to the same school for successive terms This is a mistake for any teacher should become efficient the second term All have their faults and because community has learned of a few of their teacher they only deceive themselves by thinking that every change they will find a faults What ever nature of office is [illegible] fault [illegible]

it grain with flails, would be considered a back number and in the economic and agricultural world of today in disgrace Wooden black boards, on which writing can scarcely be read, a common water bucket and drinking cup, unprotected stoves and seats which were made for a six footer but on which the six year old must be seated are also a disgrace to the rural community.

There are a number of other things by which we might make our schools more economical and efficient A good system of bookkeeping in regard to books and supplies would be a decided advantage This would encourage teachers to be economical with their supplies It would give the school board an idea of the effort made along that line Reports should be left in every room so that the teacher at any time could see just what work any pupil has done for the several terms in public schools There would be much saving of [illegible] motion in organizing the school during the first month of the term

Much effort and expense for improving the interior of school room has not been well directed. Dark colors make a room dismal, light colors make it cheerful, but they cost the same Kalsomining costs less than paper and it is more lasting In appearance it is just as good and often better

The lack of window shades is one

(Continued on Page 47)

V. I. SHAW
General Merchandise
Kylertown, Pa

Don't Crowd Your Ad.

B. BREEN.

Some advertisers make the mistake of trying to crowd a page of type into a few inches.

Display your ad. Make it catchy

If you buy a few inches in a newspaper don't try to make them carry a couple of hundred words Newspaper readers will not wear strong glasses to read small type.

When you decide to advertise a certain article pick out its best points Then briefly tell what they are. Emphasize in big type.

Then you'll get results.

B. F. KYLER
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Kylertown, - Penna.

Mr. Grocer!

Do You Keep

Thorn's Potato Chips

You will get calls for them so osder now.

Call us up.

CLEARFIELD PRODUCE MARKET
H. & C. Phone 384. ∴ Clearfield, Pa.

Bell Phone 3 Summerville Phone Farmers' Phone Red Bank Phone

Falls Creek Planing Mill Company

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Manufacturers of

Doors, Blinds, Glazed Windows, Frames, Mouldings, Brackets' Turned Work, Flooring

Plans and specifications on short notice
Siding, Sun Proof Paints, Paroid Roofing, Etc.
All kinds of Interior Finish.

General Planing Mill and Contracting Business
FALLS CREEK, PA.

Inspect our work on the New High School Building, also D. W. Speck Residence; R. M. Reed Residence; J. Frank Snyder Residence; E. E. Lindemuth Residence, and other too numerous to mention. For further reference SEE, W. A. LUKENS

CLEARFIELD, - - - - PENNA.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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FRED R. SHERKEL
Bakery, and Manager Opera House
Houtzdale, Pa.

Leader for 15 Years — This year more than ever the BEST Motorcycle

Indian

JAMES F. KELLY
Coal Operator
Houtzdale - Penna.

Excellent Opportunities Afforder Rural Pupils in This County—Educational and Moral, Etc

(Continued from Page 46)

of the crimes for which some on responsible in some schools Windows in horse stables of all intelligent farmers are covered with shades of some kind so as to protect the animals from the direct rays of the hot sun. We do not always find the same care exercised in the school room Sitting in the direct sunlight and trying to read for an hour at a time may seriously injure a pupil's eyes I sometimes wonder just who is responsible for such crimes. In court similar cases have had very direct termination.

Sweeping without dust-down is neither economical, healthful or lawful, and yet school teachers can hardly be expected to furnish it themselves.

The school is the best paying investment in the rural community and should always be given its due attention. It should be considered as one of its paying investments and not as a forced drain on its resources

There are other sources of higher education but by far the greatest factor available for the agricultural education of our boys and girls is the rural school. We must, however have better trained teachers to carry it out. The rural schools of today must educate the children to solve the problems of farm life.

As the methods of farming be an improvement. The farms require a better and more expensive equipment and better trained farmers Our schools require better and more extensive equipment and better trained teachers. A certain amount of faith is required for GOOD educational progress in any system of school We must not be too quick to condemn the new. We must have faith in our teachers and in new plans and wait for results before we form our opinions. This does not mean to blindly accept the conditions of today. Most communities have done much of which they should be proud but this does not release them from the improvement of their educational opportunities for their young people

C. B WILSON.
Asst. County Sup

MRS. ANNA GUELICH HEISEY

Mrs. Anna Guelich Heisey, who celebrated her centennial anniversary on May fifth last, and who clearly recollects the first school in the county, which was held in the jury room. She also remembers when the first school house was erected. She is the oldest living person in the county who was born and raised in Clearfield

Mrs Anna Geulich Heisey's recollections of the first school she attended in Clearfield are of a school held in the jury room of the old Court House (the jury room being the only part of the building that was completed) in 1824

Of the pupils who attended this school she remembers the following.

The Collins children, three Hemphill boys, Thomas, James and Constance, Mary Fulton, later Mrs Fullerton, Maria Reed, later Mrs Bigler; Jane Shaw, later Mrs. Lutes

She describes the Court House as a red brick building which was built from brick made at a small brick yard on the Marshall farm

A few years later a round log school house was built near the Second street bridge and it was used until the academy was built. The houses in town at that time were few, the ones Mrs Heisey remembers clearly are one which stood where Mr W. H Patterson now lives, one on the opposite corner, the Collins house, on the corner of Market and Third, the Shaw house, where Mr. Al Graham's now stands, the Hemphill house on the Snyder corner of First and Market and a log house on the Reed corner, at Market and First.

The first Sunday school was held in the Court House and was a union Sunday school, having been organized before any of the churches were established.

H. J. BROWN, TAILOR
carries the best line in town, will be glad to see you and is an authority on baseball.

Call and see him, over Specks wall Paper Store, across from post office.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. B. McFADDEN
Publisher, Leader Courier
Osceola Mills, - Penna.

1870 For Forty-Six Years 1916

This establisment has been at the service of the people of this city and county.

We take this means of thanking one and all for their patronage.

From a small town workshop we have developed into a modern establishment occupying one of the principal locations in our city.

Here you will find a large seasonable stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silverware, China, Leather Goods and Novelties at suitable prices.

A well kept stock of Optical Goods in a newly equipped Optical Department under the management of a graduate optemetrist. Examination of the eyes is given free.

A Watch, Clock, Jewelry and Optical Department where all repairs are made by expert workmen and satisfaction guaranteed.

Special attention to out of town repairs and a specialty made of work for railroaders. Call on us during the week of the County Fair and the Firemen's Convention.

1870 Kennard & Snyder 1916

Corner Market and Second Streets CLEARFIELD, PENNA.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LEE GARAGE COMPANY

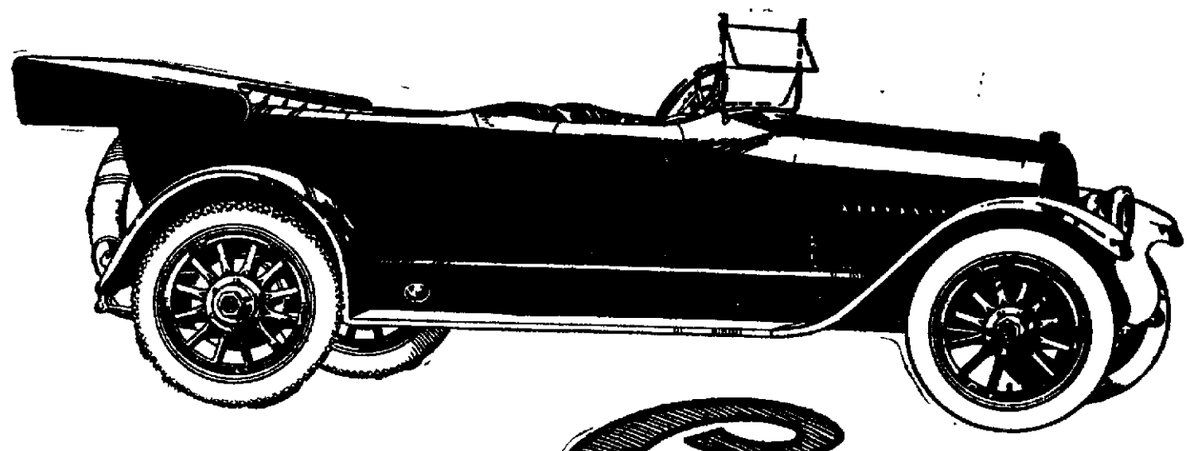
E. LOCUST ST.
CLEARFIELD

Agents for Overland and Cole Cars, America's Leading Automobiles

Persons Thinking of Buying a Car

Should Consult Us for Terms

Let Us Arrange for a Demonstration Today.
You Will Be Under No Obligation.



We Want to Give You A Chance to Convince Yourself

31 1-2 Horsepower

A Complete Car in Every Particular and It's a Car You Will Be Proud to Own

Model 75 B

$635

f. o. b. Toledo

4 cylinder en bloc motor
3 3-8" bore x 5" stroke
4-inch tires
Cantilever rear springs
Streamline body
Electric starter
Electric lights
Magnetic speedometer
Complete equipment
5-passenger Touring $635
Roadster $620

The new Overland Series 75 B is the world's most powerful low priced car!

No other car at any where near the price has power, pep, speed and snap!

In all parts of the country it is delivering 50 miles an hour!

20 to 25 miles on a gallon of gasoline is not unusual.

Come in for a demonstration and inspection.

COLE 8

$1595

70 horsepower—Eight Cylinders
Seven passenger Touring Car
Aisleway between front seats
127 inch wheel base
f. o. b. factory

The Latest and Largest Eight

Efficiency—Up-to-Date

That which was highly efficient yesterday is very inefficient today.

Don't stick to old standards. It's useless and costly. The world moves and improves.

The Cole Eight represents the highest type of present day motor car efficiency

For sheer speed; for power plus; for gas economy, for gear shifting elimination; for soft action; for the absence of all vibration; for lightning quick pick-up, the Cole Eight has established a brand new set of standards.

This is an age of "ability first."

The Cole Eight stands out as America's foremost motor car for all around efficiency.

Order yours now.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

JUST as that slogan—"A grade for each type of motor"—enables us to supply the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils for your car or motorcycle, so also it indicates the personal attention in all our service.

Our mechanics are experts; our accessories are the best we can buy. Our prices will fit your purse.

Oils and Greases, Gasoline, Tires, Auto Accessories, Repairing of all Kinds

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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The Newspaper That Goes Home and Stays

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

EIGHT PAGES SECTION SEVEN

Volume XI. CLEARFIELD PROGRESS "GET ACQUAINTED EDITION" NUMBER 18

Clearfield, The Coming Metropolis of Clearfield County, Affords Ample Fire Protection and Excellent Banking Facilities---Many Near-by Towns

The Clearfield Fire Department, Consisting of Four Companies, Equipped With Adequate Fire Apparatus

Fire is one of the most useful as well as destructive combinations of elements known to the human race. Every community recognizes the danger of the uncontrollable fires; elaborate and expensive organizations and equipment has been produced for preserving life and property from devastation of this dreaded destroyer.

Clearfield early recognized the necessity for such equipment and protection and the first step taken toward bringing those to this town are recorded in the proceedings of the meeting of the borough council held on June 19, 1843 when a petition signed by a majority of the citizens was presented to the council asking that body to purchase a fire engine and other necessary equipment.

The petition was continued until some information could be had from the cities concerning the purchase of such equipment as was needed. At a meeting of council December 1, 1843, an ordinance was passed ordaining the

A. P. SPANGLER
Secretary Clearfield Fire Department

duties of the fire wardens to be to examine all the chimneys, flues, hearths and stoves, etc., and report any deficiencies to the chief burgess. If any were found to be unsafe, the warden was to present the matter to the council which body should impose a fine on the property owners. The chimney was then ordered repaired, the work being required to be done within twenty four hours.

At the same meeting J. W. Smith and George B. Dale were appointed to prepare two ladders and four hooks and to locate a safe location for keeping the same at or near the center of town. This was the only system of fire protection which the borough enjoyed for nearly forty years.

On Sunday afternoon, July 3, 1881, one of the most disastrous fires which up to that time had visited Clearfield, occured when the Shaw house was totally destroyed. The Shaw House standing at the corner of First and Market streets upon the site now occupied by the residence of S. I. Snyder, was then one of the best hotels in the town.

The fire originated presumably from a defective flue in the attic and owing to the very dry season and prevailing wind the fire gained great headway in a very few minutes, threatening the entire town. Many of the small adjoining buildings caught afire from the burning embers carried by the high wind and for some time, it looked as if the entire town would burn before the flames were gotten under control.

This catastrophe aroused the citizens to the need of some effective system and modern apparatus for fighting fires and resulted in the Chief Burgess F. M. Cardon being sent to New York City to purchase the needed equipment. He bought a hook and ladder truck, the first piece of fire fighting machinery to be owned by the borough. The truck arrived in Clearfield August 2, 1881, and was immediately christened "Old Jumbo" on account of its size and weight.

On August 28, 1881 at a public meeting of the citizens in the court room, the Clearfield Hook and Ladder Co., was formed with A. W. Walters, foreman and A. J. Hugerty, secretary. This was the real beginning of the present Clearfield Fire Department. The Hook and Ladder Company continued in existence until July 31, 1894, when it was disbanded and the Clearfield Fire Company No. 1 was organized in its place.

The Clearfield Water Co., began operating in 1883 and from that time, fire hose and water have been employed in fighting fires, displacing the old fashioned "bucket brigade."

The Clearfield Fire department is the organization of all the fire companies within the borough limits. The officers are elected annually at a meeting of all the four fire companies which is held in December. The different companies each have their own officers and bear the same relation to each other and to the department as the different states do to each other and to the United States.

For many years the department consisted of but one company but in 1893 the Elk Hose company was organized and became a member of the department. In 1894 the West Clearfield Fire company was organized in the then borough of West Clearfield and on the boroughs consolidation in 1900, the West Clearfield Fire company became a member of the department, the name being changed from the West Clearfield Fire company to the Third Ward Hose company.

The last company to become a member of the department was the Second Ward Hose company which was organized May 2, 1911 and is now comfortably located in its new building located on Witmer street.

In 1883 the Central District Volunteer Firemen's Association was organized in Clearfield and surrounding counties. The Clearfield Fire Department immediately became a member. All of our companies and many individual members retain their membership in the association. This association holds its annual convention in Clearfield in August of this year.

The present equipment of the department consists of a hose reel in each company with a carrying capacity of 500 to 1,000 feet of three inch hose. Also Company No. 1 has a steam fire engine and horse drawn hook and ladder wagon, and last but not least is the splendid new auto chemical and hose truck of the Elk

(Continued on Page 50.)

THE CLEARFIELD TRUST CO.

The Clearfield Trust Company began business in the month of January, 1902, a little over fourteen years ago, being one of the first institutions of its kind to be established in Clearfield county.

The first Board of Directors chosen by the stockholders were as follows: W. D. Bigler, H. W. Croft, Geo. M. Dimeling, Frank Fielding, C. W. Smith and R. A. Shillingford.

These Directors selected as officers of the Company W. D. Bigler, President; A. W. Lee, Vice President; and E. E. Lindemuth, Secretary and Treasurer.

These gentlemen were all well known men in the community and active in the county and state at the time of the organization of the Company, yet as an illustration of how rapidly changes take place in the community, only two of the original directors, Messrs. Lee and Smith, remain on the Board at the present time.

When the Company first opened its doors for business, it had its temporary quarters in one of the store rooms in the Opera House Block, and remained there until 1903, when their present five-story office building on Second stret adjoining the Court House, was completed and ready for use.

Mr. Bigler was President of the Company until his death in 1907, when he was succeeded by A. W. Lee. Mr. Lee retained the office but a short time owing to the demands made upon him by his personal business affairs. Upon the resignation of Mr. Lee, Mr. Lindemuth was elected President and Mr. P. V. Davis, who had been connected with the Bank since its organization, succeeded him as Treasurer.

In 1911 Mr. Lind much resigned to accept a position with a Philadelphia bank, and was succeeded here by R. A. Shillingford, and upon Mr. Shillingford's death in 1913, Mr. Lee was again called to the presidency, and in which position he is now taking an active part in the business of the Company.

The Clearfield Trust Company has been successful from the day it opened its doors, and has always endeavored to maintain the reputation for sound banking established by the other financial institutions of Clearfield.

The Trust Departments of the Company was new to the majority of the people of the county, and that branch of its business has been of slower growth than the banking department but the people have come to realize the great convenience of such an institution, particularly when located in the county seat, and are each year making more use of the services it has to offer and to recognize the advantages and powers it possesses that an individual does not have when acting in any trust capacity. The services offered by Trust Companies in such capacities are universally recognized and in the large towns and cities a greater portion of such business revolves upon them. That department of the business is subject to the same rigid inspection by the Commissioner of Banking, as the banking business, and persons who entrust their affairs either during their life time or after they are gone, to a well established Trust Company can feel reasonably sure that their

(Continued on Page 51.)

Young Men's Christian Association Is Rapidly Becoming The "Community Center" of Clearfield

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

By W. I. Lewis

Who can see the forest in the acorn?

Seventy-two years ago twelve young men held a meeting in a little upper room in a mercantile establishment in the great city of London, and resolved to band themselves together for service to young men and boys. They voted to call their society the "Young Men's Christian Association" and thus was the acorn planted.

Their leader, George Williams, a strong country youth who had caught the vision urged upon them the need of securing headquarters and opening branches in other cities.

A room in a coffee house was rented for sixty cents a week, and, as the idea spread, "Y. M. C. A.'s" were organized in Scotland, Ireland, and different points in England. In 1851 the movement crossed the Atlantic and associations were started simultaneously in Montreal, Canada; and in Boston, Massachusetts, each unknown to the other.

Such was the beginning of a mighty enterprise that now encircles the globe carrying a message of uplift to all sorts and conditions of men. And the idea continues to grow. There are at present 2,583 associations with a total membership of over 700,000.

Over $13,000,000 was spent for current expenses by these last year. There are over 4,000 employed officers besides teachers, janitors and other employees. The Y. M. C. A. is a gigantic proposition, the local association being but a unit.

Such an organization demands local loyalty, and this assures the satisfactory growth of the Clearfield Association.

While the report for the fiscal year recently distributed, shows the most successful year this branch has ever known—the officers and directors are anxious to achieve still greater results.

The present equipment consists of the building at 21 North Second st., which contains a Reading Room, with all the latest and best publications. Social Parlor and Game Rooms, Cue Roque, Billiard and Pocket Billiard Tables, two Bowling Alleys, a Men's Club Room, a Gymnasium, a Rifle Range and Dormitory rooms, with first class accomodations for fourteen men. The association also has the use of a good tennis courton South Second street, and conducts a boys' camp at "Bo Nare." On the second floor of the building there is an attractive class room which is the center of the activities of the Educational Department.

The business affairs of this "Club House of Opportunity" is managed by a board of directors composed of twenty-four influential and representative men who are interested in the uplift of young men and civic betterment.

The activities of the Y. M. C. A. are not confined to the work in the building, but in many ways it projects its efforts into the community, and endeavors to be a very real and potent factor in this town.

Inefficiency blasts men's lives; and the Clearfield Young Men's Christian Association seeks by developing the four-fold life to increase efficiency among its members.

Well balanced growth embraces development spiritually, physically, educationally and socially—and this is the platform of the Y. M. C. A.

MAHAFFEY

The Borough of Mahaffey is situated on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, near the mouth of Chest creek. The town was named in honor of the late Robert Mahaffey, who was its founder, having located on the site of the town and made an improvement there in the year 1841. Mr. Mahaffey called the place "Franklin," and it was so designated for many years.

Mahaffey was incorporated as a borough in the year 1889. It has four churches, fine public schools and its

R. H. THOMPSON
Architect, Builder, Lumber
Osceola Mills, Pa.

industries consist of a large tannery and a grist mill.

Mahaffey is a junction of the Pennsylvania & Northwestern division of the Pennsylvania railroad with the Beech Creek division of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, both roads having branches leading to the different coal operations in the neighborhood.

BURNSIDE

The borough of Burnside was incorporated October 5, 1874, and is situated in Burnside township, in the southwestern corner of the county, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river. The town is located on high table land and surrounded by a beautiful farming country. It is reached by the Pocahontas Glory Line of the New York Central Railroad.

In the lumbering days of Clearfield county, Burnside was a thriving and prosperous community, but since the cutting out of the timber in that section of the county, the borough has been dependent for its prosperity upon the trade from the surrounding territory.

The town has three churches and a good school house.

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The Clearfield Fire Department Consisting of Four Companies, Is Equiped With Adequate Fire Apparatus

(Continued from Page 49.)

Hose Company, which was put into service in October, 1915.

The alarms of fire are given upon a recently installed Gamewell Electric Fire Alarm System which consists of a tape punch register in each hose house, and a public alarm horn erected on the Court House tower and operated by compressed air.

The service of the Clearfield fireman is purely voluntary. No member of any fire company receives any pay for doing fire duty, nor does he expect any. A sufficient reward is the satisfaction of knowing that they are giving their services to the community in time of greatest need.

The present officers of the Clearfield Fire Department are James D. Connally, chief; Austin L. McDevitt, first assistant chief; David L. Heck, second assistant chief, Alex. P. Spangler, secretary; Ed. B. Chase, treasurer

CLEARFIELD FIRE COMPANY NUMBER 1.

The Clearfield Fire Company No 1, the parent company of the Clearfield Fire Department was organized thirty-five years ago. At that time

FRED ANDREWS
Andrews Bros. Co.
DuBois, Pa.

Clearfield was a village of less than 2,000 people and although 95 per cent of the buildings of the town were of wood construction no effort was made looking to protection from fire to supplement that of the town Council away back in Nov. 7, 1843, when Hugh Leavy and William Merrill were appointed Fire Wardens and directed to make examination of the flues, chimneys, stoves and ovens, and see that same were put in safe condition. At this meeting also J. W. Smith and George B. Dale were appointed a committee to "prepare two ladders and four hooks and to fix a safe place for securing them at or

F. W. LINAKER
Chief Engineer Vulcan Soot Cleaner Company
DuBois, Pa

near the center of town." The Burgess and members of Council in favor of this measure of preparedness were Burgess, Dr. H. Lorain; Councilman: Wm. L. Moore, Robert Wallace, Josiah W. Smith, George B. Dale and Coustans C. Hemphill.

The above constituted the personnel and equipment of Clearfield's first fire company or department. No additions of any kind were made from time to time until more than a quarter of a century had elapsed.

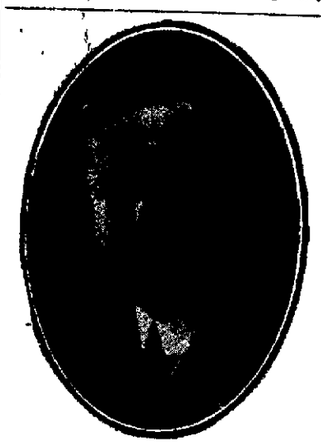
1881 Clearfield suffered two disastrous fires within a few days of each other. The first was the total destruction of the Fire Brick Company located at the corner of Fourth and Reed streets, on the site now occupied by Kurtz Bros. factory. This fire occurred June 26, 1881, and entailed a loss of $20,000. On July 4th, 1881, followed the burning of the Shaw house, a three-story brick structure, located at the corner of First and Market streets on the site now occupied by S. I. Snyder's residence. At that time the alarm was given by word of mouth, the only force for fighting fire the "bucket brigade." All able bodied men in town were pressed into service on this occasion and every person in the town volunteered to serve in the ranks; double lines of men and women were formed from the two town pumps located at the old Mansion House (now the Dimeling) corner and at the Court House corner, and also from the river at the Market street bridge. As fast as the buckets were filled they were passed down the line to the fire by the men while the empty buckets were returned by parallel lines of women.

These fires opened the eyes of the townspeople as to the necessity for

G. W. S. HUMPHREYS
Humphreys Drug Store
DuBois, Pa.

preparedness for fire fighting and accordingly a call was issued for a town meeting, for the purpose of organizing a fire department. The first meeting was held in the Court House Monday, August 15th, 1881, and was presided over by Al. W. Walters as chairman, with J. F. McKendrick, Esq., secretary. On motion of W. W. Betts, Ash Thorn, Jack Houlihan, E. A. Bigler, J. L. Kragle, James Kerr and A. M. Row were appointed a committee on membership and directed to present a list of members at a meeting to be held August 22nd.

On August 22nd, the committee reported a list of 176 names. Chairman Walters appointed J. F. McKendrick, Geo. C. Moore, Fred Johnson, E. M. Burchfield and John R. Bixler, a committee to draft constitution and by-laws and report at next meeting. Mr. Walters was chosen temporary



JOHN H. FULFORD
City Engineer
DuBois, Pa.

foreman with power to choose two aides, adjourned to meet August 24.

The next meeting was held Saturday, August 27, in the County Commissioners' office. Smith V. Wilson Esq., presided and John R. Bixler was secretary. The constitution was presented and adopted. This constitution conferred upon Council power to select a chief or the musical and two assistants who were to have entire control over all fire apparatus and ladder company. The company was then organized by electing the following officers

Foreman, Al. W. Walters; 1st assistant, George C. Moore, 2nd assistant, E. C. Reed, Captain of Axe, Ash Thorn; Secretary, A. J. Hagerty

WM. J. SMATHERS
Physician
6-8 S. Main St.
DuBois, Pa.

Treasurer, L. H. Ale; *Steward, W. B. Holmes.

*NOTE: W. B. Holmes has held that position continuously and is still in the harness.

A. B. Reed, A. F. Martin and J. F. McKendrick were appointed a com-

WALFRID JOHNSON
General Merchandise
Lanse, Pa.

mittee to wait upon Council and submit Constitution for approval.

The first regular meeting of the company was held Sept. 13th, 1881. The organization was finally perfected, all officers and committees were duly installed and the company announced themselves ready for business. George Johnson, A. B. Reed, Mike McDonald, W. D. Wallace, and T. W. Moore were appointed a committee to secure funds for uniforms.

Following the burning of the Shaw House, July 24, 1881, a special meeting of the town Council was called for July 27th, for the purpose of organizing for fire protection. At the meeting a petition signed by several hundred citizens was presented asking that such action be taken. Those present representing the borough were: S. I. Snyder, Burgess, and Jonothan Boynton, F. B. Reed, F. G. Harris and F. M. Cardon Councilmen.

J. M. BRADY
Sporting Goods, Repairing and Automobile Supplies
25 N. Brady Ave.
DuBois, Pa.

F. B. Reed, F. G. Harris and F. M. Cardon were appointed a committee to get prices on a hook and ladder truck and to ask C. Kratzer [illegible] a lease on the "market lot," when the borough building now stands to vacate same.

[illegible] Reed [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible]

A [illegible] Council [illegible] building for [illegible] and [illegible] chosen for August 29th [illegible] of laying [illegible]

A [illegible] of Council was

AUSTIN BLAKESLEE
President DuBois Electric Co.
DuBois Traction Co.
United Traction Street Railway
DuBois, Pa.

held August 10th to consider purchase of hook and ladder truck and on motion of F. M. Cardon seconded by W. M. Shaw it was decided to pay $550 to Chas. G. Brown, superintendent of the N. Y. Fire Apparatus Works, for a truck picture of which was shown. (This was the famous "Old Jumbo" known to the old time [illegible] of Clearfield. Was sent to New York to make the purchase and [illegible] expense [illegible] $17.00.

August 29th another special meeting was held "to consider matters in relation to the fire department and at this meeting constitution of recently organized company was adopted and list of officers and names of 30 members accepted, and truck turned over at Council meeting of September 5, 1881. G. L. Reed was elected chief marshal and W. D. Bigler and P. A. Gaulin, aides. The company's constitution was amended so as to provide that the chief marshal and his aides, with the Burgess and town Council should constitute a committee, any three of which to constitute a quorum, to decide where buildings should be torn down or removed. January 4, 1882, Council directed that "all steam whistles or bells in town give three short blast or rings in case of fire.

On February 13, 1882, Council decided to offer C. Kratzer $400 for his

C. L. MILES
Wholesale Produce
DuBois, Pa.

building on Market lot to be used as housing hook and ladder truck. March 6th, Mr. Kratzer accepted the refused offer of $400. Council decided to advertise for bids for the house and Market house. On March 28, 1882, Council entered into agreement with Clearfield Water Co. for 30 fire plugs at $20 each.

On May 15th, 1882, contract for building borough building on Mr. Kratzer lot was awarded to Thom & Boyd for $8366.83, on the completion of the building Company No. 1 moved into the present Market street house.

The company flourished for many years but along about 1892 apparently had outlived its usefulness and through personal differences among the members the property used by the Company was advertised at Constable's sale, but Council got busy at once and notified Constable that title to same was in the borough and the sale was called off. A few weeks later council disposed the com-

WALTER SCOTT
MI-TE Good Bread and Cakes
313 S. Main St.
DuBois, Pa.

pany and placed it where on the building.

[illegible] was [illegible] years [illegible] the company [illegible] that time until the present [illegible] was effected and completed by council. On February 24, 1[illegible], a petition of citizens asking that [illegible] hook and ladder [illegible] and [illegible] was laid on the table.

On July 1, 1895, [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] for election of officers [illegible] August 1, 1895, and the following were chosen:

Foreman—J. H. R[illegible]
First Assistant—W[illegible]
Second Assistant—[illegible]
Marshal—Wm. [illegible]
Secretary—J. D. Connelly.
Treasurer—J. G. [illegible]
W. P. Bradley was elected [illegible] of marshal and [illegible] election was confirmed by council [illegible] October 1, 1895.

The company incorporated [illegible] hip to sixty and was chartered by the Clearfield County Court, May 6, 1895.

It has continued as an effective [illegible] fighting organization ever since. With the exception of the $100 annual appropriation, telephone, light and heat provided by council it has been supporting and not only raised and invested some $2,000 in uniforms during the past twenty-two years but has purchased its own hose cart and much other equipment.

It is in possession of a hook and ladder wagon, steam engine (purchased by council in 1903) a hose truck, 1,[illegible]50 feet of first-class fire hose and on May 12th contracted to purchase a $1,500 combination chemical and hose wagon, motor driven, same to be delivered about August first.

The company has a membership of eighty-five, with an average attendance at fires of twenty-two men during the past two years.

The present officers are:
Foreman—John P. Smith.
First Assistant—Wm. J. Sackett.
Second Assistant—Ed R. Taylor.
Marshal—O. G. Fenteney.
Secretary—S. Boyd Smith.
Treasurer—Walter Welch.
Board of Directors—J. Ward Logan, A. P. Walker, August J. Kupfer

ELK HOSE COMPANY.

The Elk Hose company was organized by residents of the Fourth Ward on May 22, 1895 under the name of the Clearfield Hose Co., No. 2 and had the following charter members:

G. H. Hetzel, C. T. McFarland, V. L. Robbins, G. R. Lippart J. B. McClelland, Martin Clark, Peter Nebgeon, Hiram Meise, Paul Dietzel, James Shade, John Fallon, Geo. S. McCoy, W. S. Seville, Neal Barnhart, Harry Hoover, J. B. Ewing, H. S. Cobler, Conrad Muse, Ed Shade, J. W. Conner, T. J. Shade, Jack Lynch, N. L. Robbins, Ellsworth Schleffer, W. A. Bloomer, Frank McClelland, Amos Hixon, Wilbur Cowdrick, Alfred Dietzel, Henry Heath, William Brenise, James Gallagher, Hiram Wilson, Chas. B. Metcalf, Emil Pearz, Hugh Eckert, D. P. Rowles, C. A. Carr, John Kauffelt, Fred Barrett.

The first set of officers was as follows:

(Continued on Page 53.)

Clearfield Produce Market

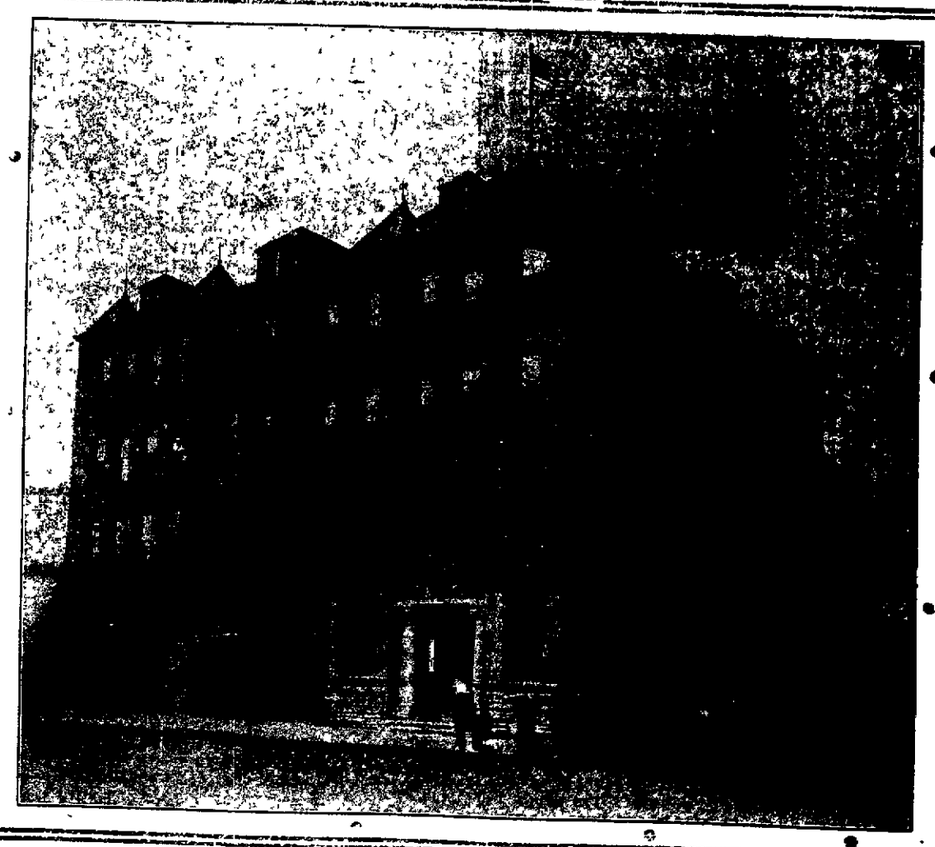
Everything in green goods, fancy cheese and tasty morsels that will assist you to prepare a dinner or a picnic lunch.

THORN BROS

Deposit National Bank

DuBois, Penna.

Capital and Surplus, $300,000.00 Resources Nearly $2,000,000.00



A HOME BANK FOR HOME PEOPLE

A strong banking connection is a big advantage to any business. We have a conservative directorate, progressive management, and with ample capital and surplus. The accounts of all who desire prompt and efficient service are respectfully invited.

YOUR ACCOUNT IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Coming Metropolis of Clearfield , Affords Ample Fire Protection and Ex- nt Banking Facilities---Near-by Towns

Page 49.)

carried out, and ill not be misman- with those of other 's of Pennsylvania ients of the Depart- g are such that a cannot well go wrong en . a this capacity, even if y wanted to.

E COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF CLEARFIELD, PA.

e Oldest Bank in Clearfield County. Capital, Surplus and Profits More Than $1,150,000.

The history of this bank runs par- l with that of the greatest devel ent of the resources of Clearfield nty, the era of which began with years of business revival follow the panic of 1873. It has been important factor in the building of the Borough of Clearfield and in the development of the business enterprises of Central Pennsylvania.

The value of a financial institution to the community in which it is located is determined by the service which it renders to the community. From this standpoint the County National Bank has reason to be proud of its record. Through good times and bad times it has served its patrons faithfully, and has never been obliged to decline a loan to a customer whose financial standing justified the granting of it.

Its directors are identified with the business interests of the community. They are men who know the needs of Clearfield County business men and who are able to judge of the value of the commercial interest of our region. The directorate thus formed and maintained has been the most important factor in County National Bank service which has long been known for its efficiency.

The disposition to serve the business public would avail little if the bank lacked capital to accommodate customers. Again, growth is just as important to the life of the financial institution as to animate existence. Being impressed by these two facts the plan of the management for many years has been to add liberally from the earnings to invested capital and as a result, since 1879, the close of each year has seen an increase in the total invested capital of the institution. Just what has been accomplished in this direction is best shown by the following statement of invested (capital, surplus and profits, at intervals of five years, beginning with 1879:

Year.	Capital, Surplus and Profits.
1879	$115,927.99
1884	155,497.80
1889	210,450.42
1899	368,685.00
1894	277,264.46
1889	368,685.00
1904	733,983.52
1909	971,642.13
1914	1,096,404.81
1916	1,164,435.27

Another item of the bank statement highly important is determining its earning power, security for deposits and ability to accommodate customers, is total resources. Very gratifying growth in this item appears in the totals taken from the statements of the years named:

Year.	Total Resources.
1879	$327,891.75
1884	658,972.87
1889	799,506.67
1894	1,087,184.77
1899	1,540,904.85
1904	3,351,297.25
1909	3,244,824.13
1914	4,070,315.21
1916	4,609,712.32

Viewed from every standpoint, therefore, the growth of the institution has been gratifying to the management and has been such as to give it an important place in the financial field. The policy, which experience has proven wise and prudent, has become settled in the minds of the directors and will be steadily pursued in the future.

THE CLEARFIELD NATIONAL BANK

Clearfield National Bank was ized during the year of 189? by mber of prominent business men earfield interested in the lumber ess. The three men most active organization were A. R. Powell erved as the first president. Mitchell, first vice president e present president, and Capt. McGaughey, who was a member the board of directors until his few years ago.

s organized with a capital f one hundred thousand dol- he building first owned and by the bank was located on econd street and is now oc- y Brown's Shop and Brow' gr

building was used as the home of the bank until 1905, when the present building was completed.

When the bank moved to its new quarters, the capital was increased from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand dollars which is the capital at the present time.

Since the bank's organization it has been very prosperous and is now one of the safest in the state. In 1905, the total resources were $561,000.00, which have since then grown rapidly until now they exceed one and a half million dollars. The capital and surplus at the present time is over $422,000.00.

The bank enjoys the reputation of paying to its stockholders the largest annual dividends of any bank in this section and has the largest number of individual stockholders. On July first, the bank paid one per cent. in addition to its regular six per cent. semi-annual dividend.

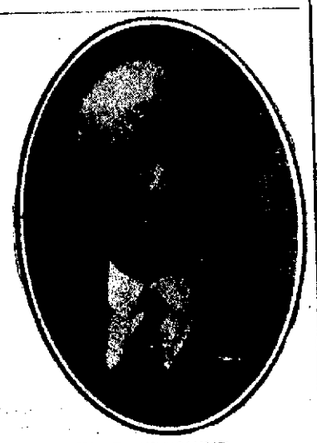
The present officers and directors are as follows:

James Mitchell, president; H. F. Whiteman, Jr., vice president and cashier. Directors: Singleton Bell, William I. Betts, John Dimeling, W. P. Hopkins, A. E. Leitzinger, James Mitchell, Thomas H. Murray, W. H. Patterson, H. S. Whiteman, Jr.

E. T. POOLER
Clearfield Garage
Repair Work, Oils and Gasoline
Rear of Allegheny House
Clearfield, Pa.

WOODLAND

Woodland, a quiet little town six miles from Clearfield has long been known as the producer of brick and men skilled in the art of brick making. A great many of the best men in the county served their apprenticeship at Woodland. The town is growing into a progressive spirit. It has a nice children's play ground which is largely patronized in the summer months. Within the last two years it was visited by a most disastrous fire but the effect of the fire was mag-



W. G. SPENCER
Wholesale Agent for "Royal Quality Flour;" also Manager of Clearfield Flour and Feed Co.
Hagerty Building, Clearfield, Pa.

ical. Substantial brick houses and business places have already been raised on the ruins and the fire appears to have been a blessing in disguise even though a number of property holders were heavy lossers. The people of Woodland are well known for their hospitality and love of home life and no town of its size has greater religious zeal. A large number of ministers of the United Brethren came from Woodland.

BIGLER

Bigler is one of the very small towns of the county and is perhaps better known outside of the county by the name of its post office. At one time Bigler lay dormant but with the coming of the brick industry to its doors it now fully does its part toward contributing to the general prosperity of the county. Building brick in fair quantity and excellent quality is manufactured. An annual camp meeting brings visitors from far and near to the beautiful woods at the rear of the town.

COVINGTON TOWNSHIP

Frenchville Principal Town and Scene of Largest Annual Picnic in County.

This township was erected by a decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County, to which Clearfield County was at that time attached for judicial purposes, at April Sessions 1817. The township is situated in the northwestern part of the county and is bounded on the north by part of the dividing line between the counties of Cambria and Clearfield, east by Karthaus Township, south by Cooper and Graham Townships and west by Girard Township.

This township was largely settled by people of French descent, the principal occupation of its people has been agriculture and the township contains some of the finest farms in Clearfield County.

Its population, according to the census of 1910 was 649.

The surface of Covington Township is hilly, broken and irregular. The township is well watered and drained—on the south by the West Branch and its tributaries, Sandy Creek, Mowry's Run and Rock Run. Sandy is a stream of considerable size and has Bigleman Run as its main tributary, besides a number of smaller ones. Mosquito Run forms the drainage system for the whole northern part of the township, and has been an important factor in the lumbering trade of the upper region. Along the banks of the Sandy Run are many fine farms. This stream has also been utilized for water purposes by many saw mills.

In 1817 Covington township had not over 80 inhabitants. The list of its taxable inhabitants in that year shows but seventeen names, and of these were single freemen. They They were as follows: Jonathan Deckion, Frederick Gelsenhamer, John Hanson, Jacob Michael, John Peters, Andrew Peters, Hugh Rider, William Russell, John Rider, Frederick Rider, Michael Rider, George Rider, J. F. W. Schnars, John Troutman, Harmon Young, the single freeman being John Neff and Michael Rider. Some of the above mentioned were residents of that part of Covington which was set off to the formation of Karthaus township in 1841.

While the earliest settlement in the township was made by the above mentioned persons, no active steps were taken towards improvements, and no material growth in population was accomplished until some twelve or fifteen years later, at which time the French settlements were began.

One John Keating owned an extensive tract of land both in Clearfield and Clinton counties, which he offered for sale. The first persons to locate on this land as near as can be ascertained were Nichols Roussey and Irene Piubel, who took up lands in 1830. They were followed in this vicinity by Francis Coudriet, in 1831, and also by Claude F. Renaud, in the same year. Coudriet became a prominent person the township and acquired a large estate. Soon after came many other French settlers, among them Peter Mulson, Hyacinthe Mignot, Francis Hugueney, Stephen Hugueney, Peter Brenool, Augustine Gaulin, John B. Fournier, P. Bergey, Alphonso Leconte and others. These French immigrants were, of course, unable to speak English, but were accompanied by an agent, Jacon Weiskopf. The central point of settlement was in the neighborhood of Frenchville, by which name the locality has always been distinguished. Since the date of the French settlement many other immigrants have arrived, French, German and American.

Among the early lumber men were Bigler & Powell, of Clearfield, Leon M. Coudriet, Augustus and Alphonso Leconte. Francis LaMotte built a saw-mill on the Keating lands on Sandy creek about 1837, and afterwards erected a grist-mill a short distance further down the creek. As help was scarce at that time, his daughters went to work in the mills, and, it is said, turned out both excellent lumber and flour. The property afterwards passed into the hands of the Coudriets.

Francis Coudriet built a grist-mill on Sanday creek about the year 1854. It was supplied with two run of French burrh stones of fine quality. The property was purchased by Leon Coudriet at the time of his father's death. Another saw-mill was built on Sandy creek by Claude Barmont about 1845 and afterward became the property of F. F. Coudriet. The Picard mill, one of the pioneer industries of the township was built on Sandy creek by John J. Picard, and was subsequently sold to Leon M. Coudriet. The firm of L. M. Coudriet & Co., also had another saw-mill built on Sandy, on [illegible] 1891 above [illegible] mill [illegible]

ley & Beauseigneur. In 1839 Alphonso Leconte built a saw-mill on tract 1892, it subsequently becoming the property of Augustus Leconte.

Another pioneer industry of the township was the Flood mill, at the mouth of Sandy creek, which was built when lumbering was in its infancy. One Lutz had an early interest in it, but it afterwards passed into the hands of Lawrence Flood.

One of the first merchants of Covington was Mr. Alexander, who established a store near Frenchville, about 1837. He was succeeded by the Maurers, who were in turn succeeded by Levi Lutz and others.

Frenchville is the principal town and a picnic is held annually and is attended by a large number of people from Clearfield and surrounding counties.

A school house was established near Frenchville about 1838, and it was followed by others at Mulsonburg, Fairmount, Mignot Union and other places. The French settlers have always shown a disposition to educate themselves in English, rather than their mother tongue, though French has been occasionally taught in the parochial school. The Rev. Father Deavey was the first priest in the township and said mass at the house of Irene Plubel. He was followed by other missionary priets, Father Oriack coming in 1841-42. About this time or soon after a log church was erected, which subsequently gave place to a more commodius structure—a substantial stone edifice, a few rods north of the Clearfield and Karthaus road. The Evangelical Lutheran church was built at Keewaydin in 1869, during the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Croft, a substantial parsonage being built. This was an offshoot from the Lutheran Church Society, whose house of worship was erected on Karthaus hill.

NEW MILLPORT

The first dwelling house in New Millport village was built by David Erhard, Sr., about 1834, near the millrace. The town was of slow growth, but the building of the Beech creek railroad through it in 1885, gave it a new impetus.

The first industries being mills, suggested the name—Millport—and the New, was added when the postoffice was established here to distinguish it from Millport in Potter county, Pa. The first postmaster was D. E. Mokel, appointed in 1855 or 1850.

The first school house in Knox township was located across the run from the residence of David Erhard. It was built in 1842. The first teacher was Benjamin Roberts, who afterwards became a citizen of the township, and improved the farm later owned by Robert Patterson. The township is now well supplied with good schools, teachers; also churches.

GENTLEMEN

This is the Best Place to Buy Your Shoes BECAUSE:

1. We positively give you the best values in the world for the money.
2. Our $2.98 shoes are actually equal in style, fit and wear to any other $3.50 shoes.
3. Our $2.48 shoes are fully worth $3.00 of the same
4. You pay $3.50 elsewhere for the shoes of the same value we sell at $2.98.
5. We carry the snappiest styles made, as well as staple ones. You can find many novelties here that you will not see elsewhere.
6. We are doing everything in our power to give you the best shoe satisfaction in every way.
7. We guarantee every shoe we sell to give satisfactory service for the price, and to be a little better value for the money than you can get elsewhere. Try one pair, then you'll know

MAX J. LIPEZ

"SHOES THAT SATISFY"

Third Street Clearfield, Pennsylvania

Ceresota Flour

THE NORTHWESTERN CONSOLIDATED MILLING CO. CERESOTA FLOUR MINNEAPOLIS

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WHOLESALE

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DUBOIS, PA.

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CURWENSVILLE

The situation of Curwensville is one great natural beauty and utility. Sitting among the hills that tower on all sides, except where the West branch of the Susquehanna river, and Anderson creek, find their way between them and uniting their waters near the center of the town, flow onward past its northern boundary; it is protected alike from the ideal winds of winter, and the violent storms of summer, while the rolling land upon which it is located gives it most efficient drainage. Being at an elevation of one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven feet above the sea level, the climate is ever pleasant, even at the warmest season of the year. Surrounded by productive country, for-

R. VERNE BLOOM
City Clerk
DuBois, Pa.

abounding with game, and streams filled with fish, and having superior hotel accommodations, and excellent railroad facilities, the town presents to the seeker after recreation and health, inducements of attractions. The natural as the center of a large section of the county, and the terminus of the Tyrone and Clearfield branch of the P. railroad, Curwensville has for many years transacted a large business. The town is well built, contains many handsome residences and substantial public buildings, and its citizens are noted for their enterprise and liberality.

On December 10, 1769, John Curwen of Montgomery county, Pa., received from the commonwealth a warrant for three hundred and fifty-one acres of land on the banks of the Susquehanna river, at the mouth of Anderson creek, in what was at that

THOS. LOBB, SR.
Coal Operator
Brisbin, Pa.

Part of [illegible] this ground [illegible] 1. [illegible] 2. [illegible] 3. [illegible] 4. [illegible] and [illegible] Sr., [illegible] 1. [illegible] either portion [illegible] by [illegible] Irvin [illegible] where the [illegible] lands, and the [illegible]

W. SHAFFER
[illegible] and Paint
[illegible] Long Av
[illegible] Pa

bear the date [illegible] named by the Misses Nancy and Alice Irvin. In 1812 Daniel Isle built the first house in the town proper, upon a lot corner of Satte and Filbert streets, where the Owens block is now located. James Moore, James Young, Mark Hurdon and Josiah Evans, Esq., built the next dwelling in about the order named. During the year 1818 William Irvin, Sr., the father of Colonel E. A. Irvin

J. E. MERRIS
Merchant
DuBois, Pa.

and John Irvin, Sr., the father of Colonel Jesse Irvin came to Curwensville. John Irvin erected a saw mill and a grist mill near the present site of Irvin & Bridge mill.

After the completion of the Erie turnpike, in 1824, the progress of the town was rapid, and by the act of the legislature, approved the 2nd day of February, 1831, it was incorporated as a borough.

The limits of the borough has been enlarged several times, first by an act of the legislature approved the 21st day of March, 1878, and again by an act approved the 27th day of April, 1889, and the third time in 1891, on application of the inhabitants of the adjacent [illegible] the borough. The present population of the borough is about five thousand five hundred.

F. M. SPENCER
Spencer Bros. Furniture
[illegible] Second Ave.
DuBois, Pa.

[illegible] was [illegible] Curwensville and [illegible] property a [illegible] north [illegible] and east [illegible] far as [illegible] Pa. [illegible] the Irish [illegible] and were [illegible] Penn's [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] and to [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] was the [illegible] opened for [illegible] in 1871.

[illegible] Irvin [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Clearfield Fire Department Consisting of Four Companies, Is Equipped With Adequate Fire Apparatus

(Continued from Page 50.)

Foreman, Paul Dietzel; first assistant, James Shade; second assistant, J. B. McClelland; Captain of the axe, J. B. Nevling; treasurer, C. F. Bittel secretary, G. S. McCoy.

On August 2, 1895 the name of the company was changed from Clearfield Hose Co., No. 2 to the Elk Hose company under which name it still remains. On this same date the company received the contract from the Gleason and Bailey Co., for hose truck number 5, which is still in service and is in the best of condition. The

LESLIE F. HOPPER
Foreman Elk Hose Company

price paid for the truck was $175.00.

W. A. Blumer was elected the first delegate to the State Firemen's convention which was held at Reading October 1 to 4, 1895. A new hose cart was ordered soon after the first and arrived the latter part of August. By the last of September of the same year both carts were paid for in full the money being raised by public subscription.

During the fall of 1895, the Elk Tanning company, started the construction of the first home for the Elk Hose company which was completed February 28, 1896. The first meeting in the new building was held on the same date. The building was erected at the expense of the Elk Tanning company who gave the use of it to the hose company free of charge for as long as it wished to use it. This was used until March 2, 1915, when the Elk Hose company took possession of the present building. The Elk Tanning company further helped the hose company by donating them fifty dollars a year for a number of years.

JOE BENSINGER
Hotel Proprietor
DuBois, Pa.

thus [illegible] company [illegible] financial basis. [illegible] company has been in [illegible] have been [illegible] fund for [illegible] and for further [illegible] to [illegible] Coal in Centre [illegible] company [illegible] purchase [illegible] for the Exercises [illegible] their [illegible]

On April 2, 1915, President G. Knepp appointed the following committee to select funds to purchase a auto chemical truck: C. G. Wilson, chairman, Secretary Jerry Charles Barger, Hugh [illegible], Leslie F. Hopfer, Martin Sedwick, Wilbur Kerr, Lynn Tukgon, Ralph Flegal and Alton Wilson. This committee under the faithful leadership of Mr. Wilson launched a campaign for raising the money and after much hard work had raised enough money to warrant ordering the truck.

The truck which cost $3150.00 was bought from the Hatwood-Bailey Mfg Co., of which Burgess Callahan is the representative. The truck was unloaded November 15, 1915. It has the following equipment:

2, 3 gallon chemical tanks; 2, 35 gallon chemical engines; 200 feet of chemical hose; 2 axes; 4 lanterns; 1 bar; 1, 12 ft. roof ladder; 1, 20 ft. extension ladder; 1000 feet capacity 2½ in. water hose body, seating ca-

THIRD WARD HOSE COMPANY

What is known as the Third Ward Hose Company was organized in the summer of 1894, soon after the destructive fire which occurred at the corner of River and Front streets. It was known as the West Clearfield fire company, and was organized with 15 members. Joseph W. Birchfield was the foreman, and Ezra Brow

T. W. KENNEDY
Manufacturer Adriana Furnace Co.
DuBois, Pa.

was made chief of the fire department.

This organization though small in numbers was made up of young strong, active men, all residents of West Clearfield borough. We were then without hook or ladder, hose or hose cart, and no fire plugs for protection. Through the influence of this small body of men the council of West Clearfield borough was persuaded to provide plugs which they did soon thereafter to the amount of 12 they were located at such positions and places in the borough as would give the best protection to the inhabitants thereof.

The [illegible] increase in number and was a very healthy organization when the two boroughs were consolidated in the year 1900. This organization though small in number, was active in the department, both at district and state conventions. We never failed to have a representative at either the district or state conventions whose ex-

DAVID REED
Retired Lumberman
DuBois, Pa.

penses and time were [illegible] the organization.

At the consolidation of the two boroughs the name of the West Clearfield fire company was changed to the well known one as the Third Ward Hose Company. At the organization of our organization we had no fire house, meeting, social and no fire plugs for fire equipment. The company met in one of the offices adjoining the office of Justice John C. Barclay over the meat market on the south side of Nichols Street. After purchasing the hose cart and 500 feet of hose it was kept on the stable in the rear of Nichols Street. From this crude and we might say, [illegible] condition the organization grew and expanded until it now numbers sixty-six well organized, active energetic firemen.

After the consolidation of the two boroughs the town council was persuaded to erect a hose house, and it now stands on the east side of West Front Street, a good two story brick building, well heated and lighted by all modern improvements. The company with its own resources furnished this building with good carpets good furniture, pictures and paintings. A pool table for the lobby, a piano for the business room and we have now, what we believe to be a good a building as any in Clearfield. The company is officered by active and conservative men. The foreman by rule of the co-op by choices each year, but the offices of secretary and treasurer are hardly ever changed. Since the organization

J. W. SCHOCH
Wholesale Grocer
DuBois, Pa.

there has only been two treasurers. The first was John C. Barclay, who held the office for many years, and who is now an honorary member of the organization with all the rights and privileges of the organization, but is not required to do active duty as a fireman.

The second treasurer, Wayne Burge, has acted in that capacity for many years. By his fidelity and painstaking carefulness, he will in all probability take care of the finances as long as he is willing to serve in the capacity.

We were the first organization in Clearfield to establish a reserve fund which was kept and maintained prior to the Act of Assembly which now provides for the sickness and accident of any member who might receive injuries as the result of fire. For many years we were self supporting. While under the jurisdiction of West Clearfield borough the fire company received but little support from that corporation, but our expenses were maintained by donations

C. F. FITZGERALD
Ice Cream Manufacturer
DuBois, Pa.

of public spirited citizens [illegible] by the [illegible] of the members [illegible] by these [illegible] complaint.

We did not [illegible] here for several years [illegible] that the [illegible] alone to [illegible] or citizens of [illegible] this [illegible] police [illegible] Later it was seen by [illegible] young men [illegible] at the age of [illegible] membership [illegible] that time [illegible] increased in numbers [illegible] and would [illegible] companies in [illegible] we been desirous of [illegible]

Suffice it to say that we now have a good strong company, several thousand feet of good hose, good cart and lots of good chiefs behind them, are always ready to answer the call regardless of snow, sleet, freezing and all kinds of inclement weather conditions. Third Ward is very proud of its army of fire fighters. We have reason to be. When they retire at night to their slumbers they can feel sure that the protecting arms and care of the energetic and enthusiastic firemen will take care of their interests and see that their property is unharmed.

SECOND WARD HOSE COMPANY.

The organization of the Second Ward Fire Company in 1911 was brought about by the Clearfield Fire Department which realized the necessity of fire protection in the upper part of Second Ward, part of which is known as Reedsville. On the request of J. D. Connelly, present chief

HUNTON IRWIN MFG. CO.
Manufacturers Carriage and Wagons
113-119 Park Avenue
DuBois, Pa.

of the fire department, J. K. Potter furnished a list of the young men in that section of Clearfield who would be interested in the formation of a fire department.

This move resulted in the organization of the Second Ward Company in the spring of 1911 with fifty members. The officers appointed were foreman, J. K. Potter; first assistant, Albert McDevitt; secretary, Harry Davis; treasurer, John B. Davis; board of directors, H. B. Hartswick John A. Stock and A. L. McDevitt,

D. E. HIBNER
Manufacturer and Merchant
DuBois, Pa.

which board still continues to handle the affairs of the organization.

The company received its charter from the Clearfield County Court in 1912. From its organization until the present time the company has rapidly increased in numbers, the present membership being 98.

In 1914, a new two story brick hose house was erected by the company with the help of the borough council which appropriated $1,500 for its construction. The equipment of the company now consists of one hose reel, and one thousand feet of first class hose. Uniforms and other equipment purchased by the company, is valued at $1,250.

The hose house is one of the best in the county, comprising two stories, the first being used for housing the equipment and the second as a club room for the members where dances, festivals and other social functions are held. The [illegible] and offers pleasant recreation for its members and friends.

Since the company has been organized, the residents in that section of Clearfield sleep easier and more peaceful, knowing that the faithful members of the Second Ward Hose Company will protect their property in case of fire. The officers of the company at the present time are as follows: foreman, J. K. Potter; first assistant, Ralph Gordon; second assistant, [illegible]

Timely Advice to Auto Owners

How much oil should be put in the crank case at a time?

Most engines have a pet cock on the side of the crank case, which determines the oil level. If not this, there should be a sight gauge. Not knowing the type of motor you have it is impossible to tell definitely the amount of oil necessary except to state that there must be sufficient oil in the crank case to allow the connecting rods to dip in a bath of oil and splash the oil in and about the various bearings, including the cylinder walls.

I am overhauling my car and find that the intake valve opens before the exhaust is closed. What is the reason for this? Would it not allow the exhaust gases to back up into the carburetor? Or, if not that, would it not impair the suction of the intake charge?

The point is often brought up as to why the exhaust valves are left open after the inlet has been opened and also why the exhaust is opened before the end of the power stroke, thus allowing some of the explosive pressure to escape through the valve opening. Examination of the conditions of operation soon dispels any thought that the exhaust should remain closed until the very end of the explosion stroke at least.

As a matter of fact, the practice is almost universal of leaving the inlet valve open until the piston has not only reached the bottom of its suction, but has actually started back on its compression stroke, ordinarily about one-half inch up. At first it would seem that some of the gas drawn in would be forced back again into the inlet passage, but the speed of the engine must be taken into consideration. At a normal rate of running about fifteen cycles would be completed in one second with a moderate speed engine, and at such a speed the piston has reached the lowest point of its stroke before the gas has all been able to get in because the gas moves slower. So even when the compression stroke has begun there is still some slight suction tending to draw more fuel in.

What is meant by three point suspension of a motor?

Three point suspension means that the engine is supported in the chassis at three points only. There is usually a support of either side of the flywheel and one in the center at the front. This allows the power plant to maintain a level position without regard to the twisting of the frame under any conditions.

Pity the Man Who Doesn't Advertise!

By EREEN.

"I have an established business. I don't require advertising."

That is the answer of some self satisfied man to a request for advertising. Meanwhile his progressive neighbor is using printer's ink lavishly.

The result is obvious. It's only question of time. The self satisfied business man soon finds his trade disappearing. His progressive neighbor goes ahead with leaps and bounds. Every business, no matter how firmly established, needs advertising. If it isn't advertised it soon will be in a rut. Don't get in a rut. Advertise.

Mr. Grocer!

Do You Keep

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You will get calls for them so order now.

Call us up.

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H. & C. Phone 384. ∴ Clearfield, Pa.

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BUTCHER
Kylertown, - Penna.

B. H. McBATH
BLACKSMITH
Kylertown, - Penna.

THE ST. CLOUD HOTEL
Wm. McKENZIE, Prop.
Houtzdale, - Penna.

EUREKA STORES
Houtzdale, - Penna.

LAWRENCE NUGENT
Munson, - - Penna.

Wm. BIGLER
BRICK MANUFACTURER
Clearfield, - Penna.

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HOUTZDALE

Fifty years ago the land now occupied by the town of Houtzdale, with its paved streets, substantial business houses and comfortable homes was a "forest primeval," a vast wilderness of waving hemlock and statelypines; the only roads were the faintly marked paths of the hunters and the only inhabitants were the hunters and the game and wild beasts they pursued. Not many years previous to that time, the late Henry H. Baughman, of Banborn, was obliged to fly for his life from a hungry pack of wolves, while passing through this valley, and during the Civil War a panther was killed upon the very spot where the Opera House now stands. There is an old road running along the top of Franklin Hill, which is said to have been made by Mad Anthony Wayne dring the Revolution, but there is no good authority for this statement.

The land upon which Houtzdale is built is known in the old surveys as

L. W. BEYER
Lumber and Coal
Houtzdale, Pa.

the Jacob R. Howell tract, as a warrant in that name was issued by the commonwealth in July, 1793. The land, however, seems to have been patented to one Richard Peters and the records show that William Rawle [illegible] Morgan, two Philadelphia merchants, purchased an interest. Rawle and Morgan subsequently conveyed their interests to Peters, who became the sole owner on the 16th of July, 1818. Peters died at Philadelphia in 1827 and although he left no will, his executors did not act, and the property was sold for a small amount to Dr. D. Houtz, of Alexandria, Pa., by Eli E. Price, the administrator of Peter's estate, on May 17th, 1853, and was still owned by Dr. Houtz when the town was laid out in 1869.

The history of Houtzdale begins with the development of the Clearfield coal region, or to speak more accurately, with the development of the Moshannon vein. The first coal operation in this vicinity was the Powelton mines opened in 1865 which was quickly followed by the "Wallace," "Enterprise," and the old "Decatur," but it was the old "Moshannon," "Sterling," "Franklin," "Eureka" and "Penn," opened in the order named that made the new town possible, developed the Moshannon [illegible] Clearfield county in the

H. H. SWEENEY
Undertaker
Houtzdale, Pa.

[illegible] rank as the greatest coal producing county in the state.

[illegible]e there may have been hunters and woodmens camps found in earlier period, the first settlement was really made in 1868, long after the town was laid out, and before the owners of the land knew or ever dreamed of the fortunes that lay hidden beneath its surface. This settlement was but a lumber camp, and consisting of a saw mill, a few houses for the workmen and a boarding house, erected by Wallace & Company, a firm of Southern lumbermen who had purchased the timber rights, saw-mill and moved it here from Decatur. Houtzdale is the name by which the town of Brisbin is known. The mill was in charge of Captain Reed and was known as "Reed's Mill." The boarding house was built in the summer of 1868, and it is claimed by Mr. H. C. Howe, of Philipsburg, Pa., its first occupant, that it was the first building of its kind erected on the site of the new town; however, this statement is disputed by some of the older residents, who say that the log shanties occupied by the families of P. J. McCullough and H. J. McGowan and Pat Donnally, were in existance several years before the boarding house was built, and were placed there by the woodsmen who cut the timber for the Houtzdale mill.

One of those log shanties stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of William Witherson and was where P. J. McCullough lived, who always claimed the honor of living in the first house built in the town. The other shanty was made into a double dwelling and was occupied by the families of H. J. McGowan and Pat Donnally it was located midway between the points where Samuel Smiles residence and the store of Abraham Goose now stand, and would be in the center of Brisbin street if it were there today. The mill boarding house stood somewhere in the neighborhood of the junction of Hannah and Eliza streets.

While there may be some dispute as to the first building erected Mr. Ellis Howe appears to have been the first permanent settler, as he moved into the new boarding house in the summer of 1868 and remained a resident of the town for many years. He was the first Justice of the Peace and the first judge of the election, and held many offices after the town was organized into a borough.

The location of the town was suggested by General George M. Brisbin, of Osceola, who saw the advantage of a town located convenient to the mining operations, and Mr. L. C. Lingle, a mining engineer of some prominence laid out the town on a plan prepared by himself. Mr. W. H. H. Walters, late of Osceola, and J. E. McGrath, now connected with the

A. H. RUMBERGER
Hardware
Houtzdale, Pa.

"Pittsburgh Leader" were his assistants. The original plan covered only that part of the town lying north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as the land south of the railroad was covered by the waters of the mill pond. There were no roads except one road, and built by the lumber company, and one of these extending to the Moshannon was used as a traveling way for a long time.

Many of the lots in the new town were sold before the plans were completed, and indeed many houses were in the course of erection before the streets had been properly located. George Charlton, Sr., father of our esteemed townsmen, Benjamin Charlton, John Charlton and George Charlton, was the first to register a deed, but James Diggins seems to have built the first house erected after the town was laid out. This house was located about the place where Tom Kelley's store now stands, and was afterwards purchased from Diggins by Timothy McCarty; as near as can be learned this house was built in the fall of 1869.

The first hotel was built by David Persing, who now lives at Cross Keys, and was located at the Northeast corner of Hannah and Brisbin streets, the present location of the Star nickelodian. The building put up by Mr. Persing was burned and was the first fire in the new town; it was soon rebuilt and after a number of changes in ownership became the property of James Dunn who conducted it as the Exchange Hotel for a number of years.

Shortly after the Persing building was erected, John Argyle, Mrs. Smiles, James Carter and James Haley, began the erection of buildings, and it is not clearly known which, the Carter and Haley building or the Argyle house was completed first. After these buildings came the Charlton, Finney, Mrs. Downey, and P[illegible]ney buildings. The two former were built for hotels. A great many buildings were begun during the years of 1870 and 1871 and it is impossible to say which was completed first.

The building that was put up by Carter and Haley was used as a hotel and was called the Houtzdale House; it was licensed some time during the year of 1870, and, with the exception of the local option period, has been a licensed hotel ever since. Mr. S. S. Stanley, now living at Ginter, with his sister and his sweetheart took dinner at this hotel on July 4, 1872. It is now called the American House and is conducted by Mr. Shadrick Stringer. "Billie" Parker built the "Blue House" and conducted it as the "European Hotel" until 1876, when he erected the building at the corner of Good and Hannah streets, which he called the "Centennial." This building is now called the "Central" and is conducted by C. L. Fowler. The

W. P. HARPSTER
Justice of the Peace
Houtzdale, Pa.

St. Cloud hotel was built in 1877 and soon after became the leading hotel of the town. It has been licensed for many years and is now conducted by William McKenzie. In 1878 the Arlington hotel was built by Fred Wrese who conducted it for may years; the Arlington was burned on March 30, 1904. Patric Shields, Mrs. Smiles, Wm. Curran, Patrick Dunn, Frank Bolger and Richard Madigan also had hotels. Mr. Madigan's hotel was known as the Washington House and is now occupied by Madigan's Department store.

It may be interesting to know that Fred Wrese introduced the first Lager Beer into this vicinity; he first kept it in a cabin near the old Franklin mine in 1875, and afterwards sold it openly in the basement of a building then located on the present site of Feldman's store. Previous to this time the hotels only kept whiskey, ale and porter and sometimes one could obtain a bottle of wine.

The first store building erected in the new town is still used for mercantile purposes and stands on the northwest corner of Brisbin and Hannah streets. It was built by George M. Brisbin who conducted a general store at that point with Robert Butler as manager. Mr. Brisbin also put up a building on the lot now

JOHN SCOLLINS
Justice of the Peace
Houtzdale, Pa.

occupied by the Eureka store which might be called a general utility building. It was used as a railroad station, Adams express office, ware house, dance hall, theatre, for church purposes and for political meetings; this building was known as "Brisbin Hall," and it was a common thing to have a dance on Saturday and the services of three or four different churches conducted in it on the following Sunday. It was abandoned when the new station was built, and "Benns Hall" was erected on the front of the lot where the residence of Christ Falk now stands.

The town was first called Newtown, for want of a better name. The population increased so rapidly that a borough charter was granted to it, and the Borough of Houtzdale was created on March 20, 1872, in the old Brisbin hall, but the polling place was afterwards removed to Parkers' "Blue" house. P. J. McCaullagh was elected chief burgess and Patrick Tanney, D. E. Gates; Pat Quinn, P. Gallagher and W. C. Lingle were elected to council. Florence O'Learry was elected justice of the peace and E. C. Howe, judge of election. George Dunlap, who resides on Clara street was a candidate for council at that election, but fell by the wayside.

The census of 1880 gives the population of the borough proper as 2300 Sterling village 1100 and West Houtzdale almost 1000, making a total population of the three places almost 5,000, but the high water mark was not reached until 1885, at which time estimates made by competent persons, places the population of the three places at about 12,000; there was a parade of miners during the strike of 1886, in which 5,000 men and boys were in line.

Soon after Mr. Brisbin opened his store a number of other persons came in and entered into the mercantile business James J. Gleason of Dudley opened a store in George Hagertys' building, with William Curran as manager; James Dunn had a store on Good street; W. C. Langsford and John Charlton engaged in the musical instrument business and the sale of newspapers and periodicals after the strike of 1872 under the name of W. C. Langsford & Co. and are still engaged in the same business, proving their title clear to being the oldest business firm in the town.

Billie Charlton, Bennie Charlton and E. J. Duffy opened up small places and were followed by a number of others whose names have been forgotten.

James S. Moore and Jake Arnold, come in close in the contest for the honor of being the oldest firm, as

(Continued on Page 55.)

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DuBois, Penna.

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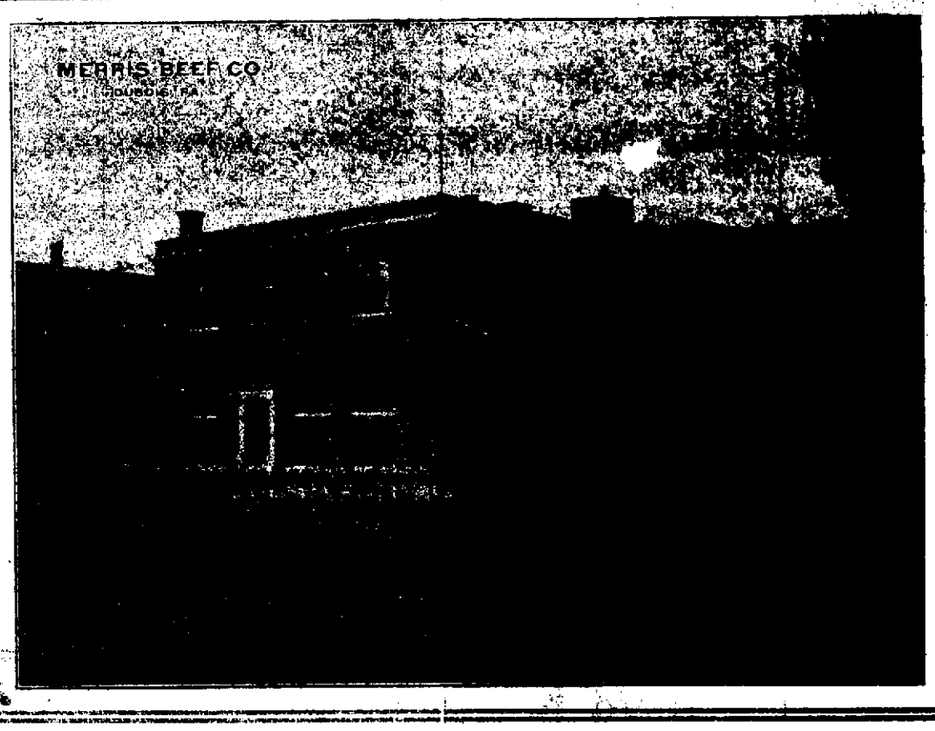

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Houtzdale

(Continued from Page 54.)

both began business shortly after Mr. Langsford, and if Bennie Charlton had continued in business for two months more, he would also have been in the race.

The first drug store was opened by "Billy" Sharbaugh, who is now practising medicine in Altoona, Pa., in the room immediately under the Bell Telephone exchange. Mr. Sharbaugh sold out this store to Dr. Martin, who was succeeded by "Jake" Arnold. Mr. Arnold moved the store to the Dr. Rhodes building where he still continues to conduct the business.

Mr. Sharbaugh afterwards opened a drug store in the room now occupied by Dr. Woods' Drug store on Hannah street.

The first Hardware store was opened by T. J. Fries in the building now occupied by Henry Ribbling and Sam Morris.

The first doctor to locate in the town was Dr. McMonigal, who was followed by Dr. Ferd Todd who has but lately been called to the better world. Dr. Todd continued to practice medicine here from 1873 until his death last year. Dr. Blandy of Osceola, Dr Edwards of Janesville and Dr. Caldwell of Glen Hope, each had some practice here. Dr's. Hoag, Whittier, Wesner and Stitzel became residents of the town in the '80's. John Sweeney was the first undertaker and still engaged in that business. Octave Miller was the first plasterer to settle here and Geo. Swank, first stone mason; Jacob Wadlinger was also a stone mason who came here very shortly after Swank. Thomas R. Carboy and Henry Rebling were among the first painters and "Bid" Hamilton and "Chance" Saupp opened the first blacksmith shop; Mr Saupp is still in the same business and Mr. Ribling is now in the Undertaking business. James S. Moore was one of the first butchers, also Richard Jays, who conducted a shop on Good street. Mr. Moore was succeeded in this business by the late Austin Kerin.

Among others who came later and engaged in business were: G. W. Dickey, who continued in business until his death, C. W. and Theodore Van Dusen, A. D. Ashton, Samuel Hitlinger, Andrew Gleason, Dr. J. W. Rhodes, Abraham Goose, who is still in business, Philips Kohn, Morris Lang, Freddie Dando, John Wesley Stewart, O. P. Galer and C. A. Lindsey, who advertised himself as the "Square Man." Also Philip Renard, the Burkets, Cornelius Kerin, William Curran, Richard Madigan opened the Madigan department store, and Ad Hansen and John Bensen who bought out the Houtzdale Co-operative store and continued it as the Scandinavian store; Mr. Benson is still in business and continues to conduct the Scandanivian store. Jonas Westfield came among the early settlers as manager of the Eureka stores and Abe Feldman succeeded Morris Lang. Robert Fleming who was the first agent in the new Pennsylvania station opened up a hardware store and conducted it until his death. O. P. Galer also conducted a hardware store about 1885 at the corner of George and Hannah streets.

The post office was first located in a small building that stood about where the house of Mrs. John Pryde now stands. John Brisbin was the first post master. The post office was removed to the saw mill companys' store and Jacob Burkstresser assumed the duties of post master and served the people in that capacity for many years. The office was kept in the old store until 1875 when it was removed to the room now occupied by myself (John B. McGrath) and was later removed in 1880, I believe, to the rooms now occupied by Squire Harpster.

Theodore VanDusen succeeded Mr. Berkstresser in 1883 and was succeeded by C. W. Dickey in 1887 then came W. P. Harpster and Jos. Delehunt. Mr. Hunt succeeded Mr. Delehunt, and he was succeeded by H. H Sweeney the present post master.

The Houtzdale Water company was organized in 1885 and obtained its first supply of water from a deep well. During the last few years the company has succeeded in laying pipes to the head of Mountain Branch and are now supplying the purest water in the world to its customers.

The Fire company was organized in 1887 but in the absence of any records it is impossible to give the names of the officers.

The Methodist Episcopal were the first religious sect to erect a church in the new town. They began a church building in 1872 but it was destroyed by fire before it was completed, they rebuilt and in December 1872 the new church was completed and dedicated. This building was originally intended as a Union church; it was completed under the pastorate of Rev. A. W. Guyer, but Rev. J. A. DeMoyer was the first resident pastor, the Methodist built a new church in 1876 and sold the old one to the German Lutherans by whom it is now occupied. The first Methodist services were held in Brisbin hall in 1871. Rev. J. H. Diebel is the present minister in charge.

The Roman Catholics were the first to hold religious services here, and as early as 1869, Rev. E. O'Branigan then stationed at Osceola held services here in the house of Charles Kinney, father of the present Chief of Police Bernard Kinney, as soon as the Brisbin hall was completed services were held there and the hall was used until the new church (St. Lawrence) was completed. The contract for the new church was given to Mr. Nelson who permitted the congregation to use it for services in May 1876, before it was completed, and the number standing was so great that the floor gave way precipitating many persons to the cellar. Nelson was killed and a great many persons injured. The new church was finished however, and dedicated on the 10th of August 1877. Rev. M. Meagher was the first pastor and he continued in charge until succeeded by Rev. Tracey, in 1897, Rev. M. J. O'Sullivan is the present pastor.

The Presbyterian organized in July 1875, with Rev. A. A. Gemmil. The present church building was erected in 1878, and Rev. A. A. Bird who is now living in Altoona was the first resident minister, Rev. John Mitchell is the present pastor.

The Methodist Protestant church was organized by former members of the M. E. church in 1875 and held its first meeting at Brisbin, Rev. John R. Joyce a local preacher and a leader among the miners was the organizer assisted by Rev. J. H. Mason, who was the first regular pastor. Rev. Ealbour was also a minister of this church soon after it was organized. Rev. W. H. Gladden is the present minister in charge.

The German Lutheran purchased the old Methodist church in 1876 and still worship there. I have been unable to learn the name of the first minister. The present minister is Rev. Seiberg.

The Protestant Episcopal built their present church in 1884, while the congregation was in charge of Rev. David Fleming of the Clearfield charge. Rev. W. J. Clarke, of High Falls was the first and only resident pastor. The church is now attended from Osceola.

The Swedish Lutherans built a church opposite that of the German Lutherans in 1885, but abandoned it in 1904, when the present church building was erected. The present church was completed under the pastorate of Rev. Andrew Carlson, and was dedicated May 14, 1905. Rev. A. Andrews is the present pastor.

The Slavish Roman Catholic church of the Sacred Heart was completed in 1893. Rev. A. Riterchib was the pastor at that time, but many additions and improvements have been made since. Rev. A. Houst took charge in 1902. In point of residence Father Houst is the oldest minister in town.

The Polish Roman Catholic church St. Barbara was formed about 1894, and first held services in the store room now occupied by John O'Conner. A new church was built about 1898 which was destroyed by fire and replaced by the present building. Father Swidersky is the priest in charge.

We have a number of secret orders and other associations, but most have been established in recent years. there is one organization that cannot be overlooked. The Old Houtzdale Dramatic association was organized by Captain McGovern a well known character and our present townsman Hon. W. C. Langsford, then popularly known as "Champagne Charlie". It has considerable talent, and gave a reading "Rod Roy McGregor" to large audiences at Philipsburg and Osceola as well as at home. The company was composed of Captain McGovern, W. C. Langsford, David Patterson, H. J. McGowan, Miss Barbara McGowan now Mrs. Farrell and several other ladies and gentlemen.

Houtzdale has had several newspapers previous to the "Citizen". The Squib, The Advance, The News, The Observer. There was also a paper published by Mr. Kinsloe called The Bituminous Record. The Observer was established by Don St. Geo. Fraser and his son Louis and was finally purchased by White Nixon. The advance was established by John Facrell and Dan Lennon who sold it to Reed and Markle. In 1896 the papers were both absorbed by the "Citizen".

The Pennsylvania railroad reached Sterling in 1869 and Houtzdale in 1870. There was no regular passenger train, but passengers were carried in a combination car attached to a freight train. The freight train with its passenger tram usually started from Osceola at about 7 a. m. each week morning, but one was lucky who happened to be passenger for Houtzdale to reach his destination before noon, even by walking part of the distance. It was not unusual for the train to stop at Setrling and allow the passenger car to stand at that point for two or three hours while empty cars were placed and loaded ones removed from the different sidings. The first conductor running up the branch, after the town started was Hugh Cowdin, who was afterwards succeeded by Ed. Brydan, and Johnnie O'Conner, the veteran baggage master, was assistant con-

(Continued on Page 66.)

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From Clearfield

Tickets at lower fare good only in coaches. Tickets at higher fare good in parlor or sleeping cars in connection with proper Pullman tickets.

Special Daylight Train of Parlor Cars and Coaches Through to Atlantic City

Tickets good for passage on special train or on trains leaving Pittsburgh 2:44 A. M., 7:05 A. M., 4:55 P. M., 7:10 P. M., 8:50 P. M., (Coaches only,) 8.50 P. M. (Sleeping Cars only,) 10.40 P. M. (Sleeping Cars only,) and their connections.

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Houtzdale

(Continued from Page 55.)

baggage master and brakeman. O'Conner is still baggage master and has been connected with the road since long before the first train ran over the Moshannon branch. William Brisbin was the first agent, but Robert R. Fleming was the first agent after the station was made a regular first class station. John Downs is the present agent.

The "Alley-poper" railroad, as it is locally known, was built in 1893-94 by Samuel P. Langdon, the J. Rufus Wallingford of the Clearfield coal region. The first passenger train on this road, with Langdon on the engine and indeed at the throttle, came into Houtzdale in 1894, and the day was celebrated as a general holiday all business was suspended and everybody was filled with enthusiasm over the wonderful things which Mr. Langdon promised to do for the town. Charles Dunlap was the conductor of the first train running over this road. The first superintendent on the road was D. W. Forsythe and Spencer H. Rhoads, a Houtzdale boy was the first agent at this point; Mr. Rhoads was succeeded by Fred Hiller, the present agent, who has been in charge for the past fifteen years. This road was first known as the Altoona and Philipsburg connecting railroads, then as the Pittsburgh Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern, then it became the New York & Pittsburg Air Line, New York & Pittsburg Central, the Philipsburg railroad and again it assumed the name of Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern for the second, and is now the Pittsburgh & Susquehanna railroad.

The first murder occurred in the year 1870 when Mickey Creighton was killed. Mickey was a well known character and was not missed until his body was discovered by Robb Butler and John Vincent near about where the Schlatter distillery now stands. Tim McCarty was charged with the crime but was discharged upon a Habnes Corpus hearing, there being no evidence produced against him. It is believed that Mickey Creighton was the first grown person to die in the town and it was commonly remarked that the town was so healthy that a man had to be killed to start a grave yard. The second and last murder committed was the killing of Samuel Pennington by John Nevling which occurred on Hannah street, in front of the Smiles building on election day in February 1881. For this crime John Nevling was hanged in the Clearfield jail yard.

Our mines have been remarkably free from the great catastrophes that have occured in some of the western coal regions. The only accident occuring here that comes near to being a catastarophe was thed rowning of four men in Franklin Colliery on September 22nd, 1885. Twelve men were employed to drive a heading and worked by turns both night and day. While driving this heading the men unexpectedly penetrated a large body of water and four of them were caught by the flood and drowned. The names of those who were drowned were John Meehan, James Forsythe, Joseph Hornnen and Christ Faulk, a brother of Peter Faulk of Hannah street.

The first coal strike that occurred was in 1869, but was of small duration. Another strike occurred in 1872, another in 1875 one in 1880 and also one in 1882 but the greatest of all was the strike of 1886. In all the strikes there was some disorder and lawlessness, but to the credit of the miners of Houtzdale and vicinity, there was never need to call in state troops nor was it necessary at any time for the sheriff to assume control.

The first emmigrants from Continental Europe came to this region to work in the mines in the year 1880 and consisted of Slavonians, Poles, some Austrians and Germans, and in 1882 the first Swedes and Norwegians came.

These people although strange to the English speaking residents at first, soon became assimilated, and are now numbered among the best citizens of our town and county. Up to this time the population consisted of Irish, English, Scotch and Welsh in the order named.

Houtzdale has been fortunate in the way of fires. The first fire was the Pershing hotel. The next was where the building occupied by Henry Pennington was burned and a woman and child burned to death. Another disastrous fire occurred on Sue street when an old man and woman were burned to death. There were several other disastrous fires but time will not permit a lengthy discription. The last fire of any great importance was the distruction of the Arlington House in 1904. This fire threatened to cause a great conflagration and we were obliged to call upon Philipsburg and Tyrone for assistance.

This town has been always noted for its hospitality, and during the great fire that destroyed Osceola in 1875, the people of Houtzdale themselves, greatly afflicted were the first to render assistance and then homes were thrown open to their suffering neighbors. This was repeated in 1884 when Brisbin suffered a similar catastrophe. The citizens quickly organized a relief committee, gathered clothing and food for the victims and gave them the shelter of their comfortable homes.

Our town was honored by a visit from President Harrison in 1890 and Governor Patterson, during his term of office came and addressed the miners in 1882.

We have been represented in the state legislature, and the public offices of our county with honor and credit, and many of our young men have won high places in the professions and in other walks of life.

Honorable John F Farrell, served two terms in the lower house at Harrisburg, and Hon. Harry Boulton also served two terms in the same branch of the government.

Among those who have distinguished themselves in business we find Our townsman W. R. Cameron, general manager Berwind White Coal mining company, C. B. Maxwell, general superintendent of the Morrisdale works, Harry Meehan who has charge of the Wehrham company's interests, Thomas P. Dolan, who is supervisor of agents on the Tyrone division of P. R. R. and John Kinney, manager of the Eureka stores.

We sent six men to the Spanish American war; Edward Foust, John Dougherty, James Chambers, Thomas Lewis, Walter Welsh and Edward Raub. Mr. Raub is still in the profession.

We have produced the greatest foot ball player in the United States, Captain "Jack" Minds and on the ball field we are represented by our own "Bill" Viebahn and "Jimmie" Clark who takes second place for no man in this profession.

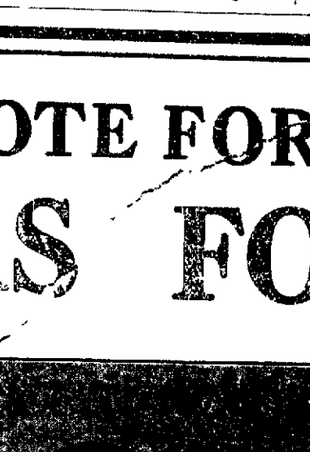
We are proud of our little town, proud of her past, proud of her present, and with the wealth of coal of the "A" and "B" veins, and the abundance of fire clay, suitable for the manufacture of paving brick and sewer pipe at our very doors, we have every reason to be hopeful of her future.

COOPER TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS

ORVILLE C. WRIGLEY
Supervising Principal

The Cooper Township school district consisting of fourteen Grassflat Winburne, together with the immediate rural district, has a present enrolment of 1600 pupils, employing a teaching force of thirty-six instructors.

In 1906 a township high school was incorporated, which is located at Winburne. Two years later they graduated their first class. That the High school has been steadily growing, is shown in the fact that this year's class, consisting of thirteen members, is the largest that has graduated. The enrolment of forty members is also the largest in its history.



ORVILLE C. WRIGLEY

This decided increase has brought about the employment of another high school instructor, and the transition from a three to a four year course; as well as the construction of a new school building to be used for High school purposes.

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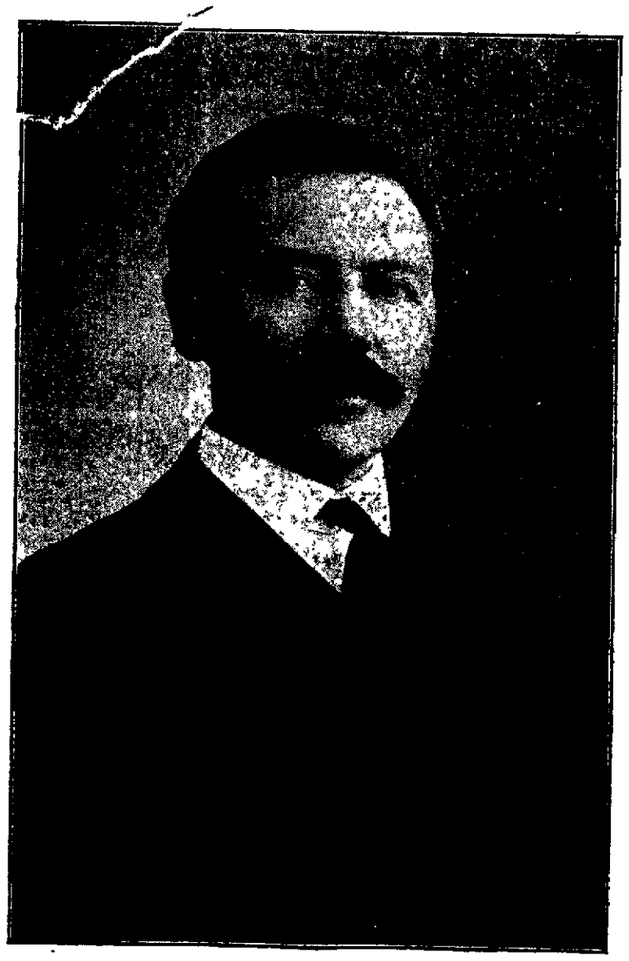

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